Centennial Observance July 1, 2, 3

WEATHER FORECAST
Cloudy, quite warm and humid tonight with occasional showers. Low in the 60s. Partly cloudy, warm and humid Sunday.

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

GOOD EVENING
Some men work hard and save their money so that their sons won't have the problems that made men of their fathers.

Vol. 61, No. 154 | Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper | GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1963 | Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press | PRICE FIVE CENTS

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The service will be held in the football field at Gettysburg High School. The U.S. Army Field Band will present a concert following General Eisenhower's speech.

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(Continued on Page 3)

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"THE GENERAL" GOES ON VIEW UNTIL JULY 4

It won't break any speed records but "The General" proved Friday afternoon that there's life in the old boy yet as it rolled into the Western Maryland station in Gettysburg and ground to a stop before a crowd of several hundred people who began gathering about the time the famous locomotive was pulling out of Seven Stars enroute from Hagerstown.

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Circumstances at Big Shanty, Ga., April 12, 1862, were the only thing that set "The General" apart from dozens of other of its contemporaries. It happened to be on the track the morning 20 Union raiders decided to aid the war effort by cutting Confederate supply lines from Atlanta by capturing the train and blowing up all the bridges on the main line. "The General" was a wood-burning locomotive which had been commissioned by the Western and Atlanta railroad eight years before at a cost of $8,850. It had led a comparatively quiet life during the early years with a maximum speed of about 25 miles an hour if the wood was dry and the fireman strong.

NOW UNDER OIL

It charged into Gettysburg Friday at its maximum speed, but under oil power. The tender is attached but loaded with fake slabs that lend the proper atmosphere. The ride was smooth and sootless, although there was a distinct odor of oil fumes in the plush passenger car of the 1860s. The car is authentic with a pot-bellied stove and gas lights, red plush-covered seats and windows that open all the way. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, foster parents of "The General" on the current tour, limits the seating to 40 persons.

Little is revealed in the history of "The General" concerning its thirst, but Friday it had to stop at Highfield to take on a tank of water supplied by the Blue Ridge Summit Fire Company tank truck. Water tanks are no longer needed on rail lines. The trip from Hagerstown was uneventful except for taking to the siding at Fairfield to permit a westbound freight to pass. In addition to the Model Railroad Club members,

(Continued On Page 2)

"The General" Gets Official Welcome

Among the several hundred persons who greeted "The General" late Friday afternoon upon its arrival at the Western Maryland station in Gettysburg were Henry M. Scharf, left, and Donald M. Swope, right, members of the Pennsylvania Centennial Commission. Clarence R. Zarfoss, vice president of Western Maryland, center, made the trip from Hagerstown as the official host. "The General" will remain at the Gettysburg station until July 4 and is open to the public during the centennial program. (Times photo)

SET MEMORIAL FIRE PROGRAM AT THE ANGLE

The firemen who fought in the battle of Gettysburg — and throughout the Civil War — will be honored Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at a program held at the 72nd Pennsylvania monument in The Angle at the High Water Mark.

Arranged by the Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania, Sunday afternoon's program will honor particularly the men of "Baxter's Fire Zouaves," officially the 72nd Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, made up entirely of volunteer firemen from Philadelphia, and the "Second Fire Zouaves," officially the 73rd New York Regiment, made up entirely of volunteer firemen from New York.

Attorney Eugene R. Hartman will be the historian for the program outlining the story of the 72nd Pennsylvania when as part of Webb's Pennsylvania Brigade it met the point of Pickett's Charge at the Angle, and the story of the 73rd, which did its most outstanding fighting here at the Peach Orchard July 2, 1863.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The program will open with the national anthem by the band, followed by invocation by Rev. J. Paul Kehm, chaplain of the Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania.

The descendants of the men who fought in the Civil War will be represented at the program by Col. G. G. MacPherson, of the Sons of Veterans Reserves, during a recognition service.

Rededication of the 72nd Pennsylvania monument and placing of a wreath will be performed by George E. Hink, deputy commissioner of the Philadelphia Fire Department and Philadelphia fire chief.

A wreath and remarks con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Dog Finds His "Lost" Master

A small brown dachshund was successful Thursday afternoon in locating his master, who became "lost" in a local restaurant, by going to the nearest drugstore where attendants advertised for the missing owner over WGET. The dog was wearing a tag bearing the name Mickey Mavce, 601 Christopher, Warrensburg, Mo. He eyed the soda fountain at Peoples Drug with more than usual interest and waited patiently for his master to arrive. The dog escaped from the parked family auto and obviously was "anxious to see the battlefield."

MISS SHULTZ IS WED TODAY TO W. RHINEHART

The marriage of Miss Brenda Carol Shultz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dale E. Shultz, New Oxford R. 1, to W. Scott Rhinehart, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rhinehart, 8 Berlin Court, York, was solemnized this morning at 11 o'clock in the First Lutheran Church, New Oxford, by the Rev. John L. Kugle who performed the double-ring ceremony.

MRS. RHINEHART

The church was decorated with white, pink and blue flowers and palms. Mrs. Felix Sanders presided at the organ and accompanied the soloist, Fred Gable.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a floor-length sheath gown of imported Belgian lace over opaque silk, styled with a scoop neckline and three-quarter length sleeves gathered at the elbow and finished with small silk buttons. The dress was in seven-eighth tunic style completely embroidered in lace and finished at the hem with opaque silk. A detachable overskirt of the same silk was used for fullness and was finished at the back of the waist with French bow and panels. Her finger-tip veil of French illusion fell from a cabbage-rose design headpiece of opaque silk edged with tiny seed pearls. She car-

(Continued on Page 3)

DAMAGE GOLF COURSE

Mrs. Jacob Boyer, operator of the Y-Not Golf Course reported to police Friday morning that extensive damage was done during the night to the golf course. Borough police are investigating.

PLAY AREAS TO BE CLOSED 'TIL MONDAY, JULY 8

Physical fitness contests featured the programs during the past week at the playgrounds and tot lots under the supervision of the Recreation Dept. A total of 1,997 youngsters attended the areas.

Due to the heat, the areas were closed Friday afternoon and will not reopen until Monday, July 8, at 9 a.m. because of the centennial observance and July 4 holiday.

Boys' and girls' champions of each play area will receive awards later.

The champions, as well as winners in different age brackets, follow:

TOT LOT WINNERS

Recreation tot lot — David Clapsaddle, champion; Jack Himes, seven-year-olds: Jan Lehigh, six-year-olds; girls, Connie Miller, champion; Kathleen Weikert, seven; Janice Young, six; Eisenhower tot lot — boys, Jack Roth, champion; Steven Cole, seven; Mike Lilley, six; girls, Donna Koballa, champion; Cindy Hofe, seven; Andrea Hoffman, six; Fourth St. tot lot — boys, Robert Heflin, champion; David Williams, six; girls, Kathy James, champion; Robin Bowling, six.

PLAYGROUND WINNERS

Recreation playground — boys, Phil Wisotzkey, champion; Jack Dillon, 13; Roy Starliper, 12; Ed Brent, 11; Ted Maitland, 10; Daniel Brent, nine; girls, Sara Brumback, champion; Angie Teeter, 15; Beverley Lehigh, 14; Nancy Tarantino, 13; Patty Bream, 12; Bonnie Miller 10; Marian Lovett, nine; Eisenhower playground — boys, Jim Ritchie, champion; Jerry Hartzell, 13; Tom Fissel, 12; Doug Swope, 11; Doug Sanders, nine; girls, Mary Ann Hartzell, champion; Diane Waybright, 13; Kathy Shoemaker, 10; Anne Jones, nine; Keefauver playground — boys, Paul Tipton, champion; Joy Linn, 13; Bob Finkboner, 12; Tim Linn, 11; James Williams, 10; Dave Hemler, nine; girls, Debbie Trainer, champion; Linda Smith, 13, Pat Black, 12; Linda Haller, 10, Debbie Heflin, nine.

Special Services At Foursquare

Two special services will be held Sunday at the Foursquare Gospel Church Sunday when the programs will be in keeping with centennial theme.

Rev. Harold Myers, pastor, will deliver a sermon at 10:30 a.m. on "One Nation Under God —Is the Heavenly Fther's Deliverance Ministry of a Recovered Strategy?" Songs appropriate to the theme of the day will be sung.

In the evening at 7:30 a full feature-length color film, "Beyond the Bells," depicting racial freedom through Christ, will be shown. There will also be appropriate hymns and songs.

IS 83 TODAY

Mrs. Arthur Lightner, 290 Jefferson Ave., York, is quietly observing her 83rd birthday anniversary today. She formerly resided near Gettysburg.

Khrushchev Girds For Red Chinese Showdown At Top Soviet Bloc Conference

By PRESTON GROVER

BERLIN (AP) — Premier Khrushchev turned today from a lukewarm Berlin reception to a major Soviet-bloc summit parley called apparently to consolidate strength for a showdown with the Red Chinese.

The Chinese-Soviet ideological feud broke into the open again, as at least five Communist chieftains responded to Khrushchev's call.

Coinciding with the meeting, the Kremlin published a Khrushchev speech in which the Soviet premier:

CALL FOR PEACE

1. Acknowledged as noteworthy President Kennedy's call for renewed efforts for peace.

2. Reaffirmed the "principle of peaceful coexistence as the general line of our foreign policy."

3. Charged that the Chinese Communists have "extrmely sharpened" their relations with Moscow and accused them of resorting to a "racial approach" in an attempt to win Asians and Africans to their side, rather than to the side of Communists whose skin is white.

MADE LAST WEEK

Khrushchev made the speech last week at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party.

It was at that meeting the Kremlin ruled out publication of a bitter Chinese attack on Moscow. Peking, opposed to coexistence with the West, in effect called for Khrushchev's scalp. The 30,000-word document also tried to dictate the agenda for the meeting the Chinese and Russians have scheduled Friday in Moscow in an attempt to iron out their differences.

PEKING DOCUMENT

The Red Chinese embassy in East Berlin used the occasion of Khrushchev's arrival to distribute the Peking document to newsmen covering the Soviet premier's visit.

(Continued On Page 3)

Welcome Rains Interrupt Heat

Showers Friday afternoon and thundershowers late Friday night interrupted the 90-degree weather Gettysburg and Adams County have been having for the last four days and brought 0.77 inches of welcome rain. It brought June rainfall up to normal.

Friday's high was 95 degrees, only one degree below the high mark set here Thursday for the month.

The overnight showers made June the second month this year with normal amounts of rainfall. The four other months were short.

$5,000 DAMAGE TO HOME TODAY BY LIGHTNING

Fire, caused by lightning, caused $5,000 damage to the Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Stull and Price Willoughby home along the Gettysburg-Hunterstown Rd. about a half mile southwest of Hunterstown at 1 o'clock this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Stull and Mr. Willoughby were driven from their home by the fire which destroyed much of the roof and burned down into the attic.

Firemen from Gettysburg, Biglerville and Bonneauville were able to stop the fire at the attic level but some water damage occurred in the rooms below. Several others rooms, in an addition to the house, were not damaged by the blaze, Gettysburg Fire Chief Robert Hartman said.

REMOVED FURNITURE

Firemen and others were able to remove all of the furniture from the house to prevent damage to it, according to the fire chief.

Mr. and Mrs. Stull and Mr. Willoughby were taken to the home of Daniel Greenawalt for the night.

Gettysburg firemen were summoned at 1:05 this morning and arrived to find the roof ablaze.

The local firemen found the closest water supply was the pond of Attorney and Mrs. Oscar F. Spicer in Hunterstown, a half mile away.

SHUTTLE WATER SUPPLY

The local firemen radioed back to the Quick Call Center to have Bonneauville and Biglerville firemen summoned. Chief Hartman said they arrived as "we had about exhausted the water in our tanks."

A shuttle service was then set up to bring water from the pond until the blaze was extinguished.

Bonneauville and Biglerville firemen returned to their quarters at 3:12 this morning. Gettysburg firemen came back to the engine house at 3:50.

Tire Blows Out, Two Men Hurt In Crash

Two men were injured this morning at 1:15 o'clock when a tire blew out and their car skidded off the road near York Springs, in a heavy rain.

State police said Albert D. Laughman Jr., 33, of Hanover R. 5, was driving south on the Hanover Rd. four miles south of York Springs when the left rear tire of his vehicle blew out. Police said the car skidded on the wet roadway and went over an embankment, causing $600 damage to the auto.

An unknown passing motorist took the driver and passenger to the Hanover Hospital. Laughman was treated for lacerations of the nose and face. The passenger, Earl R. Noel, Hanover, had a laceration of the face.

WED 37 YEARS

Justice of the Peace and Mrs. John Whitman, Gettysburg R. 2, will mark their 37th wedding anniversary Sunday. No special observance is planned.

6,500 Marchers Will Parade In Two Divisions Featuring 20 Bands And 22 CW Floats

Beginning at 1 p.m. July 2, approximately 6,500 marchers will move in parade along the mile and three-tenths route from Queen St. and Steinwehr Ave., north to Baltimore St., past the reviewing stand at the Post Office on High St. to Lincoln Square and down Carlisle St. to Broadway, the dispersal area.

The parade will move in two divisions. The first or Historical Division with Maj. Gen. Henry K. Fluck, commanding general of Pennsylvania's 28th Infantry Division, as grand marshal, and Brig. Gen. Herbert A. Vernet Jr., Capt. Albert G. Kuhn and Lt. Frederick H. Heitefuss as aides, consists of the following units in their order of march:

State police motorcycle escort; Troop A, 1st Recon. Sqdn., 223rd Mounted Cavalry; grand marshal and staff; 28th Inf. Div. colors; commanding officer, 1st Div. and staff; Sons of Veterans Reserve Colors; 6th Field Band of Harrisburg; commanding officer, Pennsylvania Brigade Hq. and staff; colors, Pennsylvania Brigade Hq.; Pennsylvania Brigade Hq.; Co. G and C, 6th Infantry Battalion; Co. E, 2nd Infantry Battalion; Co. A, 8th Infantry Battalion; Co. A, 9th Infantry Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 7th Infantry; Headquarters Battalion, 10th Light Artillery; YMCA Coffee Wagon; Buckeye Blues Brigade.

CONFEDERATE COMMAND

Commanding officer, staff and colors, Confederate High Command; 26th Infantry Regiment Band, Winston Salem, N.C.; Headquarters Co., Confederate High Command, Nashville, Tenn.; North Carolina 6th Regiment; 4th Tennessee Cavalry, Nashville; 1st Tennessee Infantry; A. P. Hills Rifles; 1st Maryland Regiment; 17th Infantry Regiment; 1st Maryland Artillery; Lexington Rifles, Co. C, 15th SCV; float (replica of submarine Huntley), South Carolina; VFW Reese Hall Post, Mountsville, Pa.; 2nd Virginia Infantry; Sam Davis Outpost (Tenn.); 10th Tennessee Infantry; Gen. Jones M. Withers Outpost (Ala.); 2nd Maryland Artillery; Loudon County Light Artillery, Seabrook, Md.; the Maryland Line, Baltimore, Md.; JEB Stuart Cavalry; Co. K, Virginia Infantry; Co. E, 1st Virginia Cavalry; Headquarters Outpost, Cartaret, N. J.

Felicia Grundy Porter Nurse Relief Corps; 2nd Regiment, North Carolina Infantry.

REACTIVATED UNITS

Commanding officer and staff; colors, reactivated units; Berlin Fife and Bugle Corps, Berlin, Pa.; Co. A 1st Delaware Blues; Lancaster Fencibles; 141st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Regiment; 2nd Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve; 1st Pennsylvania Rigles (Bucktails); Co. F, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers; 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Battery E, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; Sharpsburg Rifles; Co. C, 2nd Maryland Infantry, U.S. Vols.; 44th New York Volunteer Infantry; Cowan's 1st Ind. Battery, N.Y.; 104th Regiment, 111 Volunteer Infantry; 5th Michigan Infantry, Huron Rangers; 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment; Co. E, 7th West Virginia Infantry Volunteers, 2nd Regiment U.S. Infantry, Washington, D.C., Gulf Oil Float.

MILITARY DIVISION

The Second or Military Division, with Brig. Gen. Earl C. Neely as marshal and Lt. Luke Shade as aide, consists of

Colors 28th Inf. Div.; U.S. Army Field Band; Rifle Co. 3rd Inf.; Hq. Co. 28th Inf. Div.; Hq. 2nd Inf. Bde.; Colors, 2nd Inf. Bde.; Hq. Co. 2nd Inf. Bde.; Hq. 1st Bn., 110th Inf.; Colors, 1st Inf. Bn., 110th Inf.; 28th Inf. Div. Band; 1st Inf. Bn., 110th Inf.; Hq., Colors, Hq. Co. 3rd Inf. Bde.; Hq. Colors, 2nd Inf. Bn., 109th Inf.; 2nd Bn., 109th Inf.; Hq. Colors, 1st Bd., 109th Inf.; 1st Bn., 109th Inf.

Units of the 1st Inf., 111th Inf., 28th Div. Artillery, 229th Artillery, 109th Artillery, 166th Artillery, 107th Artillery, 108th Artillery, 103rd Armor, 223rd Cavalry, 103rd Engineers Bn., 28th Signal Corps Bn., 28th Aviation Bn., 103rd Medical Bn., 728th Maintenance Bn., 228th Supply and Transport Bn., USAF Drum and Bugle Corps and Drill Team, USAR units.

College ROTC units from Gettysburg and Bucknell; units of 104th Armored Cavalry Rgt., Navy Band, 2nd Recon. Sqdn., 213th Artillery group, Pennsylvan National Guard, Air National

(Continued on Page 3)

BISHOP LEECH OFFERS FIELD MASS TODAY

Catholics and Protestants alike joined today at noon to commemorate one of the Civil War's most famous chaplains in the first Field Mass ever offered on the Gettysburg battlefield.

The Mass marked the unofficial opening of the 100th anniversary of the epic battle which decided the war between the states.

Site of the Mass was the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, dedicated in 1938 to "peace eternal in a nation united."

BISHOP LEECH

The Most Rev. George L. Leech, bishop of Harrisburg, celebrated the commemoration Mass, with the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, delivering the principal speech.

Included among those invited as guests of honor were former president Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie, now residents of a farm on the battlefield.

Preceding the Mass, a new plaque was to be unveiled and blessed at the battlefield statue of Father William Corby, the only Catholic chaplain among union troops during the bloody, three-day skirmish.

GEN. HOWARD INCIDENT TO BE PRESENTED

How Daniel Skelly, an 18-year-old Gettysburg youth, aided Gen. Oliver Otis Howard July 1, 1863, and how the general came to be on the Fahnestock building at Baltimore and Middle Sts. when he learned he was in command of the Union troops here will be re-enacted Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the former Fahnestock building, now the Gettysburg Hardware Store.

Sponsored by the Adams County Civil War Centennial Commission, the program will occur at approximately the exact hour the event took place a century ago.

Joseph L. Rosensteel, historian for the Gettysburg National Museum, will be the narrator.

John Bowmaster, Biglerville R. D., will represent Gen. Howard and will use the roof of the building as an observation point as occurred a century ago. Accompanying Bowmaster as "Gen. Howard's staff" will be Edward Shetter, Crowell Bucher, Wilson Wenk and Richard Deardorff.

David Lohuis, Ridge Ave., will portray "Daniel Skelly." At the time of the first day of the battle, Skelly was accompanied by two other youths in meeting Gen. Howard and telling him how to get an observation point. For the

(Continued On Page 2)

LICENSED TO WED

The following have secured marriage licenses in Westminster: Ralph E. Yeagy and Lydia P. Mackey, New Oxford, Robert Lee Young, Union Bridge R. 2, Md., and Miriam W. Feeser, Littlestown.

Six Children Drown As Car Plunges Into Flood Waters Killing Eight Passengers

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — "They were begging us to get them out," said a rescuer after desperate efforts saved only two of 10 persons whose car plunged into turgid flood waters.

"I kept yelling for them to throw the children out of the car into the river," said Lamar Thaxton. "But I guess it's pretty hard to throw children into a river."

The car carried an elderly couple, seven of their grandchildren and another woman into the swirling current of the rain-swollen Oconee River near the University of Georgia Friday.

Six of the children, the invalid grandfather and the third adult drowned.

Thaxton, of Athens, saw the car lurch into the normally placid river near a bridge. "I heard them screaming, and I jumped off the bridge," he said.

Ten-year-old Jerry Green clung to the top of the car as it spun about and sank. Then he popped to the surface, and Thaxton hauled him to shore.

Mrs. J. L. Barnett, the driver, managed to escape and was pulled to safety.

The dead were identified as J. L. Barnett, a 66-year-old justice of the peace; Mrs. Mae Watkins; four children of the Charles Epps family, Wanda, Kathy, Penny and Charles; and Dale and Debra Green, children of Mrs. Ralph Green. All were from nearby Nicholson.

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It won't break any speed records but "The General" proved Friday afternoon that there's life in the old boy yet as it rolled into the Western Maryland station in Gettysburg and ground to a stop before a crowd of several hundred people who began gathering about the time the famous locomotive was pulling out of Seven Stars enroute from Hagerstown.

"The General" arrived in Gettysburg at 5 o'clock — 30 minutes ahead of schedule — which is more than most modern trains can do these days. It carried approximately 25 passengers, 15 of whom were members of the Hagerstown Model Train Club, special guests of Clarence R. Zarfoss, vice president of the Western Maryland Railroad, host to the 110-year-old locomotive on the Pennsylvania-Maryland leg of the 13-state centennial tour of the famous Engine No. 3. It will remain at the local station until July 4 and is open to the public.

Circumstances at Big Shanty, Ga., April 12, 1862, were the only thing that set "The General" apart from dozens of other of its contemporaries. It happened to be on the track the morning 20 Union raiders decided to aid the war effort by cutting Confederate supply lines from Atlanta by capturing the train and blowing up all the bridges on the main line. "The General" was a wood-burning locomotive which had been commissioned by the Western and Atlanta railroad eight years before at a cost of $8,850. It had led a comparatively quiet life during the early years with a maximum speed of about 25 miles an hour if the wood was dry and the fireman strong.

NOW UNDER OIL

It charged into Gettysburg Friday at its maximum speed, but under oil power. The tender is attached but loaded with fake slabs that lend the proper atmosphere. The ride was smooth and sootless, although there was a distinct odor of oil fumes in the plush passenger car of the 1860s. The car is authentic with a pot-bellied stove and gas lights, red plush-covered seats and windows that open all the way. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, foster parents of "The General" on the current tour, limits the seating to 40 persons.

Little is revealed in the history of "The General" concerning its thirst, but Friday it had to stop at Highfield to take on a tank of water supplied by the Blue Ridge Summit Fire Company tank truck. Water tanks are no longer needed on rail lines. The trip from Hagerstown was uneventful except for taking to the siding at Fairfield to permit a westbound freight to pass. In addition to the Model Railroad Club members,

(Continued On Page 2)

"The General" Gets Official Welcome

Among the several hundred persons who greeted "The General" late Friday afternoon upon its arrival at the Western Maryland station in Gettysburg were Henry M. Scharf, left, and Donald M. Swope, right, members of the Pennsylvania Centennial Commission. Clarence R. Zarfoss, vice president of Western Maryland, center, made the trip from Hagerstown as the official host. "The General" will remain at the Gettysburg station until July 4 and is open to the public during the centennial program. (Times photo)

SET MEMORIAL FIRE PROGRAM AT THE ANGLE

The firemen who fought in the battle of Gettysburg — and throughout the Civil War — will be honored Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at a program held at the 72nd Pennsylvania monument in The Angle at the High Water Mark.

Arranged by the Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania, Sunday afternoon's program will honor particularly the men of "Baxter's Fire Zouaves," officially the 72nd Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, made up entirely of volunteer firemen from Philadelphia, and the "Second Fire Zouaves," officially the 73rd New York Regiment, made up entirely of volunteer firemen from New York.

Attorney Eugene R. Hartman will be the historian for the program outlining the story of the 72nd Pennsylvania when as part of Webb's Pennsylvania Brigade it met the point of Pickett's Charge at the Angle, and the story of the 73rd, which did its most outstanding fighting here at the Peach Orchard July 2, 1863.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The program will open with the national anthem by the band, followed by invocation by Rev. J. Paul Kehm, chaplain of the Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania.

The descendants of the men who fought in the Civil War will be represented at the program by Col. O. G. MacPherson, of the Sons of Veterans Reserves, during a recognition service.

Rededication of the 72nd Pennsylvania monument and placing of a wreath will be performed by George E. Hink, deputy commissioner of the Philadelphia Fire Department and Philadelphia fire chief.

A wreath and remarks con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Khrushchev Girds For Red Chinese Showdown At Top Soviet Bloc Conference

By PRESTON GROVER

BERLIN (AP) — Premier Khrushchev turned today from a lukewarm Berlin reception to a major Soviet-bloc summit parley called apparently to consolidate strength for a showdown with the Red Chinese.

The Chinese-Soviet ideological feud broke into the open again, as at least five Communist chieftains responded to Khrushchev's call.

Coinciding with the meeting, the Kremlin published a Khrushchev speech in which the Soviet premier:

CALL FOR PEACE

1. Acknowledged as noteworthy President Kennedy's call for renewed efforts for peace.

2. Reaffirmed the "principle of peaceful coexistence as the general line of our foreign policy."

3. Charged that the Chinese Communists have "extrmely sharpened" their relations with Moscow and accused them of resorting to a "racial approach" in an attempt to win Asians and Africans to their side, rather than to the side of Communists whose skin is white.

MADE LAST WEEK

Khrushchev made the speech last week at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party.

It was at that meeting the Kremlin ruled out publication of a bitter Chinese attack on Moscow. Peking, opposed to coexistence with the West, in effect called for Khrushchev's scalp. The 30,000-word document also tried to dictate the agenda for the meeting the Chinese and Russians have scheduled Friday in Moscow in an attempt to iron out their differences

PEKING DOCUMENT

The Red Chinese embassy in East Berlin used the occasion of Khrushchev's arrival to distribute the Peking document to newsmen covering the Soviet premier's visit.

(Continued On Page 3)

Dog Finds His "Lost" Master

A small brown dachshund was successful Thursday afternoon in locating his master, who became "lost" in a local restaurant, by going to the nearest drugstore where attendants advertised for the missing owner over WGET. The dog was wearing a tag bearing the name Mickey Mavce, 601 Christopher, Warrensburg, Mo. He eyed the soda fountain at Peoples Drug with more than usual interest and waited patiently for his master to arrive. The dog escaped from the parked family auto and obviously was "anxious to see the battlefield."

MISS SHULTZ IS WED TODAY TO W. RHINEHART

The marriage of Miss Brenda Carol Shultz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dale E. Shultz, New Oxford R. 1, to W. Scott Rhinehart, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rhinehart, 8 Berlin Court, York, was solemnized this morning at 11 o'clock in the First Lutheran

MRS. RHINEHART

Church, New Oxford, by the Rev. John L. Kugle who performed the double-ring ceremony.

The church was decorated with white, pink and blue flowers and palms. Mrs. Felix Sanders presided at the organ and accompanied the soloist, Fred Gable.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a floor-length sheath gown of imported Belgian lace over opaque silk, styled with a scoop neckline and three-quarter length sleeves gathered at the elbow and finished with small silk buttons. The dress was in seven-eighth tunic style completely embroidered in lace and finished at the hem with opaque silk. A detachable overskirt of the same silk was used for fullness and was finished at the back of the waist with French bow and panels. Her finger-tip veil of French illusion fell from a cabbage-rose design headpiece of opaque silk edged with tiny seed pearls. She car-

(Continued on Page 3)

DAMAGE GOLF COURSE

Mrs. Jacob Boyer, operator of the Y-Not Golf Course, reported to police Friday morning that extensive damage was done during the night to the golf course. Borough police are investigating.

PLAY AREAS TO BE CLOSED 'TIL MONDAY, JULY 8

Physical fitness contests featured the programs during the past week at the playgrounds and tot lots under the supervision of the Recreation Dept. A total of 1,997 youngsters attended the areas.

Due to the heat, the areas were closed Friday afternoon and will not reopen until Monday, July 8, at 9 a.m. because of the centennial observance and July 4 holiday.

Boys' and girls' champions of each play area will receive awards later.

The champions, as well as winners in different age brackets, follow:

TOT LOT WINNERS

Recreation tot lot — David Clapsaddle, champion; Jack Himes, seven-year-olds; Jan Lehigh, six-year-olds; girls, Connie Miller, champion; Kathleen Weikert, seven; Janice Young, six; Eisenhower tot lot — boys, Jack Roth, champion; Steven Cole, seven; Mike Lilley, six; girls, Donna Koballa, champion; Cindy Hofe, seven; Andrea Hoffman, six; Fourth St. tot lot — boys, Robert Heflin, champion; David Williams, six; girls, Kathy James, champion; Robin Bowling, six.

PLAYGROUND WINNERS

Recreation playground — boys, Phil Wisotzkey, champion; Jack Dillon, 13; Roy Starliper, 12; Ed Brent, 11; Ted Maitland, 10; Daniel Brent, nine; girls, Sara Brumback, champion; Angie Teeter, 15; Beverley Lehigh, 14; Nancy Tarantino, 13; Patty Bream, 12; Bonnie Miller 10; Marian Lovett, nine; Eisenhower playground — boys, Jim Ritchie, champion; Jerry Hartzell, 13; Tom Fissel, 12; Doug Swope, 11; Doug Sanders, nine; girls, Mary Ann Hartzell, champion; Diane Waybright, 13; Kathy Shoemaker, 10; Anne Jones, nine; Keefauver playground — boys, Paul Tipton, champion; Joy Linn, 13; Bob Finkboner, 12; Tim Linn, 11; James Williams, 10; Dave Hemler, nine; girls, Debbie Trainer, champion; Linda Smith, 13; Pat Black, 12; Linda Haller, 10; Debbie Heflin, nine.

Special Services At Foursquare

Two special services will be held Sunday at the Foursquare Gospel Church Sunday when the programs will be in keeping with centennial theme.

Rev. Harold Myers, pastor, will deliver a sermon at 10:30 a.m. on "One Nation Under God —Is the Heavenly Fther's Deliverance Ministry of a Recovered Strategy?" Songs appropriate to the theme of the day will be sung.

In the evening at 7:30 a full feature-length color film, "Beyond the Bells," depicting racial freedom through Christ, will be shown. There will also be appropriate hymns and songs.

IS 83 TODAY

Mrs. Arthur Lightner, 290 Jefferson Ave., York, is quietly observing her 83rd birthday anniversary today. She formerly resided near Gettysburg.

Welcome Rains Interrupt Heat

Showers Friday afternoon and thundershowers late Friday night interrupted the 90-degree weather Gettysburg and Adams County have been having for the last four days and brought 0.77 inches of welcome rain. It brought June rainfall up to normal.

Friday's high was 95 degrees, only one degree below the high mark set here Thursday for the month.

The overnight showers made June the second month this year with normal amounts of rainfall. The four other months were short.

$5,000 DAMAGE TO HOME TODAY BY LIGHTNING

Fire, caused by lightning, caused $5,000 damage to the Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Stull and Price Willoughby home along the Gettysburg-Hunterstown Rd. about a half mile southwest of Hunterstown at 1 o'clock this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Stull and Mr. Willoughby were driven from their home by the fire which destroyed much of the roof and burned down into the attic.

Firemen from Gettysburg, Biglerville and Bonneauville were able to stop the fire at the attic level but some water damage occurred in the rooms below. Several others rooms, in an addition to the house, were not damaged by the blaze, Gettysburg Fire Chief Robert Hartman said.

REMOVED FURNITURE

Firemen and others were able to remove all of the furniture from the house to prevent damage to it, according to the fire chief.

Mr. and Mrs. Stull and Mr. Willoughby were taken to the home of Daniel Greenawalt for the night.

Gettysburg firemen were summoned at 1:05 this morning and arrived to find the roof ablaze.

The local firemen found the closest water supply was the pond of Attorney and Mrs. Oscar F. Spicer in Hunterstown, a half mile away.

SHUTTLE WATER SUPPLY

The local firemen radioed back to the Quick Call Center to have Bonneauville and Biglerville firemen summoned, Chief Hartman said they arrived as "we had about exhausted the water in our tanks."

A shuttle service was then set up to bring water from the pond until the blaze was extinguished.

Bonneauville and Biglerville firemen returned to their quarters at 3:12 this morning. Gettysburg firemen came back to the engine house at 3:50.

Tire Blows Out, Two Men Hurt In Crash

Two men were injured this morning at 1:15 o'clock when a tire blew out and their car skidded off the road near York Springs, in a heavy rain.

State police said Albert D. Laughman Jr., 33, of Hanover R. 5, was driving south on the Hanover Rd. four miles south of York Springs when the left rear tire of his vehicle blew out. Police said the car skidded on the wet roadway and went over an embankment, causing $600 damage to the auto.

An unknown passing motorist took the driver and passenger to the Hanover Hospital. Laughman was treated for lacerations of the nose and face. The passenger, Earl R. Noel, Hanover, had a laceration of the face.

WED 37 YEARS

Justice of the Peace and Mrs. John Whitman, Gettysburg R. 2, will mark their 37th wedding anniversary Sunday. No special observance is planned.

6,500 Marchers Will Parade In Two Divisions Featuring 20 Bands And 22 CW Floats

Beginning at 1 p.m. July 2, approximately 6,500 marchers will move in parade along the mile and three-tenths route from Queen St. and Steinwehr Ave., north to Baltimore St., past the reviewing stand at the Post Office on High St. to Lincoln Square and down Carlisle St. to Broadway, the dispersal area.

The parade will move in two divisions. The first or Historical Division with Maj. Gen. Henry K. Fluck, commanding general of Pennsylvania's 28th Infantry Division, as grand marshal, and Brig. Gen. Herbert A. Vernet Jr., Capt. Albert G. Kuhn and Lt. Frederick H. Heitefuss as aides, consists of the following units in their order of march:

State police motorcycle escort; Troop A, 1st Recon. Sqdn., 223rd Mounted Cavalry; grand marshal and staff; 28th Inf. Div. colors; commanding officer, 1st Div. and staff; Sons of Veterans Reserve Colors; 6th Field Band of Harrisburg; commanding officer, Pennsylvania Brigade Hq. and staff; colors, Pennsylvania Brigade Hq.; Pennsylvania Brigade Hq.; Co. G and C, 6th Infantry Battalion; Co. E, 2nd Infantry Battalion; Co. A, 8th Infantry Battalion; Co. A, 9th Infantry Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Co., 7th Infantry; Headquarters Battalion, 10th Light Artillery; YMCA Coffee Wagon; Buckeye Blues Brigade.

CONFEDERATE COMMAND

Commanding officer, staff and colors, Confederate High Command; 26th Infantry Regiment Band, Winston Salem, N.C.; Headquarters Co., Confederate High Command, Nashville, Tenn.; North Carolina 6th Regiment; 4th Tennessee Cavalry, Nashville; 1st Tennessee Infantry; A. P. Hills Rifles; 1st Maryland Regiment; 17th Infantry Regiment; 1st Maryland Artillery; Lexington Rifles, Co. C, 15th SCV; float (replica of submarine Huntley), South Carolina; VFW Reese Hall Post, Mountsville, Pa.; 2nd Virginia Infantry; Sam Davis Outpost (Tenn.); 10th Tennessee Infantry; Gen. Jones M. Withers Outpost (Ala.); 2nd Maryland Artillery; Loudon County Light Artillery, Seabrook, Md.; the Maryland Line, Baltimore, Md.; JEB Stuart Cavalry; Co. K, Virginia Infantry; Co. E, 1st Virginia Cavalry; Headquarters Outpost, Cartaret, N. J.

Felicia Grundy Porter Nurse Relief Corps; 2nd Regiment, North Carolina Infantry.

REACTIVATED UNITS

Commanding officer and staff; colors, reactivated units; Berlin Fife and Bugle Corps, Berlin, Pa.; Co. A 1st Delaware Blues; Lancaster Fencibles; 141st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Regiment; 2nd Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers; Co. D, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve; 1st Pennsylvania Rigles (Bucktails); Co. F, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers; 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Battery E, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; Sharpsburg Rifles; Co. C, 2nd Maryland Infantry, U.S. Vols.; 44th New York Volunteer Infantry; Cowan's 1st Ind. Battery, N.Y.; 104th Regiment, 111 Volunteer Infantry; 5th Michigan Infantry, Huron Rangers; 2nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment; Co. E, 7th West Virginia Infantry Volunteers; 2nd Regiment U.S. Infantry, Washington, D.C., Gulf Oil Float.

MILITARY DIVISION

The Second or Military Division, with Brig. Gen. Earl C. Neely as marshal and Lt. Luke Shade as aide, consists of:

Colors, 28th Inf. Div.; U.S. Army Field Band; Rifle Co. 3rd Inf.; Hq. Co. 28th Inf. Div.; Hq. 2nd Inf. Bde.; Colors, 2nd Inf. Bde.; Hq. Co. 2nd Inf. Bde.; Hq. 1st Bn., 110th Inf.; Colors, 1st Inf. Bn., 110th Inf.; 28th Inf. Div. Band; 1st Inf. Bn., 110th Inf.; Hq., Colors, Hq. Co. 3rd Inf. Bde.; Hq. Colors, 2nd Inf. Bn., 109th Inf.; 2nd Bn., 100th Inf.; Hq. Colors, 1st Bd., 109th Inf.; 1st Bn., 109th Inf.

Units of the 1st Inf., 111th Inf., 28th Div. Artillery, 229th Artillery, 109th Artillery, 166th Artillery, 107th Artillery, 108th Artillery, 103rd Armor, 223rd Cavalry, 103rd Engineers Bn., 28th Signal Corps Bn., 28th Aviation Bn., 103rd Medical Bn., 728th Maintenance Bn., 228th Supply and Transport Bn., USAF Drum and Bugle Corps and Drill Team, USAR units.

College ROTC units from Gettysburg and Bucknell; units of 104th Armored Cavalry Rgt., Navy Band, 2nd Recon. Sqdn., 213th Artillery group, Pennsylvan National Guard, Air National

(Continued on Page 3)

BISHOP LEECH OFFERS FIELD MASS TODAY

Catholics and Protestants alike joined today at noon to commemorate one of the Civil War's most famous chaplains in the first Field Mass ever offered on the Gettysburg battlefield.

The Mass marked the unofficial opening of the 100th anniversary of the epic battle which decided the war between the states.

Site of the Mass was the Eternal Light Peace Memorial, dedicated in 1938 to "peace eternal in a nation united."

BISHOP LEECH

The Most Rev. George L. Leech, bishop of Harrisburg, celebrated the commemoration Mass, with the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and member of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, delivering the principal speech.

Included among those invited as guests of honor were former president Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie, now residents of a farm on the battlefield.

Preceding the Mass, a new plaque was to be unveiled and blessed at the battlefield statue of Father William Corby, the only Catholic chaplain among union troops during the bloody, three-day skirmish.

GEN. HOWARD INCIDENT TO BE PRESENTED

How Daniel Skelly, an 18-year-old Gettysburg youth, aided Gen. Oliver Otis Howard July 1, 1863, and how the general came to be on the Fahnestock building at Baltimore and Middle Sts. when he learned he was in command of the Union troops here will be re-enacted Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the former Fahnestock building, now the Gettysburg Hardware Store.

Sponsored by the Adams County Civil War Centennial Commission, the program will occur at approximately the exact hour the event took place a century ago.

Joseph L. Rosensteel, historian for the Gettysburg National Museum, will be the narrator.

John Bowmaster, Biglerville R. D., will represent Gen. Howard and will use the roof of the building as an observation point as occurred a century ago. Accompanying Bowmaster as "Gen. Howard's staff" will be Edward Shetter, Crowell Bucher, Wilson Wenk and Richard Deardorff.

David Lohuis, Ridge Ave., will portray "Daniel Skelly." At the time of the first day of the battle, Skelly was accompanied by two other youths in meeting Gen. Howard and telling him how to get an observation point. For the

(Continued On Page 2)

LICENSED TO WED

The following have secured marriage licenses in Westminster: Ralph E. Yeagy and Lydia P. Mackey, New Oxford; Robert Lee Young, Union Bridge R. 2, Md., and Miriam W. Feeser, Littlestown.

Six Children Drown As Car Plunges Into Flood Waters Killing Eight Passengers

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — "They were begging us to get them out," said a rescuer after desperate efforts saved only two of 10 persons whose car plunged into turgid flood waters.

"I kept yelling for them to throw the children out of the car into the river," said Lamar Thaxton. "But I guess it's pretty hard to throw children into a river."

The car carried an elderly couple, seven of their grandchildren and another woman into the swirling current of the rain-swollen Oconee River near the University of Georgia Friday.

Six of the children, the invalid grandfather and the third adult drowned.

Thaxton, of Athens, saw the car lurch into the normally placid river near a bridge. "I heard them screaming, and I jumped off the bridge," he said.

Ten-year-old Jerry Green clung to the top of the car as it spun about and sank. Then he popped to the surface, and Thaxton hauled him to shore.

Mrs. J. L. Barnett, the driver, managed to escape and was pulled to safety.

The dead were identified as . L. Barnett, a 66-year-old justice of the peace; Mrs. Mae Watkins; four children of the Charles Epps family, Wanda, Kathy, Penny and Charles; and Dale and Debra Green, children of Mrs. Ralph Green. All were from nearby Nicholson.

FEDERAL JOBS WILL GET RACE RIGHTS RULES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor W. Willard Witz said Thursday the government soon will issue new standards to make sure there is no discrimination in employment on federal projects.

The government's nondiscrimination policy in the construction industry will be tightened, he said, to make sure before a contract is awarded that contractors can comply — not after work on the contract begins.

The forum for Wirtz' announcement was a meeting of a House judiciary subcommittee where he testified in support of President Kennedy's civil rights package.

WIRTZ TESTIMONY

Of the quest for improving the lot of the American Negro, Wirtz said in his prepared testimony: "There has been no more important issue before the country and the Congress—save only the issue of war and peace."

Wirtz followed Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy who urged passage of the program Wednesday Republican members made clear that the GOP price tag for helping the Democratic administration get the bill through Congress is a strong hand in writing the legislation.

GOP SUPPORT

They showed the administration can count on GOP support only if it is willing to compromise on its sweeping seven-point program.

In advance of Wirtz' testimony, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., made known that he intends to offer an amendment to deny National Labor Relations Board and other benefits to unions that practice discrimination.

"I don't think the administration will support the amendment in a showdown but I am going to give its supporters a chance to go on record," Goldwater said in an interview.

TROUBLED COURSE

Launching the administration civil rights bill on its trouble-strewn course through Congress was a five-hour job for the attorney general, who was subjected to detailed, legalistic questioning, mostly by Republicans.

Their chief criticism was aimed at a proposal to ban racial discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other places serving the public.

Rep. John V. Lindsay, R-N.Y., a leader of the GOP civil rights bloc in the House, said after the hearing he thought Kennedy had "acquitted himself very well."

Lindsay expressed disappointment, however, that Kennedy had not even read the 41 Republican civil rights bills introduced last January and the 38 additional bills put in this month, most of them covering the same ground as the bill outlined by the President last week.

BOYLE'S Grab Bag

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Middle age is when—

You spend more time visiting sick friends in the hospital than spreeing in night clubs.

Everything that happens to you reminds you of something that happened before. You spend more time remembering than you do experiencing.

The government seems more of a foe than a partner or patron. There are no statesmen left in the world—only politicians.

DEEPEST SATISFACTION

You pick up a newspaper, glance at the headlines, then read the obituaries before turning to the sports pages. You feel kind of let down on the days when nobody interesting has died.

No present winter is ever quite as cold as the winters of yore. In fact no weather is quite equal to the weather that used to be.

You compare everything now, unfavorably, to what life used to be like in the old days. "The old days"—that is the phrase that comes often to your lips.

One of your deepest satisfactions in living is taking off your shoes.

GRUMBLE MORE

You no longer impatiently bawl out your wife about why isn't she ready. Instead you take a nap until she is ready to go.

It irritates you to see a young couple smooching on the bus, and you silently ask yourself, "God, was I ever that silly?"

You grumble more and smile less. You realize that every man is, after all, his own best audience—that's why you talk out loud to yourself more often.

When you read an old love letter your chuckle of amusement is drowned in sudden tears for what used to be—and isn't any more, and never will be again.

More and more often you find yourself wide awake in the dark between three and four o'clock in the morning. More and more often you feel guilty—with fewer and fewer real reasons.

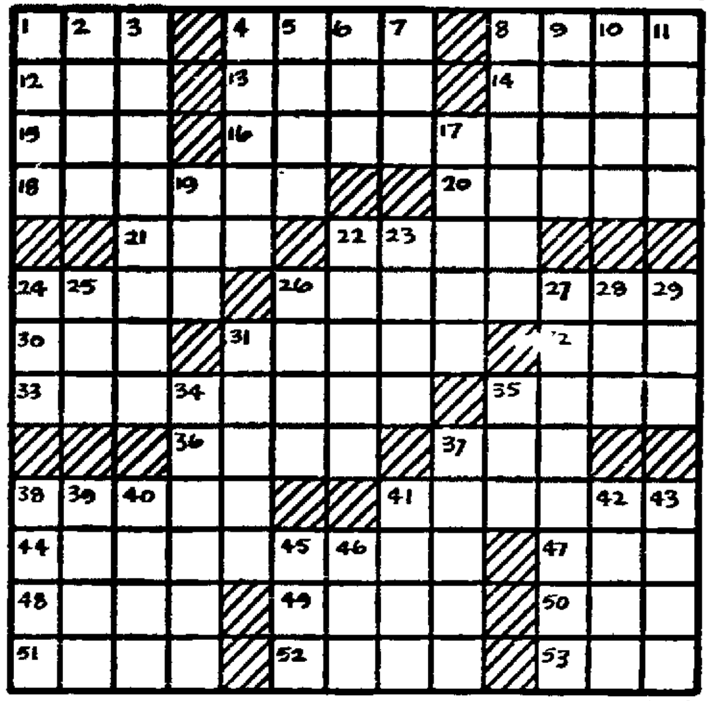
ULTIMATE INDEX

Thanks to your splendid new bifocal glasses, you are at last able to read the fine print in your life insurance policy.

When you start to kiss a girl, she automatically turns her cheek to you.

That, brother, is the ultimate index to middle age So what can you do? Why, simply take another aspirin and a stomach pill—and go on forging upward and onward.

CROSSWORD . . . By Eugene Sheffer



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HORIZONTAL

1. evil
4. English title
8. crustacean
12. single unit
13. verbal
14. feminine name
15. affirmative
16. devoted
18. oscillates
20. ascends
21. to the right
22. stuff
24. German metaphysician
26. admiral's ship
30. frozen water
31. amphibians
32. Greek letter
33. unnecessary
35. former time
36. price
37. obese
38. part of milk
41. whipped
44. considered worthy of esteem
47. actress: —— Le Gallienne
48. otherwise
49. European river
50. nothing
51. organs of vision
52. dampens
53. cunning

VERTICAL

1. young men
2. over again
3. one who is named
4. cunning trick
5. god of war
6. insane
7. Hebrew priest
8. asserts
9. worn tracks
10. on the sheltered side
11. immature blossoms
17. steep rocks
19. tennis equipment
22. terminate
23. waste cloths
24. relative
25. expert
26. worry
27. pagans
28. pronoun
29. caress
31. blaze
34. curtains
35. dance step
37. loses color
38. Algonquian Indian
39. depend
40. being
41. for fear that
42. wicked
43. John ——: TV performer
45. bovine
46. fasten

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.

SPAR ELF THAW
HIDE VIA RULE
ALAS ERR ABED
DEMOCRATIC
RUT HOTELS
CRATE DEN DOE
RAPS FUR REST
AGE HAG TENTS
MERGES BID
INTERLUDES
OPAL ERA COVE
DARE SIC EMIL
ELMS TEE DELL

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Average time of solution: 25 minutes.
(© 1963, King Features Synd., Inc.)

CRYPTOQUIPS

YHHM AEUIGE NGTTC CUIATG NKTGC SHE SUECN YEKMGEC.

Yesterday's Cryptoquip: FIND FROZEN DINNER IN FOOD FREEZER.

Reporter Says Congress Not Impressed By Demonstrations

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Would a massive Negro demonstration in Washington this summer persuade Congress — if it showed signs of balking — to pass President Kennedy's civil rights program?

Not in a hurry and not this year, if history is an example.

Three times in the past 70 years demonstrators have come to Washington to press for their ideas. Coxey's Army, suffragettes, and the Bonus Army all tried it. Each time it took Congress years to do what the demonstrators wanted.

Last Saturday Kennedy met with Negro and white civil rights leaders. He warned them against undue pressure on Congress. So did Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

ISSUES THREAT

But the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and others said that if there is a filibuster by Southern Democrats against a civil rights bill Negroes will have a "nonviolent demonstration in Washington." If so, many thousands may be involved.

It took Congress about 40 years to come around to the idea proposed in the 1894 depression by Jacob S. Coxey, a successful businessman of Massillon, Ohio.

He wanted Congress to do something about unemployment and suggested a big road-building program to create jobs. He rallied about 2,000 jobless men from around the country and led this "Coxey's Army" into Washington

COXEY IS ARRESTED

When he marched up to the Capitol on May 1, 1894, he was arrested for holding a meeting without a permit and damaging the grass

It wasn't until the next great depression—in the 1930s — that Congress got around to creating the kind of make-jobs program Coxey had plugged for.

Next came the suffragettes.

As early as the 17th century a few women in this country had called for equal treatment. But it wasn't until the 20th century that the Constitution gave them a national guarantee of the right to vote.

The real agitation by women for equal rights—and eventually the vote—got under way in the middle of the 19th century. As early as 1866 they petitioned Congress for voting rights. States began to listen.

SUFFRAGETTES, 1913

By the time President Wilson moved into the White House in 1913 the suffragettes had gained strength, benefits and sympathy. They wanted a constitutional amendment to consummate a reform which by then had long been under way in the states.

In 1917 they picketed the White House to urge Wilson to get behind an amendment in Congress. They were arrested and jailed and some went on a hunger strike.

Wilson pushed for them. And on June 4, 1919, Congress approved a constitutional amendment—the 19th—which then went to the states for approval and was adopted Aug 26, 1920.

The next try—by the Bonus Army—ended in disaster. The army of jobless World War I veterans was run out of Washington in the summer of 1932.

About 12,000 to 20,000 of them came here from all over the country, some with their families. They lived in empty government buildings or built shacks on the outskirts of the city.

These men wanted Congress to vote them a cash bonus. They stayed around for about two months and Congress quit without heeding them.

The government got sick of them. Two of them were shot to death in a brawl with police who tried to drive them out of a building on government land Then the city commissioners asked President Hoover to use troops to drive them out.

Four troops of cavalry, four companies of infantry, a mounted machinegun squad and six tanks went to work. They had the help of 300 policemen and some secret service and treasury men.

The troops burned the hovels the veterans slept in. The veterans departed. Later, under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Congress voted the veterans a bonus.

W-G-E-T Programs Dial 1320

WGET-FM, 107.7 megacycles, is broadcasting from 6 a.m. till midnight seven days a week with news every hour on the hour from 10 a.m. till midnight.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—Stars for Defense
7:30—News
7:35—Pregame Show
8.00—Baseball, Phils vs. Cubs Tastykake, Atlantic, Ballantine
10.30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Morning Show
6:25—Weather
6:30—News
6:35—Morning Show
7:00—News
7:05—Morning Show
7:25—Weather Report, Weatherman from Harrisburg-York State Airport
7:30—News
7:35—Morning Show
8:00—World News
8:05—Local News, Hen Roth — Adams County National Bank
8:15—Morning Show
8:25—Weather Roundup
8:30—News
8:35—Morning Show
9:00—Church News
Rev Robert MacAskill
9:15—The Search
9:30—News
9:35—Morning Meditations
Rev. Laverne E. Rohrbaugh
10:00—News
10:05—Local, Regional News
10:10—Weather
10:15—Music in the Morning
10:30—News
10:35—Music in the Morning
11:00—News
11:05—Music in the Morning
11:30—News
11:35—Centennial Field Mass
Bishop Leech
Father Hesburgh
2:00—News
2:05—Music for Saturday
2:30—News
2:35—Music for Saturday
3:00—News
3:05—Local News
3:15—Music for Saturday
3:30—News
3.35—Music for Saturday
4:00—News
4:05—Music for Saturday
4:30—News
4.35—Music for Saturday
5:00—News
5:05—Music for Saturday
5:30—News
5:35—Music for Saturday
6.00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Viewpoint
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—News
7:05—Hawaii Calls
7:30—News
7:35—Pregame Show
8:00—Baseball: Phils vs. Cubs Camels, Atlantic, Ballantine
—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

Ohio Microfilms Veterans Records

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Records of the state's veterans of all wars since the American Revolution have been microfilmed, and copies can be made in 10 seconds, the Ohio Division of Soldiers' Claims says.

Much of the filming was done through arrangements with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon), which uses such records in helping its members trace family history for religious reasons.

Division officials believe Ohio's military claims office is the first, and apparently the only, one in the nation to completely microfilm its records.

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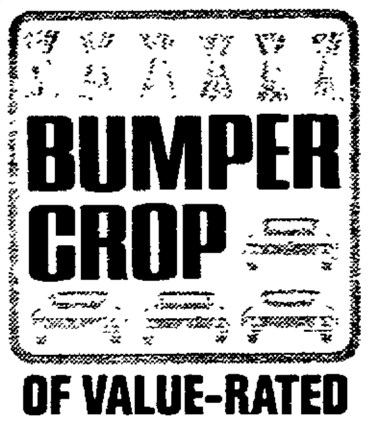

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TODAY'S SPECIALS

1962 Pontiac Sedan, air condition	2,695
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1958 Oldsmobile 98 Sedan, air condition	995
1956 Pontiac Sedan	195
1949 Chevrolet Sedan	95

MANY MORE TO CHOOSE FROM

1963 Chevrolet 409-SS coupe
1962 Oldsmobile 98 sedan, air
1962 Pontiac 4-dr., air conditioning
1962 Cadillac Coupe DeVille, Air
1962 700 Corvair 4-dr.
1962 Chevrolet Impala 4-dr hardtop
1962 Cadillac Sedan DeVille
1962 Cadillac convertible coupe
1962 Oldsmobile 88 4-dr.,
1961 Ford 500 sedan
1961 Chevrolet 2-dr.
1961 Cadillac Coupe DeVille
1961 Oldsmobile 4-dr. Holiday
1961 Pontiac Bonneville
1960 Oldsmobile 88 cpe.
1960 Cadillac sedan, 4-dr.
1960 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday, sdn.
1960 Chevrolet wagon
1960 Falcon 4-dr.
1960 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1960 Pontiac 2-dr.
1960 Dodge coupe, power
1960 Cadillac Cpe. DeVille
1959 Chevrolet Impala 4-dr
1959 Chevrolet Impala convertible
1959 Mercury sedan
1959 Ford 2-dr.
1959 Cadillac coupe
1959 Opel Wagon
1959 Pontiac 4-dr., power
1958 Chevrolet 2-dr.
1958 Chevrolet wagon
1958 Dodge 2-dr sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 98 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet 210 4-dr.
1957 Pontiac 2-dr.
1957 Oldsmobile 98 sedan
1957 Mercury 4-dr
1957 Chevrolet 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet 2-dr hardtop
1956 Pontiac 4-dr.
1956 Buick Special sedan (red and black)
1956 Buick wagon
1956 Buick 4-dr
1956 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday sedan
1955 Oldsmobile 98 sedan
1955 Chrysler sedan
1955 Cadillac sedan
1955 Pontiac sedan, power
1954 Oldsmobile 88 2-dr
GMC Panel ½-ton
1949 Chevrolet sedan

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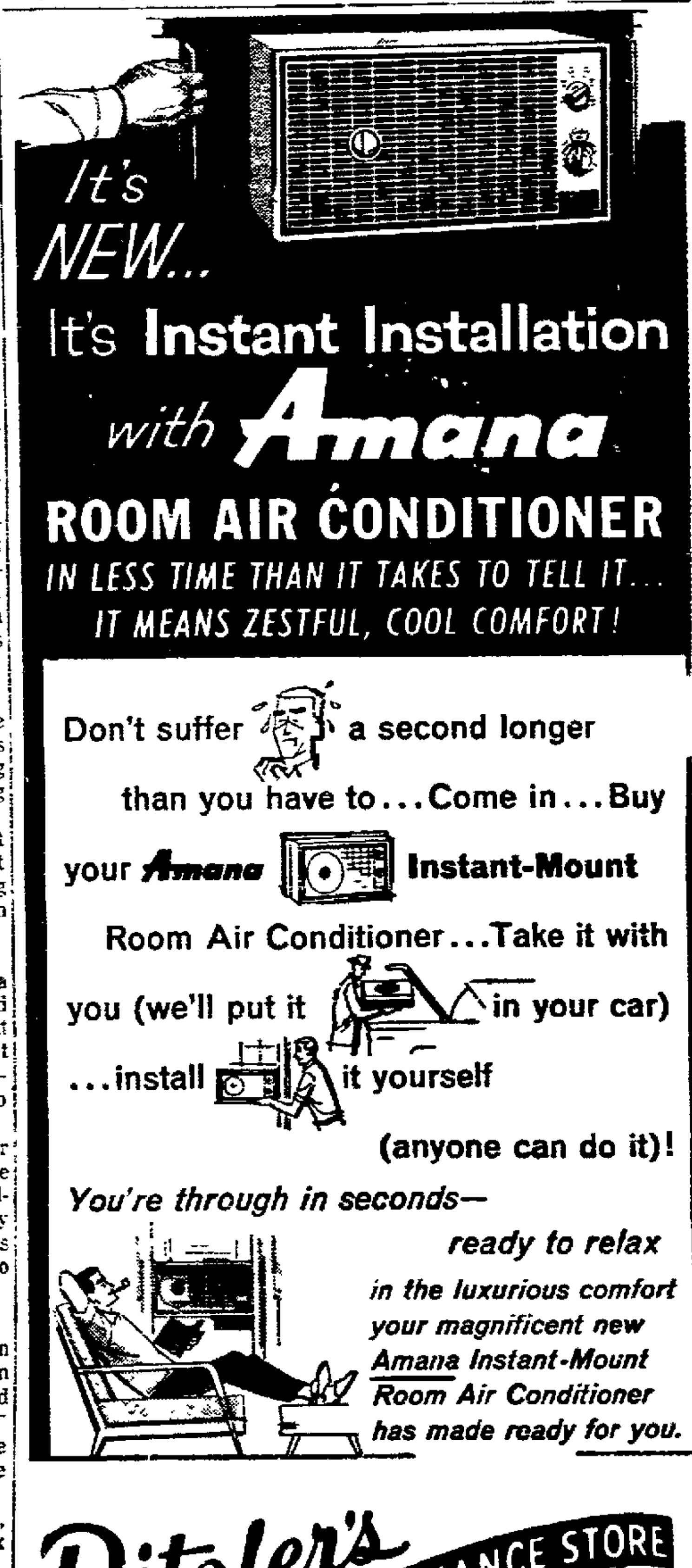

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Don't suffer a second longer than you have to . . . Come in . . . Buy your Amana Instant-Mount Room Air Conditioner . . . Take it with you (we'll put it in your car) . . . install it yourself (anyone can do it)!

You're through in seconds— ready to relax in the luxurious comfort your magnificent new Amana Instant-Mount Room Air Conditioner has made ready for you.

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Centennial

is a word that often goes with "celebration." And America's banks—indeed, all Americans—have good reason to celebrate the Centennial, or 100th anniversary, of the National Currency Act of 1863. That Act in effect created our present "dual banking system" of state and national banks; and that system has contributed immeasurably to America's progress—through service.

PROGRESS THROUGH SERVICE 1863 1963
A CENTURY OF COMMERCIAL BANKING

The Bendersville National Bank

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KELLY Springfield TIRES

GET TOP DISCOUNTS ON TOP QUALITY TIRES

15-MONTH ROAD HAZARD GUARANTEE SAFE TRAC-S NYLON	6.70-15 BLACK TUBE-TYPE	7.50-14 & 6.70-15 BLACK TUBELESS	7.50-14 & 6.70-15 WHITE TUBELESS
	SALE $9.95 2 FOR $18	SALE $11.95 2 FOR $22	SALE $14.95 2 FOR $28

21-MONTH ROAD HAZARD GUARANTEE PRESTIGE NYLON	6.70-15 BLACK TUBE-TYPE	7.50-14 & 6.70-15 Black Tubeless	8.00-14 & 7.10-15 Black Tubeless	6.00-13 BLACK TUBELESS	6.50-13 BLACK TUBELESS	7.10-15 BLACK TUBE-TYPE
	SALE $15.90 2 FOR $30	SALE $17.90 2 FOR $34	SALE $20.70 2 FOR $40	SALE $14.75 2 FOR $28	SALE $15.45 2 FOR $30	SALE $19.25 2 FOR $37

LIFETIME ROAD HAZARD GUARANTEE CELEBRITY NYLON EXTRA	7.50-14 & 6.70-15 Black Tubeless	8.00-14 & 7.10-15 Black Tubeless	8.50-14 & 7.60-15 Black Tubeless	9.00-14 & 8.00-15 White Tubeless	6.00-13 WHITE TUBELESS	6.50-13 WHITE TUBELESS
	SALE $24.60 2 FOR $48	SALE $26.90 2 FOR $52	SALE $29.55 2 FOR $58	SALE $37.90 2 FOR $74	SALE $22.75 2 FOR $44	SALE $24.25 2 FOR $47

ALL PRICES PLUS TAX AND OLD TIRE OFF YOUR CAR

NATION-WIDE GUARANTEE against normal road hazards (except repairable punctures) for period specified. Workmanship and materials guaranteed against defects without limit as to time or mileage. Allowance made on new tire based on remaining original tread and current "Kelly Price."

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ROTARY WILL INSTALL HERE MONDAY NIGHT

New officers of the Gettysburg Rotary Club, headed by Rev. Robert MacAskill as president, will be installed Monday evening at the meeting of Rotary at 6 o'clock in the YWCA.

The new president announced his committees today in a letter to members.

Frank Ruth is general chairman for club service committees which include: Attendance, Attorney Edward B. Bulleit, Raymond Seltzer and Paul Witt; public information, Mares Sherman and Clifford Snowberger; fellowship, Dr. Milton Stokes and Dr. James Allison; club bulletin, G. Henry Roth and Gerald Hagamyer; music, Dr. Kenneth Smoke and Dr. Harold A. Dunkelberger; program, Vice President C. William Harbaugh, Frank Ruth, Alexander Griest, Thomas Washburn and Dr. Carroll Voss; magazine, Dr. Frederick Tilberg and Frank Britcher; membership, Dr. C. Harold Johnson, Paul Fox and John Hostetter; classification, William Lentz and Basil Benson; Rotary information, John Hostetter and Clark Smith.

OTHER ASSIGNMENTS

Director Alexander Griest is general chairman for the community service committees which include: Community safety, William G. Weaver, Dr. Bruce N. Wolff and Curtis Coull; charity, Clark Smith, J. C. Shank and Paul Fox; scholarships, awards and student loans, Attorney John MacPhail, Dr. John Zinn, Dr. Frank Hewetson; Boys' and Girls' Week and crippled children, Dr. James Sheen, Dr. Harrison Harbach and Dr. Roy Gifford; youth and student guests, Walter B. Lane, H. Edgar Riegle and Clifford Snowberger; rural-urban relations, Dr. Richard Newsham, C. S. Bryan and Walter Dillon.

Director Thomas Washburn heads the vocational service committees which include: Buyer-seller relations and competitor relations, John Hauser, James S. Cairns, L. S. Long; occupational information, Dr. James Oyler and Taylor Grossman; employer-employe relations, Roy Hammond, James Critchfield and John Hostetter; four-way test, Harold Reuning, Attorney Eugene Bulleit and M. C. Jones; trade associations, H. W. Baker, Walter B. Lane and Wilbur Plank.

Dr. Carroll Voss is the director in charge of the international service committees which include: International contacts and international students projects, Dr. Earl Bowen, Dr. D. L. Radsma and William Lentz; Rotary Foundation, Dr. Harold A. Dunkelberger, Clark Smith and Attorney John MacPhail.

RESIGNS PASTORATE

Rev. H. Walter Webner, pastor of Advent Lutheran Church, York, for the past 20 years, has resigned effective Monday. He graduated from Gettysburg College in 1923 and from the Lutheran Seminary in 1926.

APPOINTED NOTARIES

Appointment of the following as notaries public was announced Friday by the office of the secretary of the commonwealth: Mrs. Joan M. Kaiser, New Oxford, and Mrs. Janet K. Seguin, Littlestown.

Coming Events

June 30 — Battle Centennial events begin.

June 30-July 6—Firemen's festival at Rec Park.

July 1—Governor's program at Peace Light Memorial.

July 2—Battel Centennial parade at 1 p.m.

July 2 — Battle centennial parade.

July 2-6—Annual Fairfield Fire Company carnival.

July 3—Symbolic reenactment of Pickett's Charge.

July 3 — Sons of Veterans' dramatization at High Water Mark.

July 3 — Lutherans' Central Penna. Synod convention opens on college campus.

July 4—Honor Adams Countians in Civil War at GAR post room ceremony.

July 4 — Service at GAR Post Room honoring countians in Civil War.

July 9 — Luther League convention opens at college.

July 15 — YMCA Day Camp opens at Camp Waybright.

July 21 — Trinity Reformed Church picnic, Hickory Bridge farm, Orrtanna.

July 24—Adams County Farmers' Association picnic at S. Mountain fairgrounds.

July 28—Elks annual stag picnic.

July 30 — Annual picnic by county GOP women at Bendersville.

Aug. 10 — Bicentennial parade at McSherrystown.

Aug. 16-18 — Eleventh annual Gettysburg antique show in Junior High gym.

Aug. 17-18 — Father-Son Scout campout at Camp Wolf Pit, Aspers.

Aug. 17 — Farm-City Day.

Aug. 18—Annual St. James Lutheran Sunday School picnic.

Sept. 24-25 — The Gettysburg Times cooking school at GHS auditorium.

Social Happenings

For Social News Phone 334-4613 or 334-1131
Call 334-4613 for Social News ONLY

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wolff, York St., visited their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank Sargent, and family, Fairfax, Va., Thursday. They were accompanied home by their grandson, Timothy Sargent.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Worthington, 30 Carlisle St., will observe their 51st wedding anniversary Sunday.

* * *

The Rev. John Martin, pastor of the New Oxford Charge of the United Church of Christ, will conduct the morning devotions over Station WGET Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

* * *

The Rev. John S. Bishop, assistant pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, chairman of the Central Pennsylvania Synod's camping committee, will participate in the dedication of the new campsite known as Camp Mount Luther, near Mifflinburg, Sunday at 3 p.m.

* * *

Miss Virginia Myers, hospitality chairman for the YWCA, announces the following hostesses on duty in the building on Lincoln Square during the centennial observance. Monday, Gettysburg Garden Club, Mrs. Frank Bruner, Mrs. Frank Timlin, Mrs. R. H. Powell, Mrs. Carl Oyler, Miss Nina Storrick, Mrs. Claude M. Boycott, Mrs. W. A. Bigham, Miss Anne Gilliland, Mrs. George M. Zerfing; Tuesday, Business and Professional Women's Club, Miss Miriam Taylor, Miss Beatrice Pfeffer, Mrs. C. Tyson Tipton and Mrs. Guyon E. Buehler; Wednesday, Annie Danner Club, Mrs. Clara Singley, Mrs. Richard Stouch, Miss Miriam Gastley, Mrs. Ruth Johns and Mrs. George Lazos. The building will be closed on Tuesday from 12:30 p.m. Miss Myers will be the evening hostess. The women of the community are invited to visit the YWCA and make use of its facilities during the celebration.

* * *

Entertainment at the clubs this evening will be: Elks Club, the Melo-Tones; Moose Club, Bill Krantz orchestra and two floor shows; Eagles Club, Texas Jim; VFW, The Viscounts Orchestra.

* * *

The regular meeting of the SUV Auxiliary will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the post room on E. Middle St.

* * *

Atty. and Mrs. Philip G. Guarneschelli and sons, Timothy and Philip, Harrisburg, arrived today to spend some time with Mrs. Guarneschelli's mother, Mrs. Eleanor A. Jacobs, E. Broadway.

Gives Tips On How To Cut Burglaries

Chief of Police Jack Bartlett today reminded that next week, Sunday through July 6, is national Burglary Prevention Week.

Four of every 10 burglaries are committed in homes, Bartlett said, and "in many instances the burglars chief ally is the person he victimizes."

The chief warned persons leaving for summer vacations etc. should make arrangements with a neighbor to mow the lawn, and remove mail, papers, etc., from the porch. "Usually you can walk down a street and tell exactly who is away. Old newspapers, advertising fliers and everything else, the normal debris that is removed daily, is piled on the porch, almost providing an invitation to the burglar to enter the house."

Bartlett suggested that people lock windows and doors when they leave, whether for a few hours or for a summer vacation, and also suggested the purchase of "an automatic timer or two to turn lights on and off each evening to give the impression that someone is at home."

LOCAL ACCIDENT

Leopold Tieger, Williams Place, Ariz., visiting friends in Gettysburg, Thursday evening struck an auto driven by William Noel, McSherrystown, at the intersection of S. Howard and W. Middle Sts., causing $250 damage to the Noel car and damaging his own car to the extent of $150.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

At Warner Hospital

Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Cool, R. 5, son, today.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Baker, Biglerville R. 2, son, today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Kerley, R. 3, son, Friday.

A son, instead of a daughter, was born Friday to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Woodward, Biglerville.

BULLETIN

RUTHERFORD, N.J. (AP)—A bus with 31 persons aboard skidded early today, jumped the center island and smashed into two autos. Seven persons were killed and 25 injured, four critically.

The scene of the crash, 10 miles west of New York City, was a mass of wreckage, bodies, and parts of bodies. Police said two of the dead were in one of the cars and five were passengers on the bus, but they had only four positive identifications.

Engagement

Patterson—Ruggles

The engagement of Miss Nancy Jean Ruggles to James Herbert Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Patterson, E. King St., Littlestown, is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell S. Ruggles, 49 W. Myrtle St., Littlestown.

Miss Ruggles was graduated from Littlestown Junior-Senior High School in 1961 and also graduated from the Hanover School of Cosmotology. She is employed by Shirley's Beauty Salon, Littlestown. Her fiance is also an alumnus of Littlestown High School and of Randolph-Macon Military Academy, Front Royal, Va., class of 1961. He is an employe of Patterson's Meat Market, Littlestown.

A December wedding is planned.

"THE GENERAL"

(Continued from Page 1)

"The General" carried representatives of the Pennsylvania and Adams County Centennial Commissions, Mrs. Roy Gifford and W. Clayton Jester. On hand at the depot were Henry Scharf, Donald M. Swope, Mayor and Mrs. William G. Weaver and the Gettysburg High School Band which burst into a medley of Civil War tunes that would have stopped the Andrews Raiders in their thieving tracks.

M. W. Hammond and S. K. Bonebrake, Western Maryland crewmen, were at "The General's" helm Friday, under the direction of N. W. Kershner, road foreman. Guardians of the famous engine are W. R. Bacon and W. A. Rice, L & N officials, who hardly ever let "The General" out of their sight. It was one of three locomotives used by General John B. Hood in 1864 to move supplies and ammunition from Atlanta. It was badly damaged in one incident when an 81-car load of ammunition was blown up behind it in September, 1864. In 1871 it was rebuilt and converted to a coal burner, at which time it was given a jagged stack to break up the stream of sparks that spewed from the stack. In 1891 it was condemned and appraised for scrap at $1,500.

WORLD'S FAIR

"The General" has attended more World's Fairs than any locomotive in history, starting with the Chicago Exposition in 1893. It missed the lead role in a Buster Keaton movie in 1926 because of dissension of descendants of some of the chase participants, but Walt Disney made a movie of the story of "The General" in 1956. In June, 1961, it was reconditioned for the fourth time and has been running on its own steam ever since. It is owned by the Kentucky Railway and is on loan to the L & N for the tour.

"The General" incident brought the Congressional Medal of Honor to all 20 of Andrews Raiders. Jacob Parrott, 18, youngest of the Union spies, was the first man in history to receive the coveted meda. Of the 20 men who made history by failing to blow up the railroad tracks, seven were hanged, seven were imprisoned and the rest escaped. The last survivor of the raid died in 1923.

Historians refer to the Big Train Theft as "one of the most useless but interesting incidents of the Civil War."

Train enthusiasts of 1963 are glad it happened.

Old Machinegun To Be Displayed Here

A Williams' machinegun, said to be one of the first machine guns ever used successfully in battle in Civil War days, will be placed on display at the Gettysburg Junior High School gymnasium Monday. The gun and its mount are being brought to Gettysburg Sunday by Lt. Col. E. H. Hoffman, a gunsmith and gun collector from Woodstock, Va. The exhibitor says that there is only one other gun of its kind in existance.

The old Confederate weapon will be displayed along with other gun models of Col. Hoffman.

SECURE LICENSES

The following have secured marmiage licenses in Carlisle: Gary C. Gardner, Gardners R. 2, and Ruth A. Zeigler, Gardners; Charles D. Marks, Gardners R. 2, and Phyllis L. Owens, Carlisle.

ROY FAIRMAN WINS JAYCEE GOLF TOURNEY

Ray Fairman, son of Mrs. Shirley Fairman, R. 2, captured the 1963 Gettysburg Junior Chamber of Commerce golf tournament at the Country Club, Friday afternoon.

Fairman toured the 6,183-yard layout with a nine-over par 43-36—79. Fairman's round consisted of eight pars and two birdies.

Bob Britcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Britcher, Baltimore St., came in second with a 39-41—80 while third place went to Tim Cline, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cline, R. 2, who fired a 45-40—85. The first three finishers were awarded prizes by the Jaycees.

By finishing one-two out of eleven competitors, Fairman and Britcher are eligible to enter the state Jaycee tourney to be held at Johnstown, July 7, 8 and 9.

HAS HOLE-IN-ONE

One of the most unusual events to take place in the local tourney occurred on the 155-yard par three 11th hole. Gary Hartman, son of Atty. and Mrs. Eugene Hartman, R. 2, fired a hole-in-one, using a number seven iron.

After Hartman's spectacular shot, Sam Teeter then chipped in an approach shot for a birdie two and Fairman cut loose with a 30-foot putt for a par three giving the threesome a total score of six for the hole, a rare occurrence.

Hartman later finished his 18 holes with an 89, good for fifth place.

Presbyterians Give Centennial Plans

The Gettysburg Presbyterian Church will stress the theme, "This Nation Under God," Sunday at the morning worship service. Special music will be presented by the choir and patriotic hymns will be sung by the congregation. The pastor, the Rev. Robert MacAskill, will preach on the theme. The service will be broadcast over WGET

During Centeninal Week the church will be open to visitors to see the Lincoln pew, view the historical display in the foyer of the church and to listen to a recording by the pastor relating the history of the church and its association in caring for the wounded.

The church will be open for rest and meditation.

SCOTT ANSWERS RIGHTS CHARGES

WASHINGTON (AP)—"I do not know of one responsible Republican leader who is not morally committed to the fundamental principle of equal rights for all Americans, regardless of race," Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said Friday in response to reports that the Republican party is becoming the party of white supremacy.

He said differences exist only in the means to achieve that goal and, he added, "this cannot be said of the Democratic party."

The Republican platform of 1960, he said, is more detailed and more emphatic on civil rights than the Democratic platform and he noted that Republicans are generally supporting President Kennedy's civil rights program.

Scott said he also supported the President's proposal for a ban on discrimination in public accommodations despite the opposition to that point from the Senate Republican leadership.

Philly Grand Jury Hits Bible Decision

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — In its final report Friday, the regular June Philadelphia grand jury objected to the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision against required reading of the Bible and the Lord's Prayer in public schools, as contributing to "the amorality of our youth by removing the last vestige of a code of moral conduct in banning religious practices from our public schools."

The grand jury also said it was opposed to legalized lotteries and flat horse racing.

The report, handed up to Judge Barnard J. Kelley, also recommended that magistrates be empowered to dispose of cases involving charges of illegal lottery, common gambler, driving while intoxicated and driving after revocation of license, as a means of relieving court congestion.

COUPLE LICENSED

A marriage license has ben issued by the clerk of courts to Warren Nelson Kelley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude C. Kelley, Aspers R. 1, and Rebecca Ruth Leatherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin H. Leatherman, Gettysburg R. 2.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The General Accounting Office said Friday Japan should be askd to repay this country for military assistance costs of nearly a million dollars a year.

No effort has been made to collect several million dollars to which this country already is entitled, the agency said in a report to Congress.

Upper Communities

Telephone Mrs. John Leeti, Biglerville 677-7612

Robert W. Mackley Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Mackley, Folcroft, was baptized recently in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Biglerville, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Sternat.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Sheely, Harrisburg, visited recently with the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Sheely, Biglerville R. 1, and his sister, Miss Bess Sheely, Bendersville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Reisinger, Shippensburg, visited friends in the area on Wednesday.

Mrs. Beulah Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Herbert and son, Fawn Grove, and Mrs. Marie McElwain, New Park, visited Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Snyder and family, Biglerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hart, Grass Valley, Cal., have been visiting for a week with relatives in the community.

Mrs. L. J. LaBrie, Rye, N. Y., visited this week with her nephew and niece, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Thomas, and family, Biglerville R. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Francis Coulson and children, Gail and Jeffrey, Biglerville, entertained at dinner Tuesday, Mrs. Coulson's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John A. J. Smith and daughters, Sandra, Patricia, and Nancy, Overland, Mo.

The theme, "Discovering God's World," was presented in word and songs at the closing program of the Upper Bermudian Lutheran Parish Daily Vacation Bible School held recently in Mt. Zion Lutheran Church, Goodyear, with approximatley 220 attending. An open house followed the program.

The evening school was held for two wekes in Mt. Zion Church, with a total enrollment of 125 persons. The theme for the school was "We Belong To God." Rev. Douglas Boden was director; Mrs. Beulah Farley, song leader; Shelvey May, secretary; Miss Martha Hikes, pianist. Teachers were: Nursery Department, Mrs. Alma Mohn, Mrs. Marian Paxton, Mrs. Julia Murray, and Mrs. Norma Nailor; Kindergarten Department, Mrs. Glenna Murray, Mrs. Rosemary Sweitzer, Mrs. George May; Primary Department, Mrs. Marie Smith, Miss Martha Hikes, Mrs. Grace Garretson, Miss Karlene Hall, Miss Marian Hoffman, and Miss Mary Swartz; Junior Department, Mrs. Norma Smyers, Miss Paulette Slusser, Mrs. John Shelleman, and Mrs. Virginia Barbour; Junior High School Department, Mrs. Jane Beam, and Mrs. Lloy Brough. Refreshments each evening were planned by Mrs. Olive Miller and the Fidelis Sunday School Class of Mt. Zion Church.

Jaycees Host To Touring Students

The Gettysburg Junior Chamber of Commerce today served as hosts to 37 students from Stayton, Oregon, who are on a 52-day "Student Tour USA" sponsored by the Jaycees in Oregon, assisted by Junior Chamber groups throughout the U.S.

The tour will take the high school students throughout the U.S. and into Canada.

Reaching here this morning at 8:15, the bus travelers were about half way on their tour of the nation. They arrived here from Washington, D.C., enroute to Philadelphia.

Following a tour of the battlefield arranged with the Department of Interior by the national Jaycees, the group was given lunch by the local Jaycees. Included in the welcoming committee from the local Junior Chamber were Lance Duttry, Sidney Steinour and John Guise.

Red Raspberries On Market Today

Black and red raspberries were offered today at the Farmers' Market for the first time this season at 50 cents a quart for black and 30 cents a pint for red raspberries. Sweet cherries were 50 cents and sour cherries were 35 cents a quart.

Zucchini squash was 15 cents each and small yellow neck squash was 10 cents each. New local beets were 10 cents a bunch, garden onions held at 10 cents a bunch and loose leaf lettuce was 15 cents a large quart container.

Sugar peas in pods were 35 cents a quart box, regular peas were 25 cents a quart. New green beans were 25 cents a quart and asparagus was 40 cents a large bunch in limited quantities. Young fryers were 50 cents a pound and eggs were up a nickel to 45 cnts and 50 cents a dozen.

Shoo fly pies and egg custards were 50 cents each, and homemade angel food and small chocolate cakes were 35 cents to $1.25.

Fresh cut flowers were in ample choice with snapdragons and hydrangeas at 25 cents each a bunch and sweet peas at 15 cents a bunch.

DEATH

Mrs. Harry M. Keener

Mrs. Phoebe Alice Becker Keener, 75, wife of Harry M. Keener, Newport R. 3, died at 6:30 p.m. Thursday at Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg.

She was born in Adams County, daughter of the late Samuel and Miller Myers Becker.

In addition to her husband, she is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Carrie Tschop, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Spencer Fair, Middletown R. 1, and two brothers, George Becker, Detroit, Mich., and John Becker, Manchester R. 1.

She was a member of Zion Lutheran Church, Blain, Pa.

Rev. David R. Hauck, her pastor, will officiate at the funeral Monday at 1:30 p.m. from the Etzweiler Funeral Home, 1111 East Market St., York. Burial will be in St. Paul's (Ziegler's) Cemetery, York New Salem.

RURITANS PLAN TWO EVENTS

Plans for a community picnic and for a donkey baseball game, both on dates in August that have not yet been selected, were made at the picnic meeting of the Hunterstown Ruritan Club Friday evening at Ruritan Park at Hunterstown. President Emory Seibert presided. Both August events are to be held at the park the club has developed on the edge of Hunterstown.

Maurice Wagner was installed as a new member of the club and President Seibert reported four members had attended a meeting of the Fort Loudon Club Monday evening.

Charles Millhimes reported the rummage sale last Saturday netted the club $76.20 and Treasurer Al Young said the treasury balance in the general fund is $122. Dale Taughinbaugh reported progress on the project to erect field lights at the club's park.

Plans were announced for the annual family picnic at the park Friday, July 26. The president, thanked Mrs. Herbert Bly, Mrs. Charles Millhimes and Mrs. James Ford for their help with the rummage sale project.

The picnic lunch Friday evening was served by the program committee.

GEN. HOWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

re-enactment Monday morning the two youths will be represented by Daniel Brown as "Isaac Johns" and James Gallagher as "Augustus Bentley."

Ralph Shetter, Biglerville, will represent "George Guinn," a member of a Union cavalry unit and a resident of the Gettysburg area, who rode to the Fahnestock building to tell Gen. Howard of the death of Gen. Reynolds who had been in command of the Union troops fighting here.

Mrs. C. R. Bryan will represent Mrs. Samuel Fahnestock and Miss Patricia Weaver will portray Mrs. E. G. Fahnestock, with whom Gen. Howard spoke while here.

CHANGE HOURS FOR LIBRARY

Centennial Week will be bring changes in regular hours at the Adams County Public Library on E. High St., the librarian, Mrs. Mary S. Wilson, announced today.

On Monday, the library will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.; Tuesday from 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 to 5:30 p.m.; Wednesday, 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. The library will be closed all day on Thursday, July 4, and on Friday regular hours will be resumed.

The library's board of directors will gather Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock for its July meeting.

There will also be a change in schedule next week for the community service bookmobile. On Tuesday it will visit Seven Stars, McKnightstown and Cashtown on regular schedule but will not go to Orrtanna and Fairfield. On Wednesday it will visit Twin Oaks, Heidlersburg and Guernsey on regular schedule but will not go to Aspers and Bendersville. It will not cover any of its regular Thursday tour but will make regular trips Friday to Mummasburg, Arendtsville, Flora Dale and Biglerville.

FHA Office Here To Close Wednesday

Daniel A. Paddock, county supervisor for the Gettysburg office of Farmers Home Administration, announced today that his office will be closed from Thursday until Monday at 8 a.m.

Loan money will be available in July to farmers and rural families for operating capital and housing construction. Applications for housing should be made early because funds will be limtied, Mr. Paddock said.

The Gettysburg office serves Adams and York Counties and is located in the Adams Electric Co-Operative Building, rear of Stratton St.

HOSPITAL REPORT

Admissions: Mrs. Charles A. Kerley, R. 3; Mrs. Russell E. Cool, R. 5; Mrs. Edwin J. Baker, Biglerville R. 2; James W. Stewart, R. 4; Mrs. Maude G. Stallsmith, Orrtanna R. 2.

Discharges: Mrs. Nelson Funt, Aspers R. 1; Miss Belva Koons, Taneytown; Charlotte L. Plank, R. 1; Deborah R. Hahn, Taneytown R. 1; Steen A. and Christine A. Noel, Hanover; Robert A. Musselman Jr., McSherrystown; Lester L. Carter Jr., 314 E. Middle St.; Richard A. Coleman, R. 6; Miss Kathleen M. Gibbons, R. 1; Mrs. Luther G. Spangler, Gardners R. 1; Mrs. Laverne M. Harner, Littlestown R. 1; Leonard J. Singel, Taneytown R. 1; Mrs. Roy E. Danner and infant son, Westminster R. 4, Harry D. Ridinger Jr., 116 Seminary Ave., instead of Mrs. Ridinger, was discharged.

COUPLE WEDS HERE

Charles Henry Kemper and Betty Sue Davis, both of Gettysburg, were married Friday morning at 11 o'clock by Justice of the Peace Robert P. Snyder in his office.

Beautiful Sterling Patterns
From the Famous
Reed and Barton Collection
BLOCHER'S
David Blocher
Chas. E. Weaver

METACINE
FORMULA 46
Metacine kills all vegetation. A very quick acting sodium arsenite solution. Kills weeds and all unwanted vegetation on driveways, sidewalks, parking areas, tennis courts, cinder paths, patios, fence rows, etc.
It does not stain stone or concrete. Small amounts will kill undesirable trees.
Available in Quarts and Gallon Cans
GEO. M. ZERFING
HARDWARE, INC.
Gettysburg
Littlestown

See the
PONTIACS
and
PONTIAC TEMPESTS
ON DISPLAY
at
H & H Pontiac, Inc.
125 S. Washington Street
Gettysburg, Pa.

JUNE SPECIAL
BOONTONWARE
DISHES — OPEN STOCK
BELLE PATTERN
ON SALE ½ PRICE
45-pc. Dish Sets — From $19.95 up
SHOP REDDING'S
30 York St.
We Give S.&H. Green Stamps

Try The Food
at
Graeffenburg Inn
Daily 7:30-2:30 5-8 P.M.
Sunday 12-8
ROUTE 30 WEST AT CALEDONIA

NOTICE
The Following Banks Will Close At
12 O'clock Noon
Tuesday, July 2
DUE TO THE CENTENNIAL PARADE AT 1 P.M.
Adams County National Bank
Biglerville National Bank
Gettysburg National Bank
Littlestown National Bank
National Bank of Arendtsville

SET MEMORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

cerning the role of the firemen of the state in the Civil War will be presented by James M. Baird Jr., president of the Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania.

A wreath will be placed for the Gettysburg Fire Department at the 72nd Monument and following firing of the volley by a squad under command of Russell Norgan, taps and benediction by the Rev. J. Paul Kehm will conclude the service at the 72nd Monument.

The party will then move to the 73rd New York monument in Excelsior Field where Arthur W. Espey, former chief of the Elmira, N.Y., Fire Department and now director of the Pennsylvania Fire School at Lewistown, will rededicate the 73. New York Monument and place a wreath. Brief remarks will be made by others in the official party and taps and firing of a volley by the firing squad will conclude the exercises.

Khrushchev

(Continued from Page 1)

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4-H CLUB MEETS

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Important

Just Installed

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Have a worry-free vacation. Put your valuables in a Gettysburg National Safe Deposit Box.

G N THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member Federal Reserve System

Sketches

By BEN BORROUGHS

"TRUST THE ALMIGHTY"

He still the storm-tossed waters . . . and changes night to day . . . setting those who falter . . . upon the righteous way . . . He gives new strength to tired hearts . . . He comforts those who yearn . . . and all He ever asks for . . . is prayer in return . . . all things depend upon Him . . . without Him life would be . . . a dark and dreary abyss . . . of untold misery . . . He is the Friend of mankind . . . true to the very end . . . if we follow His pure word . . . our souls to Him ascend . . . all these treasures God gives us . . . to use or cast aside . . . the train to heaven waits for us . . . we can walk or ride . . . so trust in the Almighty . . . and as you span the years . . . your path will be aglow with smiles . . . to banish bitter tears.

Littlestown

LITTLESTOWN — Mr. and Mrs. Irvin R. Kindig, Littlestown R. 1, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with open house at their home on Sunday afternoon. Many relatives and friends visited to offer congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Kindig were married on June 18, 1913, in Silver Run. They are the parents of four daughters, Helene, now Mrs. Charles D. Bankert, Hampstead, Md.; Grace, Mrs. M. Francis Coulson, Biglerville; Eloise, Mrs. John A. J. Smith, Overland, Mo., and Dorothy, Mrs. Thomas E. Craig, Littlestown R. 1. They arranged the anniversary observance.

In the evening, the Kindigs' son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bankert, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary at the Kindig home. The Bankerts were married on June 18, 1938, at the home of the bride's parents.

Ocker-Snyder Post No. 321, American Legion, met on Thursday night at the post home, E. King St. A donation of $10 was voted to Boy Scout Troop No. 84 to help defray the expenses of the camporee being held June 29-July 3 on the Gettysburg Battlefield, when the Scouts will help with the centennial observance. Routine reports were heard and refreshments were served. The Legionnaires will meet again on Thursday, July 11, at 8 p.m., when refreshments will be served by the house committee.

The Christian Homemakers' Class of St. John's Lutheran Church will enjoy a family picnic in the church grove on Sunday at 4:30 p.m. Each family is asked to bring a covered dish and a fried chicken. Games will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Gullickson and Mr. and Mrs. Ronald W. Strevig. Kenneth Shanebrook will arrange refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Pauling Jr., Towanda, Pa., spent the weekend at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Reaver, N. Queen St.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Lutheran Church met on Thursday evening at the church. The June program included group singing, accompanied by Mrs. Paul E. Renner; responsive reading, led by Mrs. Oliver Erb; prayer, Mrs. Blanche Shadle; vocal quartet selection, Mrs. Stanley Mummert, Mrs. Paul E. King, Mrs. David Erb and Mrs. George Trump, with Mrs. Renner as pianist; readings, the members. The birthdays of Mrs. Stanley Mummert and Mrs. Preston Clousher were noted.

Mrs. Lloyd Spangler, president, conducted the business period and heard the reports of Mrs. Renner, secretary, and Mrs. James W. Duttera, treasurer. It was requested that each member bring contributions of used clothing and canned goods for Lutheran Inner Mission to the next meeting. Plans were made to can peaches and apples for the National Lutheran Home.

A bean auction was featured during the social hour. Guess packages were received by Mrs. Trump, Mrs. Raymond Reinaman and Mrs. William J. Lippy. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Oliver Erb, Mrs. Shadle and Mrs. Duttera.

The society will have an outdoor meeting in the church picnic grove on Thursday, July 25. Mrs. Preston Clousher will be hostess.

Mrs. Charles Kump, of town, showed slides of her recent trip to Hawaii, at the monthly meeting of the Starr Bible Class of St. Paul's Lutheran Church held at the church on Thursday evening. The opening scripture reading, prayer and another reading were given by Mrs. Homer S. Sell Sr. The business period was in charge of Mrs. Irvin R. Kindig, president. Refreshments were served to the group by Mrs. Sell, Mrs. Ralph Conover and Mrs. Emory H. Snyder. The class will meet again on Thursday, July 25, at the church.

DEER IS SHOT

Game Warden Homer Thrush was called to 154 Breckenridge St. Thursday evening to dispose of an injured deer which was lying in the back yard. Thrush said the animal had been struck by an automobile and was critically hurt.

162 CAMPERS

(Continued From Page 1)

Kristin Lady, who had charge of sports and games; Amy Shetter, aide in crafts, and Jane Wright, aide in music.

For the program, skits, pantomimes, and songs were presented by the five units. Brownie A, directed by Mrs. Leroy Starner with Sally Fox and Joanne Black, dramatized an original song, "Forty Chattering Chipmunks," showing their activities while at camp.

UNIT LISTED

The Brownies in this unit were: Barbara Anderson, Beverly Bigham, Beth Cogley, Deborah Creager, Kathy Day, Evelyn Denisar, Karen Dull, Lucinda Ecker, Melodee Gaither, Lyn Gilbert, Patricia Hardman, Holly Sue Heller, Glenda Herring, Margie Horick, Lynn Kane, Lisa Keller, Mary Jean King, Cynthia Kitzmiller, Joann Lady, Sheila Lott, Hope McLane, Gail Meloy, Amy Orner, Jill Orner, Phyllis Orner, Carol Anne Oyler, Nancy Pitzer, Vickie Riggeal, Susan Rosenwald, Robin Scott, Linda Shriner, Wilma Shue, Deborah Singley, Lori Slaybaugh, Margaret Smith, Linda Southerly, Patricia Tiziani, Donna Topper, Jill White, and Linda Willman.

The Brownies in the next unit called "The Angels," presented "Angels Watching Over Me." Mrs. John Bucher and Mrs. Glenn Shriner directed their unit and the Brownies included were: Cynthia Abbott, Pamela Bolen, Sue Ann Bucher, Patricia Buckley, Jean Marie Cline, Brenda Funt, Linda Hess, Coleen Hutzler, Doris Keller, Sharon Kuhn, Christine Kuykendall, Cynthia Lawver, Connie McCauslin, Linda Mellott, Dianne Mickley, Jo Rebert, Lanetta Rinehart, Ruth Rombin, Sandra Lee Sease, Ann Elizabeth Shriner, Susan Kay Singley, Beth Sterrett, Josephine Swisher, Linda Thompson, Sharon Wampler, Kathy Weikert, Donna White, Ruth Whitney, Nancy Sharrah and Deborah Woodson.

The fly-up unit chose the Civil War centennial as their theme and appeared in costume to dramatize "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Rambler badges earned in nature study were presented to this group: Caroline Anderson, Juanita Ballard, Gaie Baugher, Barbara Black, Cynthia Black, Vickie Bream, Stephanie Bucher, Margaret Cole, Gail Coulson, Beverly Donaldson, Bessie Dykeman, Marcia Fetters, Elaine Fuhrman, Kim Grim, Diane Hammann, Marian Hartman, Carolyn Heintzel, Pamela Heller, Lynn Keller, Rhonda Kuhn, Yvonne Lawver, Patricia Miller, Debra Musselman, Cynthia Nagle, Barbara Reindollar, Ruby Sanders, Greta Seemann, Brenda Singley, Sharon Starner, Susan Kay Starner, Nina Tate, Jane Wetzel, Rita Wilson, Patty Casset, Debbie Buckley, Susan Reinecker, Betty Whisler, Mary Black and Carol Rebert. Mrs. Kenneth Alwine was the unit leader for the flyups and Connie Roth assisted.

WILD FLOWER PARADE

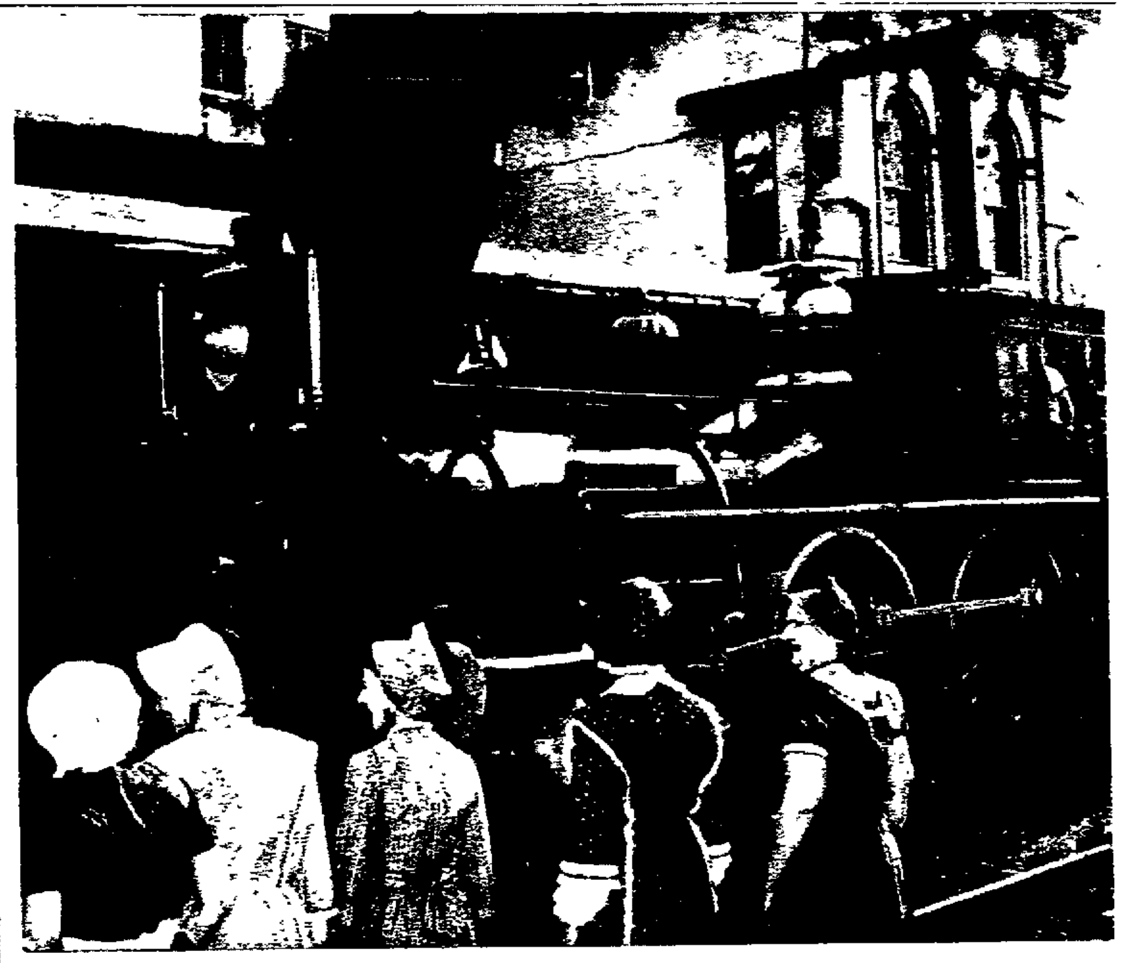
A "Wildflower Parade" was presented with appropriate songs by the campers of Intermediate A who were awarded the wild plant badge by their leader, Mrs. Myron Brough. The girls in this unit were: Patty Behrer, Donna Bolen, Joan Bucher, Debbie Deardorff, Linda Horick, Brenda Kuhn, Kay Kuntz, Karin Lady, Susan McCleaf, Janet Orner, Diane Paugh, Debbie Recard, Jill Scarpate, Bonita Shultz, Brenda Seiferd Donna Shetter, Retha Taylor, Sue Ellen Topper, Yvonne Wagner, Roberta Weikert, Dottie Roth and Linda Meyers.

Intermediate Unit B presented a dramatization of "Sweet Betsy From Pike." The Scouts in this unit who were awarded the wild plant badge by their leader, Mrs. Ross White, were: Mary Ann Allison, Gail Alwine, Lynn Anderson, Susan Baugher, Susan Black, Cathy Bosak, Juanita Carey, Mary Ann Denisar, Kathryn Fitz, Bonnie Flenner, Jane Gochenauer, Trudy Grim, Nancy Group, Joyce Hartman, Norma Hainly, Mary Ann Kittinger, Jane Lawver, Connie Mickley, Betsy Neely, Betty Rebert, Susan Sanders, Sandra Singley, Beth Snyder, Jacqueline Taylor, Pamela Taylor, Debbie White, Stasia Zeigler, Deborah White, Jane Weikert, Donna Nagle and Carolyn Funk.

The visitors joined the girls in their final flag ceremony, conducted by the Intermediate B unit. The parents then visited the individual units, where displays of crafts and nature activities were set up.

Special Crew Busy At P.O.

A special workroom has been set up in the basement of the Gettysburg Post Office to process first-day covers for the Gettysburg Centennial Commemorative stamp which goes on sale Monday morning at the local post office. The first-day covers will be cancelled Monday. A crew of more than a dozen local women is shown here affixing the stamps. A total of 35 local men and women have been employed to handle the special mail which Postmaster Charles W. Pentz estimated will exceed 500,000 pieces.



The 110-year-old locomotive, "The General," aroused the curiosity of hundreds of people all along the line from Hagerstown to Gettysburg Friday as it puffed along Western Maryland tracks under its own steam on its current tour of 13 Civil War states. The Gettysburg High School band struck up a medley of Civil War tunes as the famous No. 3 engine came into view beyond Washington St. on its three-hour and 45-minute trip from Hagerstown. A large crowd gathered at Seven Stars, where "The General" took on about eight additional passengers, to take pictures and see the famous locomotive. (Times photo)

LICENSED TO MARRY

Marriage licenses have been issued by the clerk of courts to Gerald Elwood Myers, son of Mr and Mrs. John Myers, New Oxford R. 1, and Darlene Jean Baker, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Mervin Baker, Abbottstown R. 1; Maurice Ralph Hilleman, Montgomery County, Pa., and Doris Loraine Witmer, Philadelphia; David Howard Maehorn Brodbecks, and Janice Loraine Lunsford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L Lunsford, Littlestown.

$300 CRASH LOSS

A 14-year-old youth operating an automobile owned by Howard K. Wishard, 254 E. Middle St., Thursday evening skidded on loose stones at the Recreation Park entrance and skidded into a fire plug at Queen St., and Long Lane causing $300 damage to the plug and $25 to the automobile. The youth was moving the automobile for the owner to another parking area when the accident occurred.

SEEK MISSING GIRL

State police at the Gettysburg Barracks have been asked by Vermont police to assist in locating a 13-year-old Montpelier girl missing from her home since June 20. She is reported traveling with Fred Joseph Bishop, 41, enroute to Washington, D. C. Borough police also were asked to attempt to locate the girl in Gettysburg.

TILLEY RACE WINNER

MECHANICSBURG — Following the leader for 20 laps failed to bother Ray Tilley, Fredericksburg, Pa., as he roared by Bud Folkenroth's sick car on the 24th lap and went on to win by three car lengths over a fast closing Dick Tobias, Lebanon, in modified stock car action at Williams Grove Speedway Friday night.

PEACE LIGHT INN
on the Battlefield
Gettysburg, Pa.

WATCH FOR OPENING OF OUR NEW

COCKTAIL LOUNGE

Treat Yourself to the Best in Food
Serving Until 11:30 P.M.

OUR NEW SPECIAL

LOBSTER TAILS

Phone Gettysburg 334-1416 for Reservations

6,500 Marchers

(Continued from Page 1)

Guard Band, Pennsylvania Wing of CAP.

High School bands participating include: South Rowan H. S. Band, of China Grove, N C.; Joilet H. S Band, Joilet, Ill; Gettysburg High School Band; Biglerville H S Band; Gettysburg Junior H. S Band; Fairfield High School Band; Bermudian Springs H. S. Band; Hanover H. S Band; Central H. S. Band, of Martinsburg, W. Va; Rousse Knights of Erin Drum & Bugle Corps.

There will be 20 military floats in line with each group of four preceded by a band.

24 Entered In GCC Play Sunday

The men golfers of the Gettysburg Country Club will conduct a best-ball-of partner tournament Sunday. The tee-off times and pairings include

9 00 — Wenk and McGlynn, Smith and Deardorff, 9 10—Lefever and Altemose, Seltzer and Newsham, 9 20—Brown and Kershaw; Jones and Gruver, 9 30—Sheppard and Hartman, Maitland and Drum; 9.40—Crist and Musselman; Noel and Dunkelberger; 9.50—Plank and Phelps; Wickersham and Hughes.

Presbyterian Club Will Sell Food

The Saturday Evening Club of the Presbyterian Church is coordinating the work of various organizations of the church in opening the new church kitchen and dining facilities in Fellowship Hall to the general public. The group plans to serve sandwiches, cold drinks, coffee, donnuts and desserts and wil have the facilities open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on July 1, 2 and 3.

In addition to serving meals, there will be a group of eight Civil War color prints on display. These prints are taken from drawings by Thomas Nast, Arthur Lumley and other artists of the Civil War period. Included in the colection is a color print of the Charge of Confederates on Cemetery Hill, July 2, 1863, and another print entitled Occupation of Wrightsville, Pa., by Lee's Army, June 28, 1863. Copies of these prints will be sold.

The committee of the Saturday Evening Club is headed by Dr. and Mrs. James D. Sheen, and includes Dr. and Mrs. Neal Beech, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. Clue A. Meyerhoffer, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Krum, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ppier and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Z. Wagner.

MISS SHULTZ IS

(Continued From Page 1)

ried a semicrescent style bouquet centered with three phalaenopsis orchids surrounded with white carnations and white satin ribbons.

3 BRIDESMAIDS

The maid of honor, Miss Gayle Hersh, New Oxford, wore a pink silk crepe street-length sleeveless dress with fitted bodice and cowl drape at back neckline. The "A" shape skirt was finished at the side with a bow of self fabric. Her headpiece was a Dior style cap of opaque silk and finished with a chin veil in French illusion. She carried a crescent bouquet of blue tinted carnations and pink satin ribbon.

The bridesmaids were Miss Sara Kitzmiller and Miss Darla Alwine, New Oxford, and the junior bridesmaid was Miss Sharon Shultz, sister of the bride. Their dresses and headpieces were in blue and identical to that of the maid of honor. They carried crescent bouquets of pink tinted carnations with blue satin ribbon.

Teddy Shultz, brother of the bride, was the ring bearer and the flower girl was Miss Lori Lou Sheeley, New Oxford.

Harry Utz, Baltimore, was best man and the ushers were Neal Helton, York, Robert [illegible], New Oxford, Roger Garrett, Hanover, and Jay Rhinehart, York, brother of the groom.

RECEPTION FOR 225

The bride's mother wore a beige lace sheath dress with beige and green accessories and a white gardenia corsage. The groom's mother wore a green lace sheath dress over beige satin with beige and green accessories and a similar corsage.

Following a reception in the New Oxford fire hall for approximately 225 guests the couple left on a wedding trip to Niagara Falls and Canada. For traveling the bride chose a two-piece pink suit with black patent leather accessories and a white orchid corsage. Upon their return they will reside at 231 East High St., New Oxford.

The bride graduated from New Oxford High School in the class of 1962 and is employed by the U. S. Navy Fleet Materiel Support Office in Mechanicsburg. The groom graduated from the same school in the class of [illegible] and from the York Junior College in 1961. He graduated this year from the American University, Washington, D.C., where he majored in general business administration. He is a member of Epsilon Triton chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity.

The bald eagle mates for life and returns annually to its huge nest.

"BIG D" Discount

RCA WHIRLPOOL CLEARANCE

WASHERS — DRYERS

1 ONLY
RCA Whirlpool Imperial Mark XII Automatic Washer $199.00
Our Reg. $247.00

1 ONLY
2-Speed Automatic Washer $166.00

WRINGER WASHERS

1 Only With Pump $77.00
Was $99.00

1 Only. Wringer Washer Automatic Timer, Filter $114.00
Was $139.00

1 Only. Wringer Washer, Over-size Rollers, Filter, Automatic Timer $127.00
Was $149.50

GAS RANGES

1 Only, 36" - - - - - - $ 99.00
1 Only, 36" - - - - - - $127.00
1 Only, 30" - - - - - - $137.00

REFRIGERATORS

3 ONLY
12-cu.-ft. 2-door, top freezer, automatic defrost $199.00

3 ONLY
14-cu.-ft. no-frost, 2-door, top freezer, automatic defrost $239.00

4 ONLY
14-cu.-ft. no-frost, 2-door, top freezer $275.00

1 ONLY
14-cu.-ft. 2-door, bottom freezer, automatic defrost $259.00

FREEZERS

16-cu.-ft. Chest Freezer $199.00
21-cu.-ft. Chest Freezer $267.00
13-cu.-ft. Upright Freezer $199.00

AIR CONDITIONERS

Emerson 4,000 BTU - - $122.00
6,000 BTU - - $166.00

RCA Whirlpool at Low Discount Prices

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Sketches

By BEN BORROUGHS

"TRUST THE ALMIGHTY"

He still the storm-tossed waters . . . and changes night to day . . . setting those who falter . . . upon the righteous way . . . He gives new strength to tired hearts . . . He comforts those who yearn . . . and all He ever asks for . . . is prayer in return . . . all things depend upon Him . . . without Him life would be . . . a dark and dreay abyss . . . of untold misery . . . He is the Friend of mankind . . . true to the very end . . . if we follow His pure word . . . our souls to Him ascend . . . all these treasures God gives us . . . to use or cast aside . . . the train to heaven waits for us . . . we can walk or ride . . . so trust in the Almighty . . . and as you span the years . . . your path will be aglow with smiles . . . to banish bitter tears.

Littlestown

LITTLESTOWN — Mr. and Mrs. Irvin R. Kindig, Littlestown R. 1, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary with open house at their home on Sunday afternoon. Many relatives and friends visited to offer congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Kindig were married on June 18, 1913, in Silver Run. They are the parents of four daughters, Helene, now Mrs. Charles D. Bankert, Hampstead, Md.; Grace, Mrs. M. Francis Coulson, Biglerville; Eloise, Mrs. John A. J. Smith, Overland, Mo., and Dorothy, Mrs. Thomas E. Craig, Littlestown R. 1. They arranged the anniversary observance.

In the evening, the Kindigs' son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bankert, celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary at the Kindig home. The Bankerts were married on June 18, 1938, at the home of the bride's parents.

Ocker-Snyder Post No. 321, American Legion, met on Thursday night at the post home, E. King St. A donation of $10 was voted to Boy Scout Troop No. 84 to help defray the expenses of the camporee being held June 29-July 3 on the Gettysburg Battlefield, when the Scouts will help with the centennial observance. Routine reports were heard and refreshments were served. The Legionnaires will meet again on Thursday, July 11, at 8 p.m., when refreshments will be served by the house committee.

The Christian Homemakers' Class of St. John's Lutheran Church will enjoy a family picnic in the church grove on Sunday at 4:30 p.m. Each family is asked to bring a covered dish and a fried chicken. Games will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Gullickson and Mr. and Mrs. Ronald W. Strevig. Kenneth Shanebrook will arrange refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Pauling Jr., Towanda, Pa., spent the weekend at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Reaver, N. Queen St.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Lutheran Church met on Thursday evening at the church. The June program included group singing, accompanied by Mrs. Paul E. Renner; responsive reading, led by Mrs. Oliver Erb; prayer, Mrs. Blanche Shadle; vocal quartet selection, Mrs. Stanley Mummert, Mrs. Paul E. King, Mrs. David Erb and Mrs. George Trump, with Mrs. Renner as pianist; readings, the members. The birthdays of Mrs. Stanley Mummert and Mrs. Preston Clousher were noted.

Mrs. Lloyd Spangler, president, conducted the business period and heard the reports of Mrs. Renner, secretary, and Mrs. James W. Duttera, treasurer. It was requested that each member bring contributions of used clothing and canned goods for Lutheran Inner Mission to the next meeting. Plans were made to can peaches and apples for the National Lutheran Home.

A bean auction was featured during the social hour. Guess packages were received by Mrs. Trump, Mrs. Raymond Reinaman and Mrs. William J. Lippy. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Oliver Erb, Mrs. Shadle and Mrs. Duttera.

The society will have an outdoor meeting in the church picnic grove on Thursday, July 25. Mrs. Preston Clousher will be hostess.

Mrs. Charles Kump, of town, showed slides of her recent trip to Hawaii, at the monthly meeting of the Starr Bible Class of St. Paul's Lutheran Church held at the church on Thursday evening. The opening scripture reading, prayer and another reading were given by Mrs. Homer S. Sell Sr. The business period was in charge of Mrs. Irvin R. Kindig, president. Refreshments were served to the group by Mrs. Sell, Mrs. Ralph Conover and Mrs. Emory H. Snyder. The class will meet again on Thursday, July 25, at the church.

DEER IS SHOT

Game Warden Homer Thrush was called to 154 Breckenridge St. Thursday evening to dispose of an injured deer which was lying in the back yard. Thrush said the animal had been struck by an automobile and was critically hurt.

162 CAMPERS

(Continued From Page 1)

Kristin Lady, who had charge of sports and games; Amy Shetter, aide in crafts, and Jane Wright, aide in music.

For the program, skits, pantomimes, and songs were presented by the five units. Brownie A, directed by Mrs. Leroy Starner with Sally Fox and Joanne Black, dramatized an original song, "Forty Chattering Chipmunks," showing their activities while at camp.

UNIT LISTED

The Brownies in this unit were: Barbara Anderson, Beverly Bigham, Beth Cogley, Deborah Creager, Kathy Day, Evelyn Denisar, Karen Dull, Lucinda Ecker, Melodee Gaither, Lyn Gilbert, Patricia Hardman, Holly Sue Heller, Glenda Herring, Margie Horick, Lynn Kane, Lisa Keller, Mary Jean King, Cynthia Kitzmiller, Joann Lady, Sheila Lott, Hope McLane, Gail Meloy, Amy Orner, Jill Orner, Phyllis Orner, Carol Anne Oyler, Nancy Pitzer, Vickie Riggeal, Susan Rosenwald, Robin Scott, Linda Shriner, Wilma Shue, Deborah Singley, Lori Slaybaugh, Margaret Smith, Linda Southerly, Patricia Tiziani, Donna Topper, Jill White, and Linda Willman.

The Brownies in the next unit called "The Angels," presented "Angels Watching Over Me." Mrs. John Bucher and Mrs. Glenn Shriner directed their unit and the Brownies included were: Cynthia Abbott, Pamela Bolen, Sue Ann Bucher, Patricia Buckley, Jean Marie Cline, Brenda Funt, Linda Hess, Coleen Hutzler, Doris Keller, Sharon Kuhn, Christine Kuykendall, Cynthia Lawver, Connie McCauslin, Linda Mellott, Dianne Mickley, Jo Rebert, Lanetta Rinehart, Ruth Rombin, Sandra Lee Sease, Ann Elizabeth Shriner, Susan Kay Singley, Beth Sterrett, Josephine Swisher, Linda Thompson, Sharon Wampler, Kathy Weikert, Donna White, Ruth Whitney, Nancy Sharrah and Deborah Woodson.

The fly-up unit chose the Civil War centennial as their theme and appeared in costume to dramatize "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Rambler badges earned in nature study were presented to this group: Caroline Anderson, Juanita Ballard, Gale Baugher, Barbara Black, Cynthia Black, Vickie Bream, Stephanie Bucher, Margaret Cole, Gail Coulson, Beverly Donaldson, Bessie Dykeman, Marcia Fetters, Elaine Fuhrman, Kim Grim, Diane Hammann, Marian Hartman, Carolyn Heintzel, Pamela Heller, Lynn Keller, Rhonda Kuhn, Yvonne Lawver, Patricia Miller, Debra Musselman, Cynthia Nagle, Barbara Reindollar, Ruby Sanders, Greta Seemann, Brenda Singley, Sharon Starner, Susan Kay Starner, Nina Tate, Jane Wetzel, Rita Wilson, Patty Casset, Debbie Buckley, Susan Reinecker, Betty Whisler, Mary Black and Carol Rebert. Mrs. Kenneth Alwine was the unit leader for the flyups and Connie Roth assisted.

WILD FLOWER PARADE

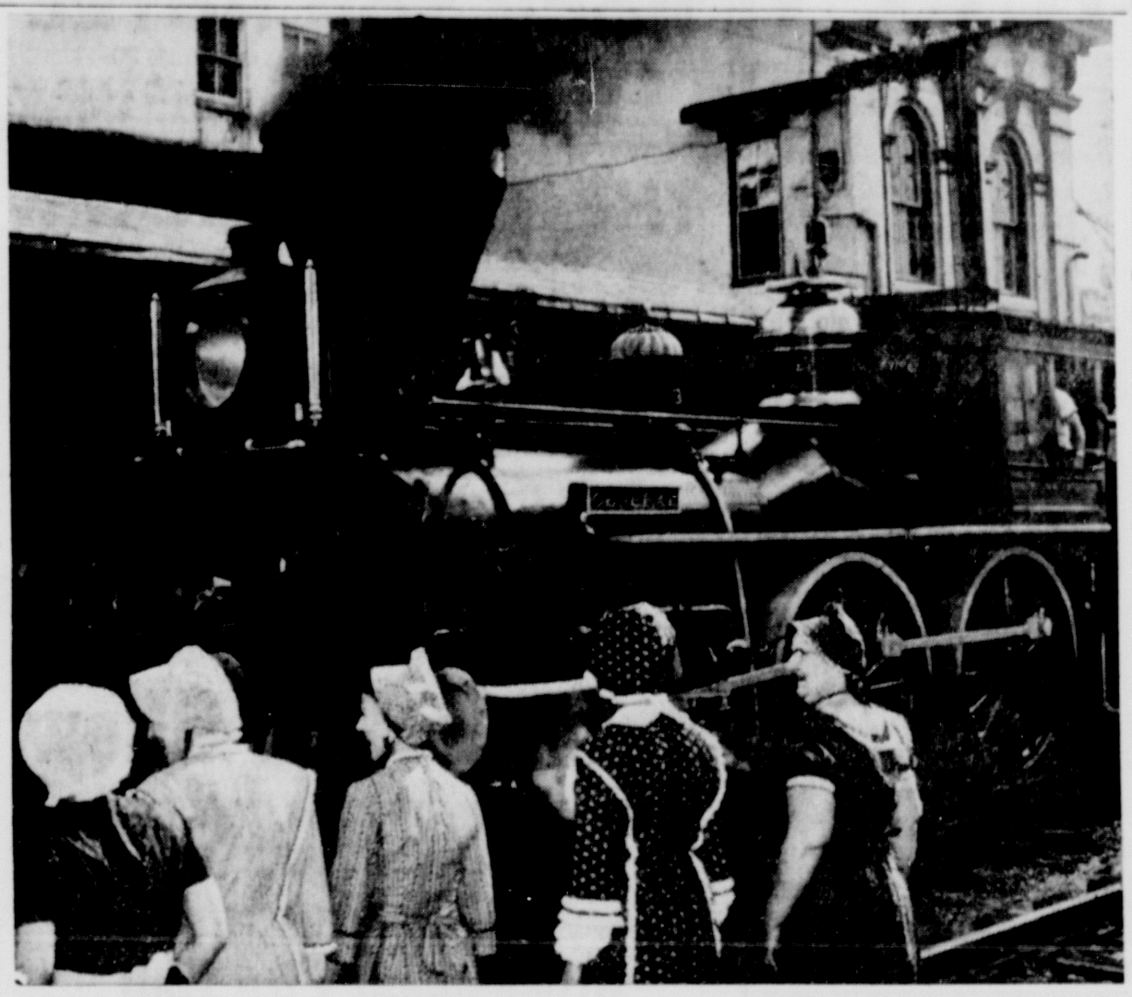
A "Wildflower Parade" was presented with appropriate songs by the campers of Intermediate A who were awarded the wild plant badge by their leader, Mrs. Myron Brough. The girls in this unit were: Patty Behrer, Donna Bolen, Joan Bucher, Debbie Deardorff, Linda Horick, Brenda Kuhn, Kay Kuntz, Karin Lady, Susan McCleaf, Janet Orner, Diane Paugh, Debbie Recard, Jill Scarpate, Bonita Shultz, Brenda Seiferd Donna Shetter, Retha Taylor, Sue Ellen Topper, Yvonne Wagner, Roberta Weikert, Dottie Roth and Linda Meyers.

Intermediate Unit B presented a dramatization of "Sweet Betsy From Pike." The Scouts in this unit who were awarded the wild plant badge by their leader, Mrs. Ross White, were: Mary Ann Allison, Gail Alwine, Lynn Anderson, Susan Baugher, Susan Black, Cathy Bosak, Juanita Carey, Mary Ann Denisar, Kathryn Fitz, Bonnie Flenner, Jane Gochenauer, Trudy Grim, Nancy Group, Joyce Hartman, Norma Hainly, Mary Ann Kittinger, Jane Lawver, Connie Mickley, Betsy Neely, Betty Rebert, Susan Sanders, Sandra Singley, Beth Snyder, Jacqueline Taylor, Pamela Taylor, Debbie White, Stasia Zeigler, Deborah White, Jane Weikert, Donna Nagle and Carolyn Funk.

The visitors joined the girls in their final flag ceremony, conducted by the Intermediate B unit. The parents then visited the individual units, where displays of crafts and nature activities were set up.

Special Crew Busy At P.O.

A special workroom has been set up in the basement of the Gettysburg Post Office to process first-day covers for the Gettysburg Centennial Commemorative stamp which goes on sale Monday morning at the local post office. The first-day covers will be cancelled Monday. A crew of more than a dozen local women is shown here affixing the stamps. A total of 35 local men and women have been employed to handle the special mail which Postmaster Charles W. Pentz estimated will exceed 500,000 pieces.



The 110-year-old locomotive, "The General," aroused the curiosity of hundreds of people all along the line from Hagerstown to Gettysburg Friday as it puffed along Western Maryland tracks under its own steam on its current tour of 13 Civil War states. The Gettysburg High School band struck up a medley of Civil War tunes as the famous No. 3 engine came into view beyond Washington St. on its three-hour and 45-minute trip from Hagerstown. A large crowd gathered at Seven Stars, where "The General" took on about eight additional passengers, to take pictures and see the famous locomotive. (Times photo)

LICENSED TO MARRY

Marriage licenses have been issued by the clerk of courts to Gerald Elwood Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, New Oxford R. 1, and Darlene Jean Baker, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Mervin Baker, Abbottstown R. 1; Maurice Ralph Hilleman, Montgomery County, Pa., and Doris Loraine Witmer, Philadelphia; David Howard Malehorn Brodbecks, and Janice Loraine Lunsford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Lunsford, Littlestown.

$300 CRASH LOSS

A 14-year-old youth operating an automobile owned by Howard K. Wishard, 254 E. Middle St., Thursday evening skidded on loose stones at the Recreation Park entrance and skidded into a fire plug at Queen St., and Long Lane causing $300 damage to the plug and $25 to the automobile. The youth was moving the automobile for the owner to another parking area when the accident occurred.

SEEK MISSING GIRL

State police at the Gettysburg Barracks have been asked by Vermont police to assist in locating a 13-year-old Montpelier girl missing from her home since June 20. She is reported traveling with Fred Joseph Bishop, 41, enroute to Washington, D. C. Borough police also were asked to attempt to locate the girl in Gettysburg.

TILLEY RACE WINNER

MECHANICSBURG — Following the leader for 20 laps failed to bother Ray Tilley, Fredericksburg, Pa., as he roared by Bud Folkenroth's sick car on the 24th lap and went on to win by three car lengths over a fast closing Dick Tobias, Lebanon, in modified stock car action at Williams Grove Speedway Friday night.

PEACE LIGHT INN
on the Battlefield
Gettysburg, Pa.

WATCH FOR OPENING OF OUR NEW
COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Treat Yourself to the Best in Food
Serving Until 11:30 P.M.

OUR NEW SPECIAL
LOBSTER TAILS

Phone Gettysburg 334-1416 for Reservations

6,500 Marchers

(Continued from Page 1)

Guard Band, Pennsylvania Wing of CAP.

High School bands participating include: South Rowan H. S. Band, of China Grove, N.C.; Joilet H. S. Band, Joilet, Ill.; Gettysburg High School Band, Biglerville H. S. Band; Gettysburg Junior H. S. Band; Fairfield High School Band; Bermudian Springs H. S. Band; Hanover H. S. Band; Central H. S. Band, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Rousse Knights of Erin Drum & Bugle Corps.

There will be 20 military floats in line with each group of four preceded by a band.

24 Entered In GCC Play Sunday

The men golfers of the Gettysburg Country Club will conduct a best-ball-of-partner tournament Sunday. The tee-off times and pairings include:

9:00 — Wenk and McGlynn; Smith and Deardorff; 9:10—Lefever and Altemose; Seltzer and Newsham; 9:20—Brown and Kershaw; Jones and Gruver; 9:30—Sheppard and Hartman; Maitland and Drum; 9:40—Crist and Musselman; Noel and Dunkelberger; 9:50—Plank and Phelps; Wickerham and Hughes.

Presbyterian Club Will Sell Food

The Saturday Evening Club of the Presbyterian Church is coordinating the work of various organizations of the church in opening the new church kitchen and dining facilities in Fellowship Hall to the general public. The group plans to serve sandwiches, cold drinks, coffee, donnuts and desserts and wil have the facilities open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on July 1, 2 and 3.

In addition to serving meals, there will be a group of eight Civil War color prints on display. These prints are taken from drawings by Thomas Nast, Arthur Lumley and other artists of the Civil War period. Included in the colection is a color print of the Charge of Confederates on Cemetery Hill, July 2, 1863, and another print entitled Occupation of Wrightsville, Pa., by Lee's Army, June 28, 1863. Copies of these prints will be sold.

The committee of the Saturday Evening Club is headed by Dr. and Mrs. James D. Sheen, and includes Dr. and Mrs. Neal Beech, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. Clue A. Meyerhoffer, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Krum, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ppier and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Z. Wagner.

MISS SHULTZ IS

(Continued From Page 1)

ried a semicrescent style bouquet centered with three phalaenopsis orchids surrounded with white carnations and white satin ribbons.

3 BRIDESMAIDS

The maid of honor, Miss Gayle Hersh, New Oxford, wore a pink silk crepe street-length sleeveless dress with fitted bodice and cowl drape at back neckline. The "A" shape skirt was finished at the side with a bow of self fabric. Her headpiece was a Dior style cap of opaque silk and finished with a chin veil in French illusion. She carried a crescent bouquet of blue tinted carnations and pink satin ribbon.

The bridesmaids were Miss Sara Kitzmiller and Miss Darla Alwine, New Oxford and the junior bridesmaid was Miss Sharon Shultz, sister of the bride. Their dresses and headpieces were in blue and identical to that of the maid of honor. They carried crescent bouquets of pink tinted carnations with blue satin ribbon.

Teddy Shultz, brother of the bride, was the ring bearer and the flower girl was Miss Lori Lou Sheeley, New Oxford.

Harry Utz, Baltimore, was best man and the ushers were Neal Helton, York; Robert Berwager, New Oxford; Roger Garrett, Hanover, and Jay Rhinehart, York, brother of the groom.

RECEPTION FOR 225

The bride's mother wore a beige lace sheath dress with beige and green accessories and a white gardenia corsage. The groom's mother wore a green lace sheath dress over beige satin with beige and green accessories and a similar corsage.

Following a reception in the New Oxford fire hall for approximately 225 guests the couple left on a wedding trip to Niagara Falls and Canada. For traveling the bride chose a two-piece pink suit with black patent leather accessories and a white orchid corsage. Upon their return they will reside at 231 East High St., New Oxford.

The bride graduated from New Oxford High School in the class of 1962 and is employed by the U. S. Navy Fleet Materiel Support Office in Mechanicsburg. The groom graduated from the same school in the class of 1959 and from the York Junior College in 1961. He graduated this year from the American University, Washington, D.C., where he majored in general business administration He is a member of Epsilon Triton chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity.

The bald eagle mates for life and returns annually to its huge nest.

"BIG D" Discount

RCA WHIRLPOOL CLEARANCE

WASHERS — DRYERS

1 ONLY
RCA Whirlpool Imperial Mark XII Automatic Washer $199.00
Our Reg. $247.00

1 ONLY
2-Speed Automatic Washer $166.00

WRINGER WASHERS

1 Only With Pump $77.00
Was $99.00

1 Only. Wringer Washer Automatic Timer, Filter $114.00
Was $139.00

1 Only. Wringer Washer, Over-size Rollers, Filter, Automatic Timer $127.00
Was $149.50

GAS RANGES
1 Only, 36" - - - - - $ 99.00
1 Only, 36" - - - - - $127.00
1 Only, 30" - - - - - $137.00

REFRIGERATORS

3 ONLY
12-cu.-ft. 2-door, top freezer, automatic defrost $199.00

3 ONLY
14-cu.-ft. no-frost, 2-door, top freezer, automatic defrost $239.00

4 ONLY
14-cu.-ft. no-frost, 2-door, top freezer $275.00

1 ONLY
14-cu.-ft. 2-door, bottom freezer, automatic defrost $259.00

FREEZERS
16-cu.-ft. Chest Freezer $199.00
21-cu.-ft. Chest Freezer $267.00
13-cu.-ft. Upright Freezer $199.00

AIR CONDITIONERS
Emerson 4,000 BTU - - $122.00
6,000 BTU - - $166.00
RCA Whirlpool at Low Discount Prices

ROTARY WILL INSTALL HERE MONDAY NIGHT

New officers of the Gettysburg Rotary Club, headed by Rev. Robert MacAskill as president, will be installed Monday evening at the meeting of Rotary at 6 o'clock in the YWCA.

The new president announced his committees today in a letter to members.

Frank Ruth is general chairman for club service committees which include: Attendance, Attorney Edward B. Bulleit, Raymond Seltzer and Paul Witt: public information, Mares Sherman and Clifford Snowberger: fellowship, Dr. Milton Stokes and Dr. James Allison: club bulletin, G. Henry Roth and Gerald Hagamyer: music, Dr. Kenneth Smoke and Dr. Harold A. Dunkelberger: program, Vice President C. William Harbaugh, Frank Ruth, Alexander Griest, Thomas Washburn and Dr. Carroll Voss: magazine, Dr. Frederick Tilberg and Frank Britcher: membership, Dr. C. Harold Johnson, Paul Fox and John Hostetter: classification, William Lentz and Basil Benson: Rotary information, John Hostetter and Clark Smith.

OTHER ASSIGNMENTS

Director Alexander Griest is general chairman for the community service committees which include: Community safety, William G. Weaver, Dr. Bruce N. Wolff and Curtis Coull: charity, Clark Smith, J. C. Shank and Paul Fox; scholarships, awards and student loans, Attorney John MacPhail, Dr. John Zinn, Dr. Frank Hewetson; Boys' and Girls' Week and crippled children, Dr. James Sheen, Dr. Harrison Harbach and Dr. Roy Gifford: youth and student guests, Walter B. Lane, H. Edgar Riegle and Clifford Snowberger: rural-urban relations, Dr. Richard Newsham, C. S. Bryan and Walter Dillon.

Director Thomas Washburn heads the vocational service committees which include: Buyer-seller relations and competitor relations, John Hauser, James S. Cairns, L. S. Long: occupational information, Dr. James Oyler and Taylor Grossman: employer-employe relations, Roy Hammond, James Critchfield and John Hostetter; four-way test, Harold Reuning, Attorney Eugene Bulleit and M. C. Jones: trade associations, H. W. Baker, Walter B. Lane and Wilbur Plank.

Dr. Carroll Voss is the director in charge of the international service committees which include: International contacts and international students projects, Dr. Earl Bowen, Dr. D. L. Radsma and William Lentz: Rotary Foundation, Dr. Harold A. Dunkelberger, Clark Smith and Attorney John MacPhail.

RESIGNS PASTORATE

Rev. H. Walter Webner, pastor of Advent Lutheran Church, York, for the past 20 years, has resigned effective Monday. He graduated from Gettysburg College in 1923 and from the Lutheran Seminary in 1926.

APPOINTED NOTARIES

Appointment of the following as notaries public was announced Friday by the office of the secretary of the commonwealth: Mrs. Joan M. Kaiser, New Oxford, and Mrs. Janet K. Seguin, Littlestown.

Coming Events

June 30 — Battle Centennial events begin.

June 30-July 6—Firemen's festival at Rec Park.

July 1—Governor's program at Peace Light Memorial.

July 2—Battel Centennial parade at 1 p.m.

July 2 — Battle centennial parade.

July 2-6—Annual Fairfield Fire Company carnival.

July 3—Symbolic reenactment of Pickett's Charge.

July 3 — Sons of Veterans' dramatization at High Water Mark.

July 3 — Lutherans' Central Penna. Synod convention opens on college campus.

July 4—Honor Adams Countians in Civil War at GAR post room ceremony.

July 4 — Service at GAR Post Room honoring countians in Civil War.

July 9 — Luther League convention opens at college.

July 15 — YMCA Day Camp opens at Camp Waybright.

July 21 — Trinity Reformed Church picnic, Hickory Bridge farm, Orrtanna.

July 24—Adams County Farmers' Association picnic at S. Mountain fairgrounds.

July 28—Elks annual stag picnic.

July 30 — Annual picnic by county GOP women at Bendersville.

Aug. 10 — Bicentennial parade at McSherrystown.

Aug. 16-18 — Eleventh annual Gettysburg antique show in Junior High gym.

Aug. 17-18 — Father-Son Scout campout at Camp Wolf Pit, Aspers.

Aug. 17 — Farm-City Day.

Aug. 18—Annual St. James Lutheran Sunday School picnic.

Sept. 24-25 — The Gettysburg Times cooking school at GHS auditorium.

Social Happenings

For Social News Phone 334-4613 or 334-1131
Call 334-4613 for Social News ONLY

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wolff, York St., visited their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank Sargent, and family, Fairfax, Va., Thursday. They were accompanied home by their grandson, Timothy Sargent.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Werthington, 30 Carlisle St., will observe their 51st wedding anniversary Sunday.

* * *

The Rev. John Martin, pastor of the New Oxford Charge of the United Church of Christ, will conduct the morning devotions over Station WGET Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

* * *

The Rev. John S. Bishop, assistant pastor of St. James Lutheran Church, chairman of the Central Pennsylvania Synod's camping committee, will participate in the dedication of the new campsite known as Camp Mount Luther, near Mifflinburg, Sunday at 3 p.m.

* * *

Miss Virginia Myers, hospitality chairman for the YWCA, announces the following hostesses on duty in the building on Lincoln Square during the centennial observance. Monday, Gettysburg Garden Club, Mrs. Frank Bruner, Mrs. Frank Timlin, Mrs. R. H. Powell, Mrs. Carl Oyler, Miss Nina Storrick, Mrs. Claude M. Boycott, Mrs. W. A. Bigham, Miss Anne Gilliland, Mrs. George M. Zerfing: Tuesday, Business and Professional Women's Club, Miss Miriam Taylor, Miss Beatrice Pfeffer, Mrs. C. Tyson Tipton and Mrs. Guyon E. Buehler: Wednesday, Annie Danner Club, Mrs. Clara Singley, Mrs. Richard Stouch, Miss Miriam Gastley, Mrs. Ruth Johns and Mrs. George Lazos. The building will be closed on Tuesday from 12:30 p.m. Miss Myers will be the evening hostess. The women of the community are invited to visit the YWCA and make use of its facilities during the celebration.

* * *

Entertainment at the clubs this evening will be: Elks Club, the Melo-Tones: Moose Club, Bill Krantz orchestra and two floor shows: Eagles Club, Texas Jim; VFW, The Viscounts Orchestra.

* * *

The regular meeting of the SUV Auxiliary will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the post room on E. Middle St.

* * *

Atty. and Mrs. Philip G. Guarneschelli and sons, Timothy and Philip, Harrisburg, arrived today to spend some time with Mrs. Guarneschelli's mother, Mrs. Eleanor A. Jacobs, E. Broadway.

Gives Tips On How To Cut Burglaries

Chief of Police Jack Bartlett today reminded that next week, Sunday through July 6, is national Burglary Prevention Week.

Four of every 10 burglaries are committed in homes, Bartlett said, and "in many instances the burglars chief ally is the person he victimizes."

The chief warned persons leaving for summer vacations etc. should make arrangements with a neighbor to mow the lawn, and remove mail, papers, etc., from the porch. "Usually you can walk down a street and tell exactly who is away. Old newspapers, advertising fliers and everything else, the normal debris that is removed daily, is piled on the porch, almost providing an invitation to the burglar to enter the house."

Bartlett suggested that people lock windows and doors when they leave, whether for a few hours or for a summer vacation, and also suggested the purchase of "an automatic timer or two to turn lights on and off each evening to give the impression that someone is at home."

LOCAL ACCIDENT

Leopold Tieger, Williams Place, Ariz., visiting friends in Gettysburg, Thursday evening struck an auto driven by William Noel, McSherrystown, at the intersection of S. Howard and W. Middle Sts., causing $250 damage to the Noel car and damaging his own car to the extent of $150.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

At Warner Hospital

Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Cool, R. 5, son, today.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Baker, Biglerville R. 2, son, today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Kerley, R. 3, son, Friday.

A son, instead of a daughter, was born Friday to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Woodward, Biglerville.

BULLETIN

RUTHERFORD, N.J. (AP)—A bus with 31 persons aboard skidded early today, jumped the center island and smashed into two autos. Seven persons were killed and 25 injured, four critically.

The scene of the crash, 10 miles west of New York City, was a mass of wreckage, bodies, and parts of bodies. Police said two of the dead were in one of the cars and five were passengers on the bus, but they had only four positive identifications.

Engagement

Patterson—Ruggles

The engagement of Miss Nancy Jean Ruggles to James Herbert Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Patterson, E. King St., Littlestown, is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell S. Ruggles, 49 W. Myrtle St., Littlestown.

Miss Ruggles was graduated from Littlestown Junior-Senior High School in 1961 and also graduated from the Hanover School of Cosmotology. She is employed by Shirley's Beauty Salon, Littlestown. Her fiance is also an alumnus of Littlestown High School and of Randolph-Macon Military Academy, Front Royal, Va., class of 1961. He is an employe of Patterson's Meat Market, Littlestown.

A December wedding is planned.

"THE GENERAL"

(Continued from Page 1)

"The General" carried representatives of the Pennsylvania and Adams County Centennial Commissions, Mrs. Roy Gifford and W. Clayton Jester. On hand at the depot were Henry Scharf, Donald M. Swope, Mayor and Mrs. William G. Weaver and the Gettysburg High School Band which burst into a medley of Civil War tunes that would have stopped the Andrews Raiders in their thieving tracks.

M. W. Hammond and S. K. Bonebrake, Western Maryland crewmen, were at "The General's" helm Friday, under the direction of N. W. Kershner, road foreman. Guardians of the famous engine are W. R Bacon and W. A. Rice, L & N officials, who hardly ever let "The General" out of their sight. It was one of three locomotives used by General John B. Hood in 1864 to move supplies and ammunition from Atlanta. It was badly damaged in one incident when an 81-car load of ammunition was blown up behind it in September, 1864. In 1871 it was rebuilt and converted to a coal burner, at which time it was given a jagged stack to break up the stream of sparks that spewed from the stack. In 1891 it was condemned and appraised for scrap at $1,500.

WORLD'S FAIR

"The General" has attended more World's Fairs than any locomotive in history starting with the Chicago Exposition in 1893. It missed the lead role in a Buster Keaton movie in 1926 because of dissension of descendants of some of the chase participants, but Walt Disney made a movie of the story of "The General" in 1956. In June, 1961, it was reconditioned for the fourth time and has been running on its own steam ever since. It is owned by the Kentucky Railway and is on loan to the L & N for the tour.

"The General" incident brought the Congressional Medal of Honor to all 20 of Andrews Raiders. Jacob Parrott, 18, youngest of the Union spies, was the first man in history to receive the coveted meda. Of the 20 men who made history by failing to blow up the railroad tracks, seven were hanged, seven were imprisoned and the rest escaped. The last survivor of the raid died in 1923.

Historians refer to the Big Train Theft as "one of the most useless but interesting incidents of the Civil War."

Train enthusiasts of 1963 are glad it happened.

Old Machinegun To Be Displayed Here

A Williams' machinegun, said to be one of the first machine guns ever used successfully in battle in Civil War days, will be placed on display at the Gettysburg Junior High School gymnasium Monday. The gun and its mount are being brought to Gettysburg Sunday by Lt. Col. E. H. Hoffman, a gunsmith and gun collector from Woodstock, Va. The exhibitor says that there is only one other gun of its kind in existance.

The old Confederate weapon will be displayed along with other gun models of Col. Hoffman.

SECURE LICENSES

The following have secured marriage licenses in Carlisle: Gary C. Gardner, Gardners R. 2, and Ruth A. Zeigler, Gardners: Charles D. Marks, Gardners R. 2, and Phyllis L. Owens, Carlisle.

ROY FAIRMAN WINS JAYCEE GOLF TOURNEY

Ray Fairman, son of Mrs. Shirley Fairman, R. 2, captured the 1963 Gettysburg Junior Chamber of Commerce golf tournament at the Country Club, Friday afternoon.

Fairman toured the 6,183-yard layout with a nine-over par 43-36—79. Fairman's round consisted of eight pars and two birdies.

Bob Britcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Britcher, Baltimore S., came in second with a 39-41—80 while third place went to Tim Cline, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cline, R. 2, who fired a 45-40—85. The first three finishers were awarded prizes by the Jaycees.

By finishing one-two out of eleven competitors, Fairman and Britcher are eligible to enter the state Jaycee tourney to be held at Johnstown, July 7, 8 and 9.

HAS HOLE-IN-ONE

One of the most unusual events to take place in the local tourney occurred on the 155-yard par three 11th hole. Gary Hartman, son of Atty. and Mrs. Eugene Hartman, R. 2, fired a hole-in-one, using a number seven iron.

After Hartman's spectacular shot, Sam Teeter then chipped in an approach shot for a birdie two and Fairman cut loose with a 30-foot putt for a par three giving the threesome a total score of six for the hole, a rare occurrence.

Hartman later finished his 18 holes with an 89, good for fifth place.

Presbyterians Give Centennial Plans

The Gettysburg Presbyterian Church will stress the theme, "This Nation Under God," Sunday at the morning worship service. Special music will be presented by the choir and patriotic hymns will be sung by the congregation. The pastor, the Rev. Robert MacAskill, will preach on the theme. The service will be broadcast over WGET.

During Centeninal Week the church will be open to visitors to see the Lincoln pew, view the historical display in the foyer of the church and to listen to a recording by the pastor relating the history of the church and its association in caring for the wounded.

The church will be open for rest and meditation.

SCOTT ANSWERS RIGHTS CHARGES

WASHINGTON (AP)—"I do not know of one responsible Republican leader who is not morally committed to the fundamental principle of equal rights for all Americans, regardless of race," Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said Friday in response to reports that the Republican party is becoming the party of white supremacy.

He said differences exist only in the means to achieve that goal and, he added, "this cannot be said of the Democratic party."

The Republican platform of 1960, he said, is more detailed and more emphatic on civil rights than the Democratic platform and he noted that Republicans are generally supporting President Kennedy's civil rights program.

Scott said he also supported the President's proposal for a ban on discrimination in public accommodations despite the opposition to that point from the Senate Republican leadership.

Philly Grand Jury Hits Bible Decision

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — In its final report Friday, the regular June Philadelphia grand jury objected to the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision against required reading of the Bible and the Lord's Prayer in public schools, as contributing to "the amorality of our youth by removing the last vestige of a code of moral conduct in banning religious practices from our public schools."

The grand jury also said it was opposed to legalized lotteries and flat horse racing.

The report, handed up to Judge Barnard J. Kelley, also recommended that magistrates be empowered to dispose of cases involving charges of illegal lottery, common gambler, driving while intoxicated and driving after revocation of license, as a means of relieving court congestion.

COUPLE LICENSED

A marriage license has ben issued by the clerk of courts to Warren Nelson Kelley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude C. Kelley, Aspers R. 1, and Rebecca Ruth Leatherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin H. Leatherman, Gettysburg R. 2.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The General Accounting Office said Friday Japan should be askd to repay this country for military assistance costs of nearly a million dollars a year.

No effort has been made to collect several million dollars to which this country already is entitled, the agency said in a report to Congress.

Upper Communities

Telephone Mrs. John Leeti, Biglerville 677-7612

Robert W. Mackley Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Mackley, Folcroft, was baptized recently in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Biglerville, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Sternat.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Sheely, Harrisburg, visited recently with the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Sheely, Biglerville R. 1, and his sister, Miss Bess Sheely, Bendersville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Reisinger, Shippensburg, visited friends in the area on Wednesday.

Mrs. Beulah Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Herbert and son, Fawn Grove, and Mrs. Marie McElwain, New Park, visited Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Snyder and family, Biglerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hert, Grass Valley, Cal., have been visiting for a week with relatives in the community.

Mrs. L. J. LaBrie, Rye, N. Y., visited this week with her nephew and niece, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Thomas, and family, Biglerville R. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Francis Coulson and children, Gail and Jeffrey, Biglerville, entertained at dinner Tuesday, Mrs. Coulson's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John A. J. Smith and daughters, Sandra, Patricia, and Nancy, Overland, Mo.

The theme, "Discovering God's World," was presented in word and songs at the closing program of the Upper Bermudian Lutheran Parish Daily Vacation Bible School held recently in Mt. Zion Lutheran Church, Goodyear, with approximatley 220 attending. An open house followed the program.

The evening school was held for two wekes in Mt. Zion Church, with a total enrollment of 125 persons. The theme for the school was "We Belong To God." Rev. Douglas Boden was director; Mrs. Beulah Farley, song leader; Shelvey May, secretary; Miss Martha Hikes, pianist. Teachers were: Nursery Department, Mrs. Alma Mohn, Mrs. Marian Paxton, Mrs. Julia Murray, and Mrs. Norma Nailor; Kindergarten Department, Mrs. Glenna Murray, Mrs. Rosemary Sweitzer, Mrs. George May; Primary Department, Mrs. Marie Smith, Miss Martha Hikes, Mrs. Grace Garretson, Miss Karlene Hall, Miss Marian Hoffman, and Miss Mary Swartz; Junior Department, Mrs. Norma Smyers, Miss Paulette Slusser, Mrs. John Shelleman, and Mrs. Virginia Barbour; Junior High School Department, Mrs. Jane Beam, and Mrs. Lloy Brough. Refreshments each evening were planned by Mrs. Olive Miller and the Fidelis Sunday School Class of Mt. Zion Church.

Jaycees Host To Touring Students

The Gettysburg Junior Chamber of Commerce today served as hosts to 37 students from Stayton, Oregon, who are on a 52-day "Student Tour USA" sponsored by the Jaycees in Oregon, assisted by Junior Chamber groups throughout the U.S.

The tour will take the high school students throughout the U.S. and into Canada.

Reaching here this morning at 8:15, the bus travelers were about half way on their tour of the nation. They arrived here from Washington, D.C., enroute to Philadelphia.

Following a tour of the battlefield arranged with the Department of Interior by the national Jaycees, the group was given lunch by the local Jaycees. Included in the welcoming committee from the local Junior Chamber were Lance Duttry, Sidney Steinour and John Guise.

Red Raspberries On Market Today

Black and red raspberries were offered today at the Farmers' Market for the first time this season at 50 cents a quart for black and 30 cents a pint for red raspberries. Sweet cherries were 50 cents and sour cherries were 35 cents a quart.

Zucchini squash was 15 cents each and small yellow neck squash was 10 cents each. New local beets were 10 cents a bunch, garden onions held at 10 cents a bunch and loose leaf lettuce was 15 cents a large quart container.

Sugar peas in pods were 35 cents a quart box, regular peas were 25 cents a quart. New green beans were 25 cents a quart and asparagus was 40 cents a large bunch in limited quantities. Young fryers were 50 cents a pound and eggs were up a nickel to 45 cnts and 50 cents a dozen.

Shoo fly pies and egg custards were 50 cents each, and homemade angel food and small chocolate cakes were 35 cents to $1.25.

Fresh cut flowers were in ample choice with snapdragons and hydrangeas at 25 cents each a bunch and sweet peas at 15 cents a bunch.

DEATH

Mrs. Harry M. Keener

Mrs. Phoebe Alice Becker Keener, 75, wife of Harry M. Keener, Newport R. 3, died at 6:30 p.m. Thursday at Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg.

She was born in Adams County, daughter of the late Samuel and Miller Myers Becker.

In addition to her husband, she is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Carrie Tschop, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Spencer Fair, Middletown R. 1, and two brothers, George Becker, Detroit, Mich., and John Becker, Manchester R. 1.

She was a member of Zion Lutheran Church, Blain, Pa.

Rev. David R. Hauck, her pastor will officiate at the funeral Monday at 1:30 p.m. from the Etzweiler Funeral Home, 1111 East Market St., York. Burial will be in St. Paul's (Ziegler's) Cemetery, York New Salem.

RURITANS PLAN TWO EVENTS

Plans for a community picnic and for a donkey baseball game, both on dates in August that have not yet been selected, were made at the picnic meeting of the Hunterstown Ruritan Club Friday evening at Ruritan Park at Hunterstown. President Emory Seibert presided. Both August events are to be held at the park the club has developed on the edge of Hunterstown.

Maurice Wagner was installed as a new member of the club and President Seibert reported four members had attended a meeting of the Fort Loudon Club Monday evening.

Charles Millhimes reported the rummage sale last Saturday netted the club $76.20 and Treasurer Al Young said the treasury balance in the general fund is $122. Dale Taughinbaugh reported progress on the project to erect field lights at the club's park.

Plans were announced for the annual family picnic at the park Friday, July 26. The president, thanked Mrs. Herbert Bly, Mrs. Charles Millhimes and Mrs. James Ford for their help with the rummage sale project.

The picnic lunch Friday evening was served by the program committee.

GEN. HOWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

re-enactment Monday morning the two youths will be represented by Daniel Brown as "Isaac Johns" and James Gallagher as "Augustus Bentley."

Ralph Shetter, Biglerville, will represent "George Guinn," a member of a Union cavalry unit and a resident of the Gettysburg area, who rode to the Fahnestock building to tell Gen. Howard of the death of Gen. Reynolds who had been in command of the Union troops fighting here.

Mrs. C. R. Bryan will represent Mrs. Samuel Fahnestock and Miss Patricia Weaver will portray Mrs. E. G. Fahnestock, with whom Gen. Howard spoke while here.

CHANGE HOURS FOR LIBRARY

Centennial Week will be bring changes in regular hours at the Adams County Public Library on E. High St., the librarian, Mrs. Mary S. Wilson, announced today.

On Monday, the library will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.; Tuesday from 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 to 5:30 p.m.: Wednesday, 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. The library will be closed all day on Thursday, July 4, and on Friday regular hours will be resumed.

The library's board of directors will gather Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock for its July meeting.

There will also be a change in schedule next week for the community service bookmobile. On Tuesday it will visit Seven Stars, McKnightstown and Cashtown on regular schedule but will not go to Orrtanna and Fairfield. On Wednesday it will visit Twin Oaks, Heidlersburg and Guernsey on regular schedule but will not go to Aspers and Bendersville. It will r cover any of its regular Thursday tour but will make regular trips Friday to Mummasburg, Arendtsville, Flora Dale and Biglerville.

FHA Office Here To Close Wednesday

Daniel A. Paddock, county supervisor for the Gettysburg office of Farmers Home Administration, announced today that his office will be closed from Thursday until Monday at 8 a.m.

Loan money will be available in July to farmers and rural families for operating capital and housing construction. Applications for housing should be made early because funds will be limtied, Mr. Paddock said.

The Gettysburg office serves Adams and York Counties and is located in the Adams Electric Co-Operative Building, rear of Stratton St.

HOSPITAL REPORT

Admissions: Mrs. Charles A. Kerley, R. 3; Mrs. Russell E. Cool, R. 5; Mrs. Edwin J. Baker, Biglerville R. 2; James W. Stewart, R. 4; Mrs. Maude G. Stallsmith, Orrtanna R. 2.

Discharges: Mrs. Nelson Funt, Aspers R. 1; Miss Belva Koons, Taneytown: Charlotte L. Plank, R. 1; Deborah R. Hahn, Taneytown R. 1: Steen A. and Christine A. Noel, Hanover; Robert A. Musselman Jr., McSherrystown; Lester L. Carter Jr., 314 E. Middle St.; Richard A. Coleman, R. 6; Miss Kathleen M. Gibbons, R. 1; Mrs. Luther G. Spangler, Gardners R. 1: Mrs. Laverne M. Harner, Littlestown R. 1: Leonard J. Singel, Taneytown R. 1: Mrs. Roy E. Danner and infant son, Westminster R. 4, Harry D. Ridinger Jr., 116 Seminary Ave., instead of Mrs. Ridinger, was discharged.

COUPLE WEDS HERE

Charles Henry Kemper and Betty Sue Davis, both of Gettysburg, were married Friday morning at 11 o'clock by Justice of the Peace Robert P. Snyder in his office.

Beautiful Sterling Patterns
From the Famous
Reed and Barton Collection
BLOCHER'S
David Blocher Chas. E. Weaver

METACINE
FORMULA 46
Metacine kills all vegetation. A very quick acting sodium arsenite solution. Kills weeds and all unwanted vegetation on driveways, sidewalks, parking areas, tennis courts, cinder paths, patios, fence rows, etc.
It does not stain stone or concrete. Small amounts will kill undesirable trees.
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HARDWARE, INC.
Gettysburg Littlestown

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ON DISPLAY
at
H & H Pontiac, Inc.
125 S. Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

JUNE SPECIAL
BOONTONWARE
DISHES—OPEN STOCK
BELLE PATTERN
ON SALE ½ PRICE
45-pc. Dish Sets — From $19.95 up
SHOP REDDING'S
30 York St. We Give S&H. Green Stamps

Try The Food
at
Graeffenburg Inn
Daily 7:30-2:30 5-8 P.M.
Sunday 12-8
ROUTE 30 WEST AT CALEDONIA

NOTICE

The Following Banks Will Close At
12 O'clock Noon
Tuesday, July 2
DUE TO THE CENTENNIAL PARADE AT 1 P.M.

Adams County National Bank
Biglerville National Bank
Gettysburg National Bank
Littlestown National Bank
National Bank of Arendtsville

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

(A Daily Newspaper)
18-21 Carlisle Street

Published at regular intervals on each weekday

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Out Of The Past

From the Files of the Star and Sentinel and The Gettysburg Times

TEN YEARS AGO

Redding Store To Move On Thursday: The Redding Supply Store will move Thursday from its present location at 22 Baltimore St. to 30 York St., Martin Redding, owner of the store, said today. The store will be closed all day Thursday to permit the moving of the stock to the new location. It will reopen Friday morning at the York St. location.

The move is one of several by business places this summer. Redding's will occupy the store from which the Gettysburg Autoparts moved to its new building on Sixth St. The Martin Shoe Store, closed by the reconstruction of the Murphy building, is scheduled to move into the Baltimore St. location being vactted by the Redding store.

* * *

Varsity Barber Shop Is Air Conditioned: The Varsity Barber Shop, Baltimore St., is the first barber shop in the county to be air conditioned, James V. Yingling and Robert Walter, proprietors, announced today.

One air conditioning unit was installed on Tuesday and the second placed today in the rear of the shop. The temperature is to be regulated at between 75 and 78 degrees. "We are doing this as a service to our many customers," the proprietors said.

* * *

Mamie Greets 29 Local Women At White House: Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower received 29 members of the Maude Miller Bible Class of St. James Lutheran Church in the Blue Room of The White House Thursday noon following a conducted tour of the mansion. The Gettysburg women, who made the trip by bus, presented the nation's First Lady with boxes of Black Bing cherries and black raspberries picked from Mrs. Eva Pape's farm near Idaville.

Asked if the President and Mrs. Eisenhower planned on coming to Gettysburg soon, the latter replied, "We are looking forward to coming to Gettysburg very much but we are so busy now we shall have to wait. Of course the farm must be renovated before it can be occupied. When we come to Gettysburg I shall look forward to seeing you," she said. Mrs. G. Marion Stambaugh, Carlisle St., presented the class members to Mrs. Eisenhower.

* * *

Pvt. Jack Howe Was In Plane Which Crashed: Pvt. Jack E. Howe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Howe, 452 S. Washington St., who was drafted in May and sent to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, was one of 39 soldiers who miraculously escaped death or serious injury on June 16 when a DC3 plane taking them from Ft. Meade to Alabama crashed at the Muscogee airport near Columbus, Ga. Pvt. Howe was formerly employed at Swope's Atlantic Service Station.

In a letter to his parents telling them not to worry and notifying them that he was safe, Pvt. Howe said he was in the third plane of four which took off from Ft. Meade, which left at 11:35 a.m. and was scheduled to arrive at its destination in Alabama about 5 p.m.

"We had to make a landing for fuel on the way down," he wrote. "I was really beginning to like my first airplane ride, because things were going along fine. Then the time came to land for fuel. We started down and made a perfect three-point landing. Then things started to happen.

"We got a terrific jolt as though we had gone over a big bump. I was thrown against the seat in front of me and we came to a sudden stop and then a quick twist. I unhooked my safety belt and jumped out of my seat so I could get out. Everything was thrown around and everybody was heading for the door. The pilot came back and opened the door so we could get out. Believe me, we were a bunch of scared boys. No one knew what to think.

Today's Talk

PRECARIOUS HAPPINESS

Little do we realize on how slender a thread so much of our happiness depends. A death, a change of address, a misspoken word, a thoughtless blunder, something spoken in foolish anger. In the wink of an eye a friend may disappear!

Over a lifetime we may gather to ourselves a small group of friends. We are lucky if we have but one who will outlast our own life. We will have created wealth. But always that friendship rests upon a precarious happiness.

And so it is that we must build upon a friend, and we must feed the sources that create happiness. When I first visited the famous Falls of Minnehaha, immortalized by Longfellow, and which the traveler may see just a few miles from the center of Minneapolis, I was disapppinted. They had been starved by modern industry. The falls had been drained by tapping the river above.

We can so tap the creative sources of a friend that he is able to return to us but little of his wealth of beauty and personality. A friend has to be fed, just like a river that feeds the falls and makes of them such a glorious inspiration.

The choice things of this life have to be nourished, just like the soil that produces the loveliest of flowers, or the field that gives forth its plentiful harvest. Soil has to have water. A friend has to be watered, too, and kept alive by kindness, persistent consideration, and an unselfish love.

We get only that happiness in life that we deserve, and I might also say, that we earn.

But we must ever keep in mind that what happiness we enjoy rests upon a precarious basis, and that we must ever be alert, never taking advantage of a friend, but always taking advantage of the opportunity to make one, or having one, to try to make a better one — as well as being one ourselves.

Protected, 1963, by The George Matthew Adams Service

Irish Are Still "Anti-English"

DUBLIN (AP) — Since President Kennedy arrived in Dublin two days ago, anti-English sentiment, dating from years of British occupation, has occasionally cropped up.

President Eamon de Valera greeted Kennedy at Dublin airport Wednesday with a speech which mentioned "the invader."

In New Ross Thursday, Mayor Andy Minihan drew cheers from the crowd with a passing reference to Belfast, capital of British-controlled Northern Ireland.

In his speech at Wexford, Kennedy referred to the Irish people's "hundreds of years of foreign domination." His speech got an ovation.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

POPE LABORS TO AID FLOCK IN RED AREAS

By TOM OCHILTPEE

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope Paul VI is understood to be studying ways of arranging with Communist governments to improve the lot of the 60 million Roman Catholics behind the Iron Curtain.

In his week-old reign, the pontiff has set the stage publicly for re-establishing Vatican ties with Communist nations. He has served notice that he has no intention of involving the Vatican in the internal affairs of nations, but he has indicated that he wants Catholics behind the Iron Curtain to regain the opportunity to practice their faith freely.

His approach, revealed in messages received Thursday in Moscow and Warsaw, is persuasion. The messages, addressed to Premier Khrushchev and Aleksander Sawadzki, titular head of the Polish government, acknowledged congratulations on the Pope's election. They expressed a wish for world peace.

REMIND LEADERS

They also reminded the Communist leaders that Christians live in their lands, especially in Poland, which has a 1,000-year history of Catholicism.

The Pope's message to Zawadzki—the first known communication from a Pope to the Communist government of Poland—noted that the Pole's greetings came from "a country with which we have been tied for a long time with old and dear remembrances and for which we desire with all our heart divine care."

Khrushchev's message, the pontiff wrote, "awakens in our soul the memory of the Russian people, their secular and Christian history. . . ."

Pope Paul reportedly is more interested in repairing bonds disrupted after World War II than in keeping alive old conflicts with Communists.

In this he is following policies initiated by Pope John XXIXII, w sought to get Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty to leave the U.S. legation in Budapest and come to the Vatican in exchange for a relaxation of the Hungarian government's restrictions on the church.

ADVE TISE IN THE TIMES

Former Israli Premier David Ben-Gurion, who retired two weeks ago, has written to the secretary of Sdeh Boker collective village, of which he is a permanent member, to put him on the daily work list.

Ben-Gurion, 76 but healthy and strong, is expected to be assigned to looking after the settlement's sheep. This was his job 10 years ago, when he retired from politics for 14 months.

MONOCACY DRIVE-IN THEATRE
TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND
Don't Miss Our All Nite Show
Wednesday, July 3
5 FEATURE PICTURES
See
"CAT BURGLAR"
"NEVER STEAL ANYTHING SMALL"
"CLOWN AND KID"
"THE DAY THE EARTH CAUGHT FIRE"
"GRASS IS GREENER"
Come Early — Stay All Nite

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ENDS TUESDAY
Today 1:30, 5:00, 8:25
Sunday 2:15, 5:25, 8:30

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THE LONGEST DAY
WITH 42 INTERNATIONAL STARS!
Based on the Book by CORNELIUS RYAN Released by 20th Century-Fox

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Tonite 7 & 9, Sun. from 2 P.M.
Charlton Heston Frances Nuyen James Darren
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THE LEGIONAIRS
ROCK TOP HOTEL
8 Miles West of Gettysburg on Route 30
No Minors Allowed—Open Saturday Till 2 A.M.

CROSS KEYS DRIVE-IN
NEW OXFORD PA ON U S 30
Held Over Through Tuesday
WEST SIDE STORY
Natalie Wood
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Rita Moreno
PLUS 2ND FEATURE

THE BROKEN LAND
COLOR by DE LUXE CINEMASCOPE

Caledonia DRIVE-IN THEATRE
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
June 30, July 1, 2
Always $1.00 a Car
"DIAMOND HEAD"
Charlton Heston, France Nuyen
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— Also —
"MYSTERY SUBMARINE"
Edward Judd
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Cartoon
Show Starts at Dusk

THE FLORIDA ROOM
YORK'S FINEST COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Air Conditioned — Swimming Pool
Lunch 12-2 Dinner 6-10 P.M.
Jeanetta at the Console of the Lowrey Organ
9:30 to 1:30 A.M.
Moderate Prices
Arsenal Road and Sherman Street, York, Pa.

Gettysburg Centennial
Antique Gun Show
SATURDAY, JUNE 30, THROUGH THURSDAY, JULY 4
8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Greenmount Fire Hall
5 Miles South of Gettysburg on Route 15
Bring your old gun, sword or military gear for sale, appraisal or trade. Collectors and dealers from many states exhibiting here.

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LINCOLN LOGS OFFERS
Charcoal Pit
BARBECUE CHICKEN DINNERS
$1.50
Served Every Day 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Monday through Friday, July 1 through 5
Forty-foot Charcoal Pit
Under Direction of Howard F. Zarfoss
of Red Lion and Famous at the York Fair
CARRY-OUT SERVICE
AMPLE FREE PARKING
LINCOLN LOGS
RUSTIC BAR and LOG ROOM
ROUTE 30 — 4 MILES EAST OF GETTYSBURG
350 Seating Capacity
RESERVATIONS Call ED 4-4821 Gettysburg
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Fort Defiance
MUSEUM OF FAMOUS GUNS
Three Floors of Exhibits
Nine Dioramas
Famous Americans and the Guns That Blazed American History
GUNS AND RELICS FOR SALE
Just South of National Cemetery
Open 8 A.M. Till 10 P.M. Daily

TOTEM POLE PLAYHOUSE
Caledonia State Park U.S. 30
TONIGHT AT 8:30 P.M.
TWO BIG WEEKS
HATS. WED. and SAT.

Gentlemen Prefer Blondes
Smash Musical Comedy Hit!
MAT. TOMORROW 2:30
Matinee Special
- Luncheon at Graeffenburg Inn
- Best Seat for the Play
$3.00 Complete
For Res.: FL 2-3454

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Invites Everyone to Visit With Them During the Centennial
FULL COURSE MEALS
Will Be Served Daily From
9 A.M. to Midnight
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ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY
10 P.M. to 1 A.M.

GETTYSBURG Summer Theatre
Last Time Tonight
Henrik Ibsen's (Shocking)
GHOSTS
All Seats $2.00
Phone 334-2110
109 CHAMBERSBURG ST.

Caledonia DRIVE-IN THEATRE
Always $1.00 a Car
Last Time Tonight
June 29
Paul Newman
Is
"HUD"
Patricia Neal
Brandon DeWilde
— Also —
"IT HAPPENED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR"
Elvis Presley
Joan O'Brien
Show Starts at Dusk

LINCOLN DRIVE-IN THEATRE
FRI., SAT.—2 SHOWINGS
M-G-M Presents ELVIS
"It Happened at the World's Fair"
in PANAVISION® and METROCOLOR

WALT DISNEY presents the legend of LOBO
TECHNICOLOR®
SUN., MON., TUES.
Adult Entertainment
Full of Action
"DR. NO"
Plus
"THE MAGIC SWORD"

Fairfield Annual
CARNIVAL
July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
TUESDAY, JULY 2
Waynesboro High School Band
Barbecues, Sandwiches, French Fries
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3
Roy Baker and the South Mt. Boys
Hot and Cold Chicken Sandwiches
Ham Sandwiches, Chicken Corn Soup
Orange Drink, Coffee, Pie
THURSDAY, JULY 4
The Blue Grass Champs
Radio and TV Stars
Roast Beef and Chicken Dinners
(Served Family Style)
4 to 8 P.M.
FRIDAY, JULY 5
The Shadows
Crab Cake Sandwiches
Hot or Cold Beef, Chicken, Ham Sandwiches, Soup
SATURDAY, JULY 6
Fairfield High School Band
Chicken and Ham Dinners
(Served Family Style)
4 to 8 P.M.
Refreshments - Games
Rides - Carnival Attractions
Entertainment Every Evening
Sponsored by
FAIRFIELD FIRE COMPANY
—BRING THE FAMILY—

1863 1963
Attend the Festivities Provided by the Gettysburg Firemen During the
Centennial Of The Battle Of Gettysburg
Free Admission
Free Parking

SPECIAL EVENTS —
AERIAL ACT NIGHTLY AT FESTIVAL
June 30, 4:30 p.m.—Program at High Water Mark honoring firemen who fought at Gettysburg (Sponsored by Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania)
June 30, 7 p.m.—Memorial service at Gettysburg High School. Speaker, Gen. Dwight D. Eisnhower, 34th President of the United States
Concert by U.S. Army Field Band
July 1 through July 6—Centennial festival nightly at the Recreation Park (Breckenridge St. at Long Lane) with good food, games, special music, special activities every night
July 1—Concert by Dallastown Boys' and Girls' Band
July 3—Concert by Gettysburg High School Band
100th Anniversary Of The Battle Of Gettysburg
Sponsored by the Gettysburg Fire Department

WELCOME LEGIONNAIRES
POST 202
(Opposite Post Office, Baltimore Street)
Luncheon Daily 11 to 1
Dinners 5 to 9
AIR-CONDITIONED
Cocktail Lounge and Stag Bar

SPORTS

Set Dates For South Penn Baseball League First Half Title And All-Star Games

Arrangements for the first half championship playoff and the All-Star game were made at a meeting of the South Penn Baseball League Friday evening at the Brushtown Athletic Association hall.

Arendtsville and Taneytown, which tied for first place in the first half race, will clash under the lights at Memorial Field, Littlestown, Saturday evening, July 13, at 8 o'clock to decide the title.

One week later, Saturday, July 20, on the same field, the annual All-Star game between Northern and Southern teams will be played at 8 o'clock.

DIVIDE LEAGUE

Northern teams include Arendtsville, Fairfield, Mummasburg, Gettysburg, Cashtown and Bonneauville while the Southern squad will be made up of players from Taneytown, Harney, McSherrystown, New Oxford, Brushtown and Littlestown.

Jim Spence, Arendtsville, will manage the Northern team and will be assisted by Bob Decker of Gettysburg. The Southern team will be handled by Bob Krichten, Brushtown, assisted by Francis Selby, Harney.

The six managers of the northern teams will meet Monday, July 8, at 8 p.m. at the VFW Home, Gettysburg, to select their players while the southern managers will meet the same evening at 7:30 at the Eagles Home, Littlestown, to make their choices.

GAME TONIGHT

Second half action in the league will start this weekend. Cashtown and Littlestown will meet tonight ing moved up their game from Sunday.

Other games Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock include Gettysburg at New Oxford, McSherrystown at Fairfield, Bonneauville at Brushtown, Arendtsville at Mummasburg, and Harney at Taneytown.

GETTYSBURG LITTLE LEAGUE LEADERS

Batting: Wishard, Bream's, .579; Maitland, Elks, .556; Wickerham, Elks, .545; Dick, Lions, .533.

Runs: Phiel, Lions, 20; James, Lions, 19; B. Johnson, Bank, 18; Shetter and Dick, Lions, 15.

Hits: Maitland, Elks, 20; Phiel, Lions, 19; James and Meinhart, Lions, 18.

Doubles: Maitland, Elks, 6; 12 tied with 3 each.

Triples: Marvon and Hubbard, Elks; Wishard, Bream's, 2 each; four tied with one each.

Home runs: Swinn, Moose, 3; Wickerham, Elks, 2, Phiel, Lions, 1.

Runs batted in: Phiel, Lions, 19; Dick, Lions, 13; Flynn, Rotary; Swinn, Moose; Wishard, Bream's, 12 each.

Stolen bases: Marvon, Elks, 8; six tied with three each.

Pitching: Phiel, Lions and Swinn, Moose, (3-0); White, Bank; Terry Bowling, Rotary; Dick, Lions, (2-0), 1.000.

Completed games: James and Phiel, Lions, 4; Swinn, Moose; Bowers, Bream's, 3.

Strikeouts: Swinn, Moose, 47; Phiel, Lions, 42; James, Lions, 34; B. Johnson, Bank, 33.

BASEBALL

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	41	28	.594	—
Chicago	44	31	.587	—
Boston	40	30	.571	1½
Minnesota	42	32	.568	1½
Cleveland	38	35	.521	5
Los Angeles	40	38	.513	5½
Baltimore	39	37	.513	5½
Kansas City	33	38	.465	9
Detroit	28	44	.389	14½
Washington	23	55	.295	22½

Friday's Results

Minnesota 11-10, Washington 4-3
Los Angeles 8-3, Detroit 3-8
Boston 4, New York 3
Baltimore 2, Kansas City 1
Cleveland 4, Chicago 3

Today's Games

Cleveland at Chicago
Los Angeles at Detroit
Kansas City at Baltimore
Boston at New York
Minnesota at Washington (N)

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles at Detroit
Minnesota at Washington
Cleveland at Chicago (2)
Kansas City at Baltimore (2)
Boston at New York (2)

Monday's Games

Kansas City at Baltimore (N)
Boston at New York (N)
Only games scheduled

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	44	30	.595	—
Los Angeles	42	31	.575	1½
San Francisco	43	32	.573	1½
Cincinnati	40	34	.541	4
Chicago	40	34	.541	4
Milwaukee	37	36	.507	6½
Pittsburgh	34	39	.466	9½
Philadelphia	34	41	.453	10½
New York	29	46	.387	15½
Houston	28	48	.368	17

Friday's Results

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3 (11 innings)
Pittsburgh 3, New York 1
St. Louis 9, Houston 2
Milwaukee 1, Los Angeles 0
San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 3

Today's Games

Chicago at Philadelphia (N)
New York at Pittsburgh (N)
St. Louis at Houston (N)
Milwaukee at Los Angeles (N)
Cincinnati at San Francisco

Sunday's Games

Chicago at Philadelphia
New York at Pittsburgh
Milwaukee at Los Angeles
Cincinnati at San Francisco
St. Louis at Houston (N)

Monday's Games

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (2, twi-night)
St. Louis at Houston (N)
Milwaukee at Los Angeles (N)
Cincinnati at San Francisco
Only games scheduled

Eastern League

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Reading Red Sox broke Elmira's six-game winning streak Friday night with a 7-4 victory in the only game played in the Class AA Eastern League.

Rain forced postponement of the scheduled contests of York at Charleston and Binghamton at Springfield.

Southpaw Billy MacLeod limited the Elmira Pioneers to seven hits —a sharp come-down from the 3 runs and 43 hits they chalked up in their last two games.

It was MacLeod's third victory against two losses.

Bob Scott (4-3) took the defeat for Elmira.

Tonight's Schedule

Elmira at Reading (2)
Binghamton at Springfield
York at Charleston.

Fight Results

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PANAMA - Beriford Francis, 128, Panama, knocked out Wesley Hines, 126, Jamaica, B.W.I. 8.

SPAHN HURLS THREE-HITTER TO STOP BUMS

By MIKE RATHET
Associated Press Sports Writer

The sun seems to be standing still for Warren Spahn, supposedly in the twilight of his career.

Now 42, the agelesy left-hander of the Milwaukee Braves brought back memories of his early days Friday night when he retired 19 men in order and wound up with a three-hitter and the 338th victory of his career in a 1-0 triumph over the Dodgers at Los Angeles.

ith a brilliant performance in which he did not allow a hit until Jim Gilliam bounced a single past third base with one out in the seventh, Spahn brought his 1963 record to 11-3.

It was the 58th shutout of his 19-year big league career.

GIANTS STOP REDS

The victory also kept him heading toward his 13th 20-victory season, while dropping the second-place Dodgers 1½ games back of National League leading St. Louis. The Cardinals remained on top by downing Houston 9-2 as Curt Flood drove in four runs with a trio of singles.

Third-place San Francisco got a two-hit pitching job from Juan Marichal and two relievers but needed Chuck Hiller's tie-breaking single and homers by Willie Mays and Willie McCovey in the eighth inning to defeat Cincinnati 7-3.

In other games, the Chicago Cubs tied the Reds for fourth place by edging Philadelphia 4-3 on Ron Santo's 11th inning homer and Pittsburgh used Bill Virdon's two-run homer as the key blow in a 3-1 triumph over the New York Mets.

5 COLT ERRORS

Flood produced most of the power for the Cardinals while George Altman knocked in two runs with a triple and a sacrifice fly and Julian Javier extended his hitting streak to 11 games with a single and double. Five Colt errors and four unearned runs made it easy for Bob Gibson, who brought his record to 7-3 with a six-hitter. Dick Drott, 2-6, took the loss.

Vada Pinson got the first hit off Marichal, a two-run homer with two out in the sixth. Pinson's eithth inning single—the Reds only other hit—chased Marichal and an error by winning pitcher Billy Hoeft endabled the Reds to tie it 3-3. Hiller, Mays and McCovey then took over against Al Worthington, 2-2. McCovey had two homers for the night. Orlando Cepeda also connected for the Giants.

Santo's homer off Jack Baldschun, 5-4, gave the Cubs victmry to Dick Ellsworth, who kept 10 hits well spaced for a 10-6 record.

Virdon's homer got the Pirtes off to a 2-0 lead against the Mets and they held on behind Joe Gibbon, 3-5, and reliever Al McBean. the loss was tagged on Roger Craig, who went the distance and allowed only six hits but came away with his 10th straight defeat.

EARLY WYNN FAILS TO GET HIS 300TH WIN

By JERRY LISKA
Associated Press Sports Writer

CHICAGO (AP)—Ancient Early Wynn, whose quest for his 300th victory is becoming an agonizing crusade, had no beef after his fifth try to crash the magic pitching circle failed Friday night.

As a matter of fact, Cleveland's 43-year-old Wynn left after six innings and a five-hit pitching stint against the Chicago White Sox more on less of his own accord. And, it turned out, he was taken off the hook as the Indians rallied in the ninth for a 4-3 victory.

Wynn, who returned to the baseball wars in Tribe warpaint June 21, had a great duel going for six innings with 22 year-old Dave DeBusschere, seeking his first major league victory.

GOT TIRED

Wynn, yielding to a pinch batter in the seventh and trailing 3-2, explained: "For five innings, I had good stuff and was getting th ball across the way I wanted. Then, I started getting tired and told Birdie Tebbetts, and he took me out.

"I'm gradually working into shape where I can pitch with only four or five days rest and be ready whenever Birdie wants me to go.

"I thought I did pretty good, although I didn't have the stuff here I had a week ago in my first crack with Cleveland against the Sox." Wynn lost to Chicago 2-0 a week before on Ron Hansen's two-run home run in the ninth at Cleveland.

Pictured above are the participants of the 1963 Gettysburg Junior Chamber of Commerce golf tournament who competed for the title at the Gettysburg Country Club Friday. The three top scorers are, front row, left to right: Bob Britcher, second place; Roy Fairman, champion, and Tim Cline, third place. Fairman and Britcher will represent the local organization in the state tourney in Johnstown July 7, 8 and 9.

Back row, left to right: Mark Bergdale, Sam Teeter, Bob Teeter, Bob Kessel, Gary Hartman, Eric Bergdale, Ed Tilberg and Bo Davies. (Times photo)

Upper Adams Little League

The Pirates, Red Sox and Cardinals came out on top in the win column in three Upper Adams Little League ball games played Friday evening.

The Pirates remained undefeated as they defeated the Phillies 10-4 at Arendtsville. Dean Bushey went the distance on the hill as he pitched and batted the league leaders to the win. Bushey allowed four scattered hits. At the plate he belted a home run in the fourth inning with one mate aboard.

Phillies	001 120—	4	4	
Pirates	430 21x—	10	10	

Batteries: Phillies — R. Copenhaver and G. McCauslin; Pirates —Dean Bushey and Steve Walde.

The Cardinals took over second place as they ousted the Braves on an 11-7 verdict at Bendersville. The Cardinals tallied five big runs in the top of the second inning and coasted to the win. During that second frame uprising, Jerry Pitzer blasted a homerun with one man on base. Rick Cogley paced the winner's attack with four for four including three singles and a triple. Joe Cordetti netted three for three, also in the winning cause. Steve Guise, Sam Walmer and Doug Taylor each collected a pair of hits for the Braves.

Cardinals	152 300—	11	11	4
Braves	010 240—	7	10	2

Batteries — Cardinals — Ed Shelleman and Rick Cogley; Braves — R. Heller and Walmer, Dixon.

D. Hess and S. Haller combined to toss a two-hit shutout as they paced the Red Sox to a 4-0 victory over the Yankees at Biglerville. Each hurler gave up one hit as Hess fired the first five innings and Haller came on in the final frame. G. Forsythe turned in a fine job for the Yankees as he struck out nine men and gave up five hits, most of them coming in the second and third frames. Rick Byers got the big blow for the Red Sox as he belted a home run in the third with two men on base. The winner's first run came in the second inning when Byers singled and Randy Heller drilled a triple to right-center. Byers went two for two during the encounter.

Yankees	000 000—	0	2	1
Red Sox	013 00x—	4	5	2

Batteries: Yankees — G. Forsythe and G. Weaver; Red Sox—D. Hess, S. Haller and John Carey.

Minor League Results
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
International League

Columbus 1, Arkansas 0
Atlanta at Buffalo ppd, rain
Indianapolis 4, Jacksonville 3
Richmond 4, Rochester 2
Toronto 8, Syracuse 6

Pacific Coast League

Spokane 3, Dallas-Fort Worth 2
Oklahoma City 3, Portland 0
Denver 10, Seattle 9
San Diego 3, Salt Lake 1
Tacoma 3, Hawaii 1

FUTURITY SEPT. 14

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va.—The second edition of the $7,500-added Tri-State Futurity will be run at Shenandoah Downs on the the night of September 14. General Manager Robert G. Leavitt announced today. Owners kept 80 two-year-olds eligible for the event with final payment on June 15, assuring a gross value of approximately $15,000, Leavitt said.

PEARSON TO START FIRST STAR GAME

NEW YORK (AP)—Little Albie Pearson, a three-time loser in the major leagues because of his anemic build and batting average, was named starting center fielder on the American League All-Star team today.

The 5-foot-5½ Los Angeles lead-off batter, who is batting .313 and pacing his league in runs scored, joined a field of such diamond giants as Willie Mays, Al Kaline and Henry Aaron for the 34th annual All-Star game to be played in Cleveland July 9.

The American League, which divided two games with the National last year, maintains a 17-15 over-all advantage. One game ended in a tie. The leagues return to the one-game plan this year after a four-year double All-Star period.

LEADING PLAYERS

Shortstop Dick Groat of St. Louis with 238 votes and right fielder Ar Kaline of Detroit with 226, were the leading vote getters in a poll of their fellow players which produced seven repeaters from last year's squads and no real surprises.

Two players, first baseman Joe Pepitone of the New York Yankees and shortstop Zoilo Versalles of the Minnesota Twins, were named for the first time

The starting line-ups, exclusive of pitchers, and the players' votes:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Bill White, St. Louis, first base, 220; Bill Mazeroski, Pittsburgh, second base, 227; Ken Boyer, St. Louis, third base, 186; Dick Groat, St. Louis, shortstop, 238, Tommy Davis, Los Angeles, left field, 141; Willie Mays, San Francisco, center field, 168; Henry Aaron, Milwaukee, right field, 230; Ed Bailey, San Francisco, catcher, 129.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Joe Pepitone, New York, first base, 112; Nellie Fox, Chicago, second base, 141; Frank Malzone, Boston, third base, 184; Zoilo Versalles Minnesota, shortstop, 183; Leon Wagner, Los Angeles, left field, 269; Albie Pearson, Los Angeles, center field, 104; Al Kaline, Detroit, right field, 224; Earl Battey, Minnesota, catcher, 196.

Major League Leaders
National League

Batting (150 at bats)-Groat, St. Louis, .334; T. Davis, Los Angeles, .333.

Runs-H. Aaron, Milwaukee, and White, St. Louis, 57

Runs batted in-H Aaron, Milwaukee, 55; White, St Lous, 54.

Hits-White, St. Louis, 101; Groat, St. Louis, 99.

Doubles-Groat and Javier, St. Louis, 21.

Triples-Pinson, Cincinnati, 11; Brock, Chicago, and Skinner, Cincinnati, 6.

Home runs-H. Aaron, Milwaukee, 21; McCovey, San Francisco, 17.

Stolen bases-Robinson, Cincinnati, 21; Pinson, Cincinnati, 19

Pitching (Seven decisions)-Koufax, Los Angeles, and Marichal, San Francisco, 12-3.

Strikeouts-Koufax, Los Angeles, 129; Drysdale, Los Angeles, 126.

American League

Batting (150 at bats)-Malzone, Boston, .348; Wagner, Los Angeles, .343.

Runs-Allison, Minnesota, 54; Yastrzemski, Boston, 48.

Runs batted in-Wagner, Los Angeles, 54; Allison, Minnesota, 54.

Hits-Malzone, Boston, and Wagner, Los Angeles, 93.

Doubles-Power and Versalles, Minnesota, 19.

Triples-Hinton, Washington, 10, Clinton, Boston, and Fregosi, Los Angeles, 6

Home runs-Allison, Minnesota, 19; Wagner, Los Angeles, 18.

Stolen bases - Aparicio, Baltimore, 20; Wood, Detroit, and Hinton, Washington, 15.

Pitching (Seven decisions)-Radatz, Boston, 7-1; Ford, New York, 11-3

Strikeouts-Pizzaro, Chicago, 97; Barber, Baltimore, 94.

Optimist Rec League

The Yankees tallied a pair of runs in each of the first and fourth innings to turn back the Orioles 5-2 Friday evening.

Saylor paced the winner's hitting attack with a homerun while Rosensteel equalled the same performance for the Orioles. Each team was held to five scattered hits.

Orioles	ab	r	h
Rosensteel, p	3	1	1
L. Miller, c	3	0	1
Bollinger, 1b	3	0	0
Snyder, 2b	3	0	1
Fair, 3b	3	0	1
Hook, ss	3	0	1
Roberts, lf	1	0	0
C. Forney, lf	2	0	0
P. Forney, cf	2	0	0
Richardson, rf	1	0	0
Gallagher, rf	1	0	0
Kendlehart, sf	1	0	0
Ollinger, sf	1	1	0
Totals	27	2	5

Yankees	ab	r	h
Saylor, p	3	1	1
M. Smith, c	3	1	1
Kuhn, 1b	1	1	1
Wisotzkey, 1b	2	1	1
Ford, 2b	2	1	1
Moorhead, 3b	2	0	0
S. Myers, ss	2	0	0
Hummer, lf	2	0	0
C. Hoffman, cf	2	0	0
Diehl, rf	1	0	0
McDermitt, rf	1	0	0
Arentz, sf	1	0	0
Welsbonce, sf	1	0	0
Totals	23	5	5

Score by innings:

Orioles	000	002	0—2
Yankees	200	201	x—5

YOUTH DROWNS

McKEESPORT, Pa. (AP) — A makeshift raft fell apart in midstream Friday and plunged four boys into the Youghiogheny River. Peter Stainslaw 18, of McKeesport, drowned. His companions made it to safety.

Ross Sachs New Towson Coach

Ross Sachs, son of Mrs. Luther I. Sachs, 34 Locust Ave., has been named basketball and lacrosse coach at Towson State Teachers College, Towson, Md.

A former star all-round athlete at Gettysburg High School and Gettysburg College, Sachs was a member of the coaching staff at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, for the last 10 years. He was head basketball and baseball coach there for the past several years.

Sachs graduated from Gettysburg College in 1950 after serving during World War II. He starred for the Bullets in football and basketball. As a high school athlete he was a brilliant performer in football, basketball and track.

Fairfield Little League

Two runs in the bottom of the sixth inning gave the Braves a thrilling high scoring 12-11 win over the Pirates Friday evening on the Little League diamond.

The Braves' winning tallies came when Bob Kessler singled, but was forced out when Gerry Cutchall hit into a fielder's choice. Dennis Alexander, Bob Neely, Gerry Barnett and Tom Sanders then drew consecutive walks to force in Cutchall and Alexander.

The Pirates tallied six times in the top half of the last frame on singles by Ed Beard, Paul Myers, Steve Fitez and Bob Fitez, a pair of walks and three costly Brave errors.

Steve Fitez and Beard topped the Pirates order with a pair of hits each while Neely, Cornwell, Mohler and Kessler banged out the same number for the winners.

Pirates	ab	r	h
Weikert, ss, p	4	1	0
Dv. Abplanalp, 2b	1	0	0
Myers, 1b	4	1	1
S. Fitez, cf, ss, p	3	3	2
B. Fitez, c	2	1	1
Straup, lf	1	0	0
Beard, rf	4	1	2
McEldowney, 3b	1	2	0
D. Fitez, p, cf	3	2	1
Pratt, 2b	1	0	0
B. Sanders, lf	2	0	0
Dm. Abplanalp, rf	1	0	0
Totals	27	11	7

Braves	ab	r	h
Neely, cf	4	2	2
Barnett, c	4	2	1
T. Sanders, p	3	1	1
Valentine, 3b	3	2	1
Cornwell, 1b	4	1	2
Mohler, lf	2	2	2
Kessler, ss	3	0	2
Cutchall, 2b	1	1	0
Alexander, rf	1	1	0
Rombin, lf	1	0	0
Swisher, 2b	1	0	0
Nagle, rf	1	0	0
Enterman, lf	1	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	0
Unger, rf	0	0	0
Totals	[illegible]	12	11

Score by innings:

Pirates	010 406—11
Braves	460 002—12

2B—S. Fitez, T. Sanders, Cornwell; HO—D. Fitez 9, Weikert 2, S. Fitez 0, T. Sanders 7; SO—D. Fitez 5, Weikert 4, S. Fitez 0, T. Sanders 6; BB—D. Fitez 4, Weikert 4, S. Fitez 1, T. Sanders 7.

TWINS SLUG SENATORS FOR DOUBLE WIN

By JIM HACKLEMAN
Associated Press Sports Writer

It's been an uphill struggle for Harmon Killebrew and the Minnesota Twins. But now the once-slumping slugger and th American League pennant chasers are in stride—and climbing.

With Killebrew supplying much of the muscle th Twins ran their winning streak to six games Friday night, crushing the Washington Senators in a doubleheader 11-4 and 10-3.

Killebrew belted his 17th homer, two doubles and three singles and batted across five runs as he raised his average to .280—his high point of the year. And the Twins advanced to within 1½ games of the league lead—the closest they've been to the top since the opening week of the season.

SOX CLUB YANKS

In other AL action—

Boston's surprising Red Sox, held hitless by Al Downing for six innings, pushed across three runs in the seventh and scored the clincher in the eighth for a 4-3 triumph over New York's first-place Yankees.

Early Wynn of Cleveland failed again in an effort to win his 300th, but the Indians shaded the Chicago White Sox 4-3 with Willie Kirkland's squeeze bunt in the ninth inning sending in the deciding run.

Leon Wagner clubbed two homers and two singles, driving in four runs, as the Los Angeles Angels won their doubleheader over Detroit 8-3, but the Tigers pulled out the second game 8-3 with a seven-run outburst in the eighth inning highlighted by Rock Colavito's homer.

And Russ Snyder's ninth inning homer gave Baltimore a 21 decision over Kansas City and made Steve Barber the League's first 12-game winner.

The results left the Yanks seven percentage points ahead of the White Sox and the Red Sox with a three-point edge on the Twins.

Major League Stars

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PITCHING — Warren Spahn, Braves, retired 19 men in order and wound up with three-hitter and 58th career shutout in 1-0 victory over Los Angeles that gave 43-year-old left-hander his first triumph over Dodgers on their field in 15 years.

BATTING — Harmon Killebrew, Twins, led Minnesota to 11-4 and 10-3 doubleheader sweep over Washington by collecting six hits, including his 17th homer, and driving in five runs.

AERO OIL COMPANY
PHILLIPS 66
PHILHEAT

SCOREBOARD

At Gettysburg
OPTIMIST LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Warriors	5	0	1.000
Pirates	4	1	.800
Phillies	3	2	.600
Yankees	2	3	.400
Orioles	1	4	.200
Rebels	0	5	.000

Friday's Score

Yankees, 5; Orioles, 2

July 8 Game

Yankees vs. Phillies

LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Lions	9	2	.818
Rotary	5	4	.556
G-burg Nat. Bank	6	5	.545
Moose	4	6	.400
G. L. Bream	3	6	.333
Elks	3	7	.300

Friday's Score

Lions, 4; National Bank, 2

Monday's Game

Rotary vs. G. L. Bream

BIG LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Exchange	8	1	.889
Legion	7	2	.778
Kiwanis	6	2	.750
Elks	3	6	.333
Eagles	3	6	.333
Philips	0	10	.000

Friday's Score

No game scheduled

July 8 Game

Elks vs. Exchange

CHURCH SOFTBALL

	W	L	Pct.
Presbyterian	6	2	.750
St. Francis	6	3	.667
St. James	5	4	.556
Foursquare	5	4	.556
Methodist	3	5	.375
Grace Lutheran	1	8	.111

Friday's Scores

No games scheduled

July 8 Games

Methodist vs. Foursquare
Grace Lutheran vs. Presbyterian

At Littlestown
LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Pirates	9	2	.818
Orioles	7	3	.700
Phils	7	4	.636
Cardinals	5	6	.455
Yankees	4	5	.444
Indians	0	12	.000

Friday's Score

Cardinals, 11; Indians, 10

Today's Game

Yankees vs. Pirates

At McSherrystown
CONEWAGO LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Moose	5	2	.714
Fee's	5	2	.714
Nailers	4	3	.571
Lincoln Rest.	3	4	.429
Sylvania Shoe	2	5	.286
K. of C.	2	5	.286

Friday's Score

No game scheduled

Tuesday's Game

Nailers vs. K. of C.

CONEWAGO PONY LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Mets	3	1	.750
Dodgers	3	2	.600
Pirates	2	3	.400
Cardinals	1	3	.250

Friday's Score

Mets vs. Dodgers, ppd. rain

July 9 Game

Dodgers vs. Cardinals

At Fairfield
LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Giants	5	0	1.000
Yankees	3	2	.600
Braves	3	3	.500
Cardinals	2	3	.400
Pirates	2	4	.333
Orioles	1	4	.200

Friday's Score

Braves, 12; Pirates, 11

Monday's Game

Giants vs. Cardinals

PONY LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Cashtown	6	1	.857
Amets	4	3	.571
Fairfield	4	3	.571
Mummasburg	0	7	.000

Friday's Score

No game scheduled

Today's Games

Cashtown at Amvets
Fairfield at Mummasburg

At New Oxford
JUNIOR LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Colonials	6	0	1.000
Tankers	4	1	.800
Engineers	3	2	.600
Turks	2	4	.333
Oilers	1	4	.200
Clubbers	0	5	.000

Friday's Score

Colonials, 8; Turks, 4

Monday's Game

Tankers vs. Clubbers

At Upper Adams
PONY LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Orioles	6	0	1.000
Dodgers	4	1	.800
Giants	3	2	.600
White Sox	2	3	.400
Senators	1	5	.167
Red Legs	0	5	.000

Friday's Scores

No games scheduled

Monday's Games

Senators at Red Legs
Orioles at White Sox
Dodgers at Giants

LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Pirates	6	0	1.000
Cardinals	4	2	.667
Braves	3	3	.500
Phillies	2	4	.333
Red Sox	2	4	.333
Yankees	1	5	.157

Friday's Scores

Cardinals, 11; Braves, 7
Red Sox, 4; Yankees, 0
Pirates, 10; Phillies, 4

Tuesday's Games

Yankees at Braves
Red Sox at Phillies
Pirates at Cardinals

At Emmitsburg
LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Yankees	6	2	.750
Giants	5	2	.714
Red Sox	4	4	.500
Cardinals	0	7	.000

Friday's Score

No game scheduled

July 8 Game

Cardinals vs. Red Sox

The most economical fuel for commercial or domestic heating and the best gasoline for long mileage are products of PHILLIPS 66.

RED TOP GOLF CLUB
Lincoln Highway, New Oxford
"A Short Golf Course"
Big Greens — Wide Fairways
Lighted For Night Play
Driving Range

STOCK CAR RACES
Lincoln Speedway
3 Miles East of New Oxford
On Route 30
See
June 29—8:30 p.m.
Sportsman and Modified
3—10-lap Heats
1—10-lap Consey
1—25-lap Feature
Late Model Sportsman
2—10-lap Heats
1—25-lap Feature
COMING
Wednesday Night, July 3
8:30 p.m.
35-Lap
Championship Race
Double Points
Larger Purse
Plus a Gigantic Display of Fireworks
Admission Only $1.50
Children Under 12 Free

SUSQUEHANNA SPEEDWAY
STOCK CAR RACES
Two Complete Racing Cards
MODIFIED & LIMITED
SPORTSMAN EVERY
SUNDAY—8 P.M.
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July 4th—8 P.M.
35-LAP MODIFIED
CHAMPIONSHIP
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LIMITED SPORTSMAN RACES
DESTRUCTION DERBY
— Free Fireworks —
All for Only $2 Admission
See 'em Really Fly On
Susquehanna's High Banks
CENTRAL PENNA.'S
FASTEST HALF-MILE
SPEEDWAY

Y-Not Spend
An Evening at
Y-NOT
MINIATURE
GOLF
4 Blocks West of
Gettysburg Square
Route 30
OPEN 1 to 11 P.M. DAILY

SPORTS

Set Dates For South Penn Baseball League First Half Title And All-Star Games

Arrangements for the first half championship playoff and the All-Star game were made at a meeting of the South Penn Baseball League Friday evening at the Brushtown Athletic Association hall.

Arendtsville and Taneytown, which tied for first place in the first half race, will clash under the lights at Memorial Field, Littlestown, Saturday evening, July 13, at 8 o'clock to decide the title.

One week later, Saturday, July 20, on the same field, the annual All-Star game between Northern and Southern teams will be played at 8 o'clock.

DIVIDE LEAGUE

Northern teams include Arendtsville, Fairfield, Mummasburg, Gettysburg, Cashtown and Bonneauville while the Southern squad will be made up of players from Taneytown, Harney, McSherrystown, New Oxford, Brushtown and Littlestown.

Jim Spence, Arendtsville, will manage the Northern team and will be assisted by Bob Decker of Gettysburg. The Southern team will be handled by Bob Krichten, Brushtown, assisted by Francis Selby, Harney.

The six managers of the northern teams will meet Monday, July 8, at 8 p.m. at the VFW Home, Gettysburg, to select their players while the southern managers will meet the same evening at 7:30 at the Eagles Home, Littlestown, to make their choices.

GAME TONIGHT

Second half action in the league will start this weekend. Cashtown and Littlestown will meet tonight ing moved up their game from Sunday.

Other games Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock include Gettysburg at New Oxford, McSherrystown at Fairfield, Bonneauville at Brushtown, Arendtsville at Mummasburg, and Harney at Taneytown.

GETTYSBURG LITTLE LEAGUE LEADERS

Batting: Wishard, Bream's, .579; Maitland, Elks, .556; Wickerham, Elks, .545; Dick, Lions, .533.

Runs: Phiel, Lions, 20; James, Lions, 19; B. Johnson, Bank, 18; Shetter and Dick, Lions, 15.

Hits: Maitland, Elks, 20; Phiel, Lions, 19; James and Meinhart, Lions, 18.

Doubles: Maitland, Elks, 6; 12 tied with 3 each.

Triples: Marvon and Hubbard, Elks; Wishard, Bream's, 2 each; four tied with one each.

Home runs: Swinn, Moose, 3; Wickerham, Elks, 2, Phiel, Lions, 1.

Runs batted in: Phiel, Lions, 19; Dick, Lions, 13; Flynn, Rotary; Swinn, Moose; Wishard, Bream's, 12 each.

Stolen bases: Marvon, Elks, 8; six tied with three each.

Pitching: Phiel, Lions and Swinn, Moose, (3-0); White, Bank; Terry Bowling, Rotary; Dick, Lions, (2-0), 1.000.

Completed games: James and Phiel, Lions, 4; Swinn, Moose; Bowers, Bream's, 3.

Strikeouts: Swinn, Moose, 47; Phiel, Lions, 42; James, Lions, 34; B. Johnson, Bank, 33.

RED TOP GOLF CLUB
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"A Short Golf Course"
Big Greens — Wide Fairways
Lighted For Night Play
Driving Range

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Lincoln Speedway
3 Miles East of New Oxford
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See
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COMING
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Championship Race
Double Points
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Plus a Gigantic Display of Fireworks
Admission Only $1.50
Children Under 12 Free

BASEBALL

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	41	28	.594	—
Chicago	44	31	.587	—
Boston	40	30	.571	1½
Minnesota	42	32	.568	1½
Cleveland	38	35	.521	5
Los Angeles	40	38	.513	5½
Baltimore	39	37	.513	5½
Kansas City	33	38	.465	9
Detroit	28	44	.389	14½
Washington	23	55	.295	22½

Friday's Results

Minnesota 11-10, Washington 4-3
Los Angeles 8-3, Detroit 3-8
Boston 4, New York 3
Baltimore 2, Kansas City 1
Cleveland 4, Chicago 3

Today's Games

Cleveland at Chicago
Los Angeles at Detroit
Kansas City at Baltimore
Boston at New York
Minnesota at Washington (N)

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles at Detroit
Minnesota at Washington
Cleveland at Chicago (2)
Kansas City at Baltimore (2)
Boston at New York (2)

Monday's Games

Kansas City at Baltimore (N)
Boston at New York (N)
Only games scheduled

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	44	30	.595	—
Los Angeles	42	31	.575	1½
San Francisco	43	32	.573	1½
Cincinnati	40	34	.541	4
Chicago	40	34	.541	4
Milwaukee	37	36	.507	6½
Pittsburgh	34	39	.466	9½
Philadelphia	34	41	.453	10½
New York	29	46	.387	15½
Houston	28	48	.368	17

Friday's Results

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3 (11 innings)
Pittsburgh 3, New York 1
St. Louis 9, Houston 2
Milwaukee 1, Los Angeles 0
San Francisco 7, Cincinnati 3

Today's Games

Chicago at Philadelphia (N)
New York at Pittsburgh (N)
St. Louis at Houston (N)
Milwaukee at Los Angeles (N)
Cincinnati at San Francisco

Sunday's Games

Chicago at Philadelphia
New York at Pittsburgh
Milwaukee at Los Angeles
Cincinnati at San Francisco
St. Louis at Houston (N)

Monday's Games

Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (2, twi-night)
St. Louis at Houston (N)
Milwaukee at Los Angeles (N)
Cincinnati at San Francisco
Only games scheduled

Eastern League

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Reading Red Sox broke Elmira's six-game winning streak Friday night with a 7-4 victory in the only game played in the Class AA Eastern League.

Rain forced postponement of the scheduled contests of York at Charleston and Binghamton at Springfield.

Southpaw Billy MacLeod limited the Elmira Pioneers to seven hits—a sharp come-down from the 3 runs and 43 hits they chalked up in their last two games.

It was MacLeod's third victory against two losses.

Bob Scott (4-3) took the defeat for Elmira.

Tonight's Schedule

Elmira at Reading (2)
Binghamton at Springfield
York at Charleston.

Fight Results

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PANAMA - Beriford Francis, 128, Panama, knocked out Wesley Hines, 126, Jamaica, B.W.I. 8.

MIDWAY BETWEEN HBG. & YORK, PA.
SUSQUEHANNA SPEEDWAY
OFF RTE 83 AT NEWBERRYTOWN
STOCK CAR RACES
Two Complete Racing Cards
MODIFIED & LIMITED SPORTSMAN EVERY SUNDAY—8 P.M.
Adm. Only $1.50—Free Parking
Big Triple-Header!
July 4th—8 P.M.
35-LAP MODIFIED CHAMPIONSHIP
Increased Purse—
Double Points
LIMITED SPORTSMAN RACES
DESTRUCTION DERBY
— Free Fireworks —
All for Only $2 Admission
See 'em Really Fly On
Susquehanna's High Banks
CENTRAL PENNA.'S
FASTEST HALF-MILE
SPEEDWAY

SPAHN HURLS THREE-HITTER TO STOP BUMS

By MIKE RATHET
Associated Press Sports Writer

The sun seems to be standing still for Warren Spahn, supposedly in the twilight of his career.

Now 42, the agelesy left-hander of the Milwaukee Braves brought back memories of his early days Friday night when he retired 19 men in order and wound up with a three-hitter and the 338th victory of his career in a 1-0 triumph over the Dodgers at Los Angeles.

ith a brilliant performance in which he did not allow a hit until Jim Gilliam bounced a single past third base with one out in the seventh, Spahn brought his 1963 record to 11-3.

It was the 58th shutout of his 19-year big league career.

GIANTS STOP REDS

The victory also kept him heading toward his 13th 20-victory season, while dropping the second-place Dodgers 1½ games back of National League leading St. Louis. The Cardinals remained on top by downing Houston 9-2 as Curt Flood drove in four runs with a trio of singles.

Third-place San Francisco got a two-hit pitching job from Juan Marichal and two relievers but needed Chuck Hiller's tie-breaking single and homers by Willie Mays and Willie McCovey in the eighth inning to defeat Cincinnati 7-3.

In other games, the Chicago Cubs tied the Reds for fourth place by edging Philadelphia 4-3 on Ron Santo's 11th inning homer and Pittsburgh used Bill Virdon's two-run homer as the key blow in a 3-1 triumph over the New York Mets.

5 COLT ERRORS

Flood produced most of the power for the Cardinals while George Altman knocked in two runs with a triple and a sacrifice fly and Julian Javier extended his hitting streak to 11 games with a single and double. Five Colt errors and four unearned runs made it easy for Bob Gibson, who brought his record to 7-3 with a six-hitter. Dick Drott, 2-6, took the loss.

Vada Pinson got the first hit off Marichal, a two-run homer with two out in the sixth. Pinson's eithth inning single—the Reds only other hit—chased Marichal and an error by winning pitcher Billy Hoeft endabled the Reds to tie it 3-3. Hiller, Mays and McCovey then took over against Al Worthington, 2-2. McCovey had two homers for the night. Orlando Cepeda also connected for the Giants.

Santo's homer off Jack Baldschun, 5-4, gave the Cubs victmry to Dick Ellsworth, who kept 10 hits well spaced for a 10-6 record.

Virdon's homer got the Pirtes off to a 2-0 lead against the Mets and they held on behind Joe Gibbon, 3-5, and reliever Al McBean. the loss was tagged on Roger Craig, who went the distance and allowed only six hits but came away with his 10th straight defeat.

EARLY WYNN FAILS TO GET HIS 300TH WIN

By JERRY LISKA
Associated Press Sports Writer

CHICAGO (AP)—Ancient Early Wynn, whose quest for his 300th victory is becoming an agonizing crusade, had no beef after his fifth try to crash the magic pitching circle failed Friday night.

As a matter of fact, Cleveland's 43-year-old Wynn left after six innings and a five-hit pitching stint against the Chicago White Sox more on less of his own accord. And, it turned out, he was taken off the hook as the Indians rallied in the ninth for a 4-3 victory.

Wynn, who returned to the baseball wars in Tribe warpaint June 21, had a great duel going for six innings with 22 year-old Dave DeBusschere, seeking his first major league victory.

GOT TIRED

Wynn, yielding to a pinch batter in the seventh and trailing 3-2, explained: "For five innings, I had good stuff and was getting th ball across the way I wanted. Then, I started getting tired and told Birdie Tebbetts, and he took me out.

"I'm gradually working into shape where I can pitch with only four or five days rest and be ready whenever Birdie wants me to go.

"I thought I did pretty good, although I didn't have the stuff here I had a week ago in my first crack with Cleveland against the Sox." Wynn lost to Chicago 2-0 a week before on Ron Hansen's two-run home run in the ninth at Cleveland.

Y-Not Spend
An Evening at
Y-NOT
MINIATURE
GOLF
4 Blocks West of
Gettysburg Square
Route 30
OPEN 1 to 11 P.M. DAILY

Pictured above are the participants of the 1963 Gettysburg Junior Chamber of Commerce golf tournament who competed for the title at the Gettysburg Country Club Friday. The three top scorers are, front row, left to right: Bob Britcher, second place; Roy Fairman, champion, and Tim Cline, third place. Fairman and Britcher will represent the local organization in the state tourney in Johnstown July 7, 8 and 9.

Back row, left to right: Mark Bergdale, Sam Teeter, Bob Teeter, Bob Kessel, Gary Hartman, Eric Bergdale, Ed Tilberg and Bo Davies. (Times photo)

Upper Adams Little League

The Pirates, Red Sox and Cardinals came out on top in the win column in three Upper Adams Little League ball games played Friday evening.

The Pirates remained undefeated as they defeated the Phillies 10-4 at Arendtsville. Dean Bushey went the distance on the hill as he pitched and batted the league leaders to the win. Bushey allowed four scattered hits. At the plate he belted a home run in the fourth inning with one mate aboard.

Phillies	001 120—	4	4
Pirates	430 21x—	10	10

Batteries: Phillies — R. Copenhaver and G. McCauslin; Pirates —Dean Bushey and Steve Walde.

The Cardinals took over second place as they ousted the Braves on an 11-7 verdict at Bendersville. The Cardinals tallied five big runs in the top of the second inning and coasted to the win. During that second frame uprising, Jerry Pitzer blasted a homerun with one man on base. Rick Cogley paced the winner's attack with four for four including three singles and a triple. Joe Cordetti netted three for three, also in the winning cause. Steve Guise, Sam Walmer and Doug Taylor each collected a pair of hits for the Braves.

Cardinals	152 300—	11	11	4
Braves	010 240—	7	10	2

Batteries — Cardinals — Ed Shelleman and Rick Cogley; Braves — R. Heller and Walmer, Dixon.

D. Hess and S. Haller combined to toss a two-hit shutout as they paced the Red Sox to a 4-0 victory over the Yankees at Biglerville. Each hurler gave up one hit as Hess fired the first five innings and Haller came on in the final frame. G. Forsythe turned in a fine job for the Yankees as he struck out nine men and gave up five hits, most of them coming in the second and third frames. Rick Byers got the big blow for the Red Sox as he belted a home run in the third with two men on base. The winner's first run came in the second inning when Byers singled and Randy Heller drilled a triple to right-center. Byers went two for two during the encounter.

Yankees	000 000—	0	2	1
Red Sox	013 00x—	4	5	2

Batteries: Yankees — G. Forsythe and G. Weaver; Red Sox—D. Hess, S. Haller and John Carey.

Minor League Results

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

International League

Columbus 1, Arkansas 0
Atlanta at Buffalo ppd, rain
Indianapolis 4, Jacksonville 3
Richmond 4, Rochester 2
Toronto 8, Syracuse 6

Pacific Coast League

Spokane 3, Dallas-Fort Worth 2
Oklahoma City 3, Portland 0
Denver 10, Seattle 9
San Diego 3, Salt Lake 1
Tacoma 3, Hawaii 1

FUTURITY SEPT. 14

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va.—The second edition of the $7,500-added Tri-State Futurity will be run at Shenandoah Downs on the the night of September 14, General Manager Robert G. Leavitt announced today. Owners kept 80 two-year-olds eligible for the event with final payment on June 15, assuring a gross value of approximately $15,000, Leavitt said.

PEARSON TO START FIRST STAR GAME

NEW YORK (AP)—Little Albie Pearson, a three-time loser in the major leagues because of his anemic build and batting average, was named starting center fielder on the American League All-Star team today.

The 5-foot-5½ Los Angeles lead-off batter, who is batting .313 and pacing his league in runs scored, joined a field of such diamond giants as Willie Mays, Al Kaline and Henry Aaron for the 34th annual All-Star game to be played in Cleveland July 9.

The American League, which divided two games with the National last year, maintains a 17-15 over-all advantage. One game ended in a tie. The leagues return to the one-game plan this year after a four-year double All-Star period.

LEADING PLAYERS

Shortstop Dick Groat of St. Louis with 238 votes and right fielder Ar Kaline of Detroit with 226, were the leading vote getters in a poll of their fellow players which produced seven repeaters from last year's squads and no real surprises.

Two players, first baseman Joe Pepitone of the New York Yankees and shortstop Zoilo Versalles of the Minnesota Twins, were named for the first time.

The starting line-ups, exclusive of pitchers, and the players' votes:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Bill White, St. Louis, first base, 220; Bill Mazeroski, Pittsburgh, second base, 227; Ken Boyer, St. Louis, third base, 186; Dick Groat, St. Louis, shortstop, 238; Tommy Davis, Los Angeles, left field, 141; Willie Mays, San Francisco, center field, 168; Henry Aaron, Milwaukee, right field, 230; Ed Bailey, San Francisco, catcher, 129.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Joe Pepitone, New York, first base, 112; Nellie Fox, Chicago, second base, 141; Frank Malzone, Boston, third base, 184; Zoilo Versalles Minnesota, shortstop, 183; Leon Wagner, Los Angeles, left field, 269; Albie Pearson, Los Angeles, center field, 104; Al Kaline, Detroit, right field, 224; Earl Battey, Minnesota, catcher, 196.

Major League Leaders

National League

Batting (150 at bats)-Groat, St. Louis, .334; T. Davis, Los Angeles, .333.

Runs-H. Aaron, Milwaukee, and White, St. Louis, 57

Runs batted in-H. Aaron, Milwaukee, 55; White, St. Lous, 54.

Hits-White, St. Louis, 101; Groat, St. Louis, 99.

Doubles-Groat and Javier, St. Louis, 21.

Triples-Pinson, Cincinnati, 11; Brock, Chicago, and Skinner, Cincinnati, 6.

Home runs-H. Aaron, Milwaukee, 21; McCovey, San Francisco, 17.

Stolen bases-Robinson, Cincinnati, 21; Pinson, Cincinnati, 19.

Pitching (Seven decisions)-Koufax, Los Angeles, and Marichal, San Francisco, 12-3.

Strikeouts-Koufax, Los Angeles, 129; Drysdale, Los Angeles, 126.

American League

Batting (150 at bats)-Malzone, Boston, .348; Wagner, Los Angeles, .343.

Runs-Allison, Minnesota, 54; Yastrzemski, Boston, 48.

Runs batted in-Wagner, Los Angeles, 54; Allison, Minnesota, 54.

Hits-Malzone, Boston, and Wagner, Los Angeles, 93.

Doubles-Power and Versalles, Minnesota, 19.

Triples-Hinton, Washington, 10; Clinton, Boston, and Fregosi, Los Angeles, 6.

Home runs-Allison, Minnesota, 19; Wagner, Los Angeles, 18.

Stolen bases - Aparicio, Baltimore, 20; Wood, Detroit, and Hinton, Washington, 15.

Pitching (Seven decisions)-Radatz, Boston, 7-1; Ford, New York, 11-3.

Strikeouts-Pizzaro, Chicago, 97; Barber, Baltimore, 94.

Optimist Rec League

The Yankees tallied a pair of runs in each of the first and fourth innings to turn back the Orioles 5-2 Friday evening.

Saylor paced the winner's hitting attack with a homerun while Rosensteel equalled the same performance for the Orioles. Each team was held to five scattered hits.

Orioles	ab	r	h
Rosensteel, p	3	1	1
L. Miller, c	3	0	1
Bollinger, 1b	3	0	0
Snyder, 2b	3	0	1
Fair, 3b	3	0	1
Hook, ss	3	0	1
Roberts, lf	1	0	0
C. Forney, lf	2	0	0
P. Forney, cf	2	0	0
Richardson, rf	1	0	0
Gallagher, rf	1	0	0
Kendiehart, sf	1	0	0
Ollinger, sf	1	1	0
Totals	27	2	5
Yankees	**ab**	**r**	**h**
Saylor, p	3	1	1
M. Smith, c	3	1	1
Kuhn, 1b	1	1	1
Wisotzkey, 1b	2	1	1
Ford, 2b	2	1	1
Moorhead, 3b	2	0	0
S. Myers, ss	2	0	0
Hummer, lf	2	0	0
C. Hoffman, cf	2	0	0
Diehl, rf	1	0	0
McDermitt, rf	1	0	0
Arentz, sf	1	0	0
Welshonce, sf	1	0	0
Totals	23	5	5

Score by innings:

Orioles	000	002	0—2
Yankees	200	201	x—5

YOUTH DROWNS

McKEESPORT, Pa. (AP) — A makeshift raft fell apart in midstream Friday and plunged four boys into the Youghiogheny River. Peter Stainslaw, 18, of McKeesport, drowned. His companions made it to safety.

Ross Sachs New Towson Coach

Ross Sachs, son of Mrs. Luther I. Sachs, 34 Locust Ave., has been named basketball and lacrosse coach at Towson State Teachers College, Towson, Md.

A former star all-round athlete at Gettysburg High School and Gettysburg College, Sachs was a member of the coaching staff at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, for the last 10 years. He was head basketball and baseball coach there for the past several years.

Sachs graduated from Gettysburg College in 1950 after serving during World War II. He starred for the Bullets in football and basketball. As a high school athlete he was a brilliant performer in football, basketball and track.

Fairfield Little League

Two runs in the bottom of the sixth inning gave the Braves a thrilling high scoring 12-11 win over the Pirates Friday evening on the Little League diamond.

The Braves' winning tallies came when Bob Kessler singled, but was forced out when Gerry Cutchall hit into a fielder's choice. Dennis Alexander, Bob Neely, Gerry Barnett and Tom Sanders then drew consecutive walks to force in Cutchall and Alexander.

The Pirates tallied six times in the top half of the last frame on singles by Ed Beard, Paul Myers, Steve Fitez and Bob Fitez, a pair of walks and three costly Brave errors.

Steve Fitez and Beard topped the Pirates order with a pair of hits each while Neely, Cornwell, Mohler and Kessler banged out the same number for the winners.

Pirates	ab	r	h
Weikert, ss, p	4	1	0
Dv. Abplanalp, 2b	1	0	0
Myers, 1b	4	1	1
S. Fitez, cf, ss, p	3	3	2
B. Fitez, c	2	1	1
Straup, lf	1	0	0
Beard, rf	4	1	2
McEldowney, 3b	1	2	0
D. Fitez, p, cf	3	2	1
Pratt, 2b	1	0	0
B. Sanders, lf	2	0	0
Dm. Abplanalp, rf	1	0	0
Totals	27	11	7
Braves	**ab**	**r**	**h**
Neely, cf	4	2	2
Barnett, c	4	2	1
T. Sanders, p	2	1	1
Valentine, 3b	3	2	1
Cornwell, 1b	4	1	2
Mohler, lf	2	2	2
Kessler, ss	3	0	2
Cutchall, 2b	1	1	0
Alexander, rf	1	1	0
Rombin, lf	1	0	0
Swisher, 2b	1	0	0
Nagle, rf	1	0	0
Enterman, lf	1	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	0
Unger, rf	0	0	0
Totals	28	12	11

Score by innings:

Pirates	010	406—11
Braves	460	002—12

2B—S. Fitez, T. Sanders, Cornwell; HO—D. Fitez 9, Weikert 2, S. Fitez 0, T. Sanders 7; SO—D. Fitez 5, Weikert 4, S. Fitez 0, T. Sanders 6; BB—D. Fitez 4, Weikert 4, S. Fitez 1, T. Sanders 7.

TWINS SLUG SENATORS FOR DOUBLE WIN

By JIM HACKLEMAN
Associated Press Sports Writer

It's been an uphill struggle for Harmon Killebrew and the Minnesota Twins. But now the once-slumping slugger and th American League pennant chasers are in stride—and climbing.

With Killebrew supplying much of the muscle th Twins ran their winning streak to six games Friday night, crushing the Washington Senators in a doubleheader 11-4 and 10-2.

Killebrew belted his 17th homer, two doubles and three singles and batted across five runs as he raised his average to .280—his high point of the year. And the Twins advanced to within 1½ games of the league lead—the closest they've been to the top since the opening week of the season.

SOX CLUB YANKS

In other AL action—

Boston's surprising Red Sox, held hitless by Al Downing for six innings, pushed across three runs in the seventh and scored the clincher in the eighth for a 4-3 triumph over New York's first-place Yankees.

Early Wynn of Cleveland failed again in an effort to win his 300th, but the Indians shaded the Chicago White Sox 4-3 with Willie Kirkland's squeeze bunt in the ninth inning sending in the deciding run.

Leon Wagner clubbed two homers and two singles, driving in four runs, as the Los Angeles Angels won their doubleheader over Detroit 8-3, but the Tigers pulled out the second game 8-3 with a seven-run outburst in the eighth inning highlighted by Rock Colavito's homer.

And Russ Snyder's ninth inning homer gave Baltimore a 21 decision over Kansas City and made Steve Barber the League's first 12-game winner.

The results left the Yanks seven percentage points ahead of the White Sox and the Red Sox with a three-point edge on the Twins.

Major League Stars

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PITCHING — Warren Spahn, Braves, retired 19 men in order and wound up with three-hitter and 58th career shutout in 1-0 victory over Los Angeles that gave 43-year-old left-hander his first triumph over Dodgers on their field in 15 years.

BATTING — Harmon Killebrew, Twins, led Minnesota to 11-4 and 10-3 doubleheader sweep over Washington by collecting six hits, including his 17th homer, and driving in five runs.

AERO OIL COMPANY
PHILLIPS 66
PHILHEAT

SCOREBOARD

At Gettysburg
OPTIMIST LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Warriors	5	0	1.000
Pirates	4	1	.800
Phillies	3	2	.600
Yankees	2	3	.400
Orioles	1	4	.200
Rebels	0	5	.000

Friday's Score
Yankees, 5; Orioles, 2
July 8 Game
Yankees vs. Phillies

LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Lions	9	2	.818
Rotary	5	4	.556
G-burg Nat. Bank	6	5	.545
Moose	4	6	.400
G. L. Bream	3	6	.333
Elks	3	7	.300

Friday's Score
Lions, 4; National Bank, 2
Monday's Game
Rotary vs. G. L. Bream

BIG LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Exchange	8	1	.889
Legion	7	2	.778
Kiwanis	6	2	.750
Elks	3	6	.333
Eagles	3	6	.333
Phillips	0	10	.000

Friday's Score
No game scheduled
July 8 Game
Elks vs. Exchange

CHURCH SOFTBALL

	W	L	Pct.
Presbyterian	6	2	.750
St. Francis	6	3	.667
St. James	5	4	.556
Foursquare	5	4	.556
Methodist	3	5	.375
Grace Lutheran	1	8	.111

Friday's Scores
No games scheduled
July 8 Games
Methodist vs. Foursquare
Grace Lutheran vs. Presbyterian

At Littlestown
LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Pirates	9	2	.818
Orioles	7	3	.700
Phils	7	4	.636
Cardinals	5	6	.455
Yankees	4	5	.444
Indians	0	12	.000

Friday's Score
Cardinals, 11; Indians, 10
Today's Game
Yankees vs. Pirates

At McSherrystown
CONEWAGO LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Moose	5	2	.714
Fee's	5	2	.714
Nailers	4	3	.571
Lincoln Rest.	3	4	.429
Sylvania Shoe	2	5	.286
K. of C.	2	5	.286

Friday's Score
No game scheduled
Tuesday's Game
Nailers vs. K. of C.

CONEWAGO PONY LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Mets	3	1	.750
Dodgers	3	2	.600
Pirates	2	3	.400
Cardinals	1	3	.250

Friday's Score
Mets vs. Dodgers, ppd. rain
July 9 Game
Dodgers vs. Cardinals

At Fairfield
LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Giants	5	0	1.000
Yankees	3	2	.600
Braves	3	3	.500
Cardinals	2	3	.400
Pirates	2	4	.333
Orioles	1	4	.200

Friday's Score
Braves, 12; Pirates, 11
Monday's Game
Giants vs. Cardinals

PONY LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Cashtown	6	1	.857
Amets	4	3	.571
Fairfield	4	3	.571
Mummasburg	0	7	.000

Friday's Score
No game scheduled
Today's Games
Cashtown at Amvets
Fairfield at Mummasburg

At New Oxford
JUNIOR LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Colonials	6	0	1.000
Tankers	4	1	.800
Engineers	3	2	.600
Turks	2	4	.333
Oilers	1	4	.200
Clubbers	0	5	.000

Friday's Score
Colonials, 8; Turks, 4
Monday's Game
Tankers vs. Clubbers

At Upper Adams
PONY LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Orioles	6	0	1.000
Dodgers	4	1	.800
Giants	3	2	.600
White Sox	2	3	.400
Senators	1	5	.167
Red Legs	0	5	.000

Friday's Scores
No games scheduled
Monday's Games
Senators at Red Legs
Orioles at White Sox
Dodgers at Giants

LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Pirates	6	0	1.000
Cardinals	4	2	.667
Braves	3	3	.500
Phillies	2	4	.333
Red Sox	2	4	.333
Yankees	1	5	.167

Friday's Scores
Cardinals, 11; Braves, 7
Red Sox, 4; Yankees, 0
Pirates, 10; Phillies, 4
Tuesday's Games
Yankees at Braves
Red Sox at Phillies
Pirates at Cardinals

At Emmitsburg
LITTLE LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.
Yankees	6	2	.750
Giants	5	2	.714
Red Sox	4	4	.500
Cardinals	0	7	.000

Friday's Score
No game scheduled
July 8 Game
Cardinals vs. Red Sox

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(A Daily Newspaper)
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Out Of The Past

From the Files of the Star and Sentinel and The Gettysburg Times

TEN YEARS AGO

Redding Store To Move On Thursday: The Redding Supply Store will move Thursday from its present location at 22 Baltimore St. to 30 York St., Martin Redding, owner of the store, said today. The store will be closed all day Thursday to permit the moving of the stock to the new location. It will reopen Friday morning at the York St. location.

The move is one of several by business places this summer. Redding's will occupy the store from which the Gettysburg Autoparts moved to its new building on Sixth St. The Martin Shoe Store, closed by the reconstruction of the Murphy building, is scheduled to move into the Baltimore St. location being vactted by the Redding store.

* * *

Varsity Barber Shop Is Air Conditioned: The Varsity Barber Shop, Baltimore St., is the first barber shop in the county to be air conditioned, James V. Yingling and Robert Walter, proprietors, announced today.

One air conditioning unit was installed on Tuesday and the second placed today in the rear of the shop. The temperature is to be regulated at between 75 and 78 degrees. "We are doing this as a service to our many customers," the proprietors said.

* * *

Mamie Greets 29 Local Women At White House: Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower received 29 members of the Maude Miller Bible Class of St. James Lutheran Church in the Blue Room of The White House Thursday noon following a conducted tour of the mansion. The Gettysburg women, who made the trip by bus, presented the nation's First Lady with boxes of Black Bing cherries and black raspberries picked from Mrs. Eva Pape's farm near Idaville.

Asked if the President and Mrs. Eisenhower planned on coming to Gettysburg soon, the latter replied, "We are looking forward to coming to Gettysburg very much but we are so busy now we shall have to wait. Of course the farm must be renovated before it can be occupied. When we come to Gettysburg I shall look forward to seeing you," she said. Mrs. G. Marion Stambaugh, Carlisle St., presented the class members to Mrs. Eisenhower.

* * *

Pvt. Jack Howe Was In Plane Which Crashed: Pvt. Jack E. Howe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Howe, 452 S. Washington St., who was drafted in May and sent to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, was one of 39 soldiers who miraculously escaped death or serious injury on June 16 when a DC3 plane taking them from Ft. Meade to Alabama crashed at the Muscogee airport near Columbus, Ga. Pvt. Howe was formerly employed at Swope's Atlantic Service Station.

In a letter to his parents telling them not to worry and notifying them that he was safe, Pvt. Howe said he was in the third plane of four which took off from Ft. Meade, which left at 11:35 a.m. and was scheduled to arrive at its destination in Alabama about 5 p.m.

"We had to make a landing for fuel on the way down," he wrote. "I was really beginning to like my first airplane ride, because things were going along fine Then the time came to land for fuel We started down and made a perfect three-point landing. Then things started to happen.

"We got a terrific jolt as though we had gone over a big bump. I was thrown against the seat in front of me and we came to a sudden stop and then a quick twist. I unhooked my safety belt and jumped out of my seat so I could get out. Everything was thrown around and everybody was heading for the door. The pilot came back and opened the door so we could get out. Believe me, we were a bunch of scared boys. No one knew what to think.

Today's Talk

PRECARIOUS HAPPINESS

Little do we realize on how slender a thread so much of our happiness depends. A death, a change of address, a misspoken word, a thoughtless blunder, something spoken in foolish anger. In the wink of an eye a friend may disappear!

Over a lifetime we may gather to ourselves a small group of friends We are lucky if we have but one who will outlast our own life. We will have created wealth. But always that friendship rests upon a precarious happiness.

And so it is that we must build upon a friend and we must feed the sources that create happiness. When I first visited the famous Falls of Minnehaha, immortalized by Longfellow, and which the traveler may see just a few miles from the center of Minneapolis, I was disappointed. They had been starved by modern industry. The falls had been drained by tapping the river above.

We can so tap the creative sources of a friend that he is able to return to us but little of his wealth of beauty and personality. A friend has to be fed, just like a river that feeds the falls and makes of them such a glorious inspiration

The choice things of this life have to be nourished, just like the soil that produces the loveliest of flowers, or the field that gives forth its plentiful harvest. Soil has to have water. A friend has to be watered, too, and kept alive by kindness, persistent consideration, and an unselfish love.

We get only that happiness in life that we deserve, and I might also say, that we earn.

But we must ever keep in mind that what happiness we enjoy rests upon a precarious basis, and that we must ever be alert, never taking advantage of a friend, but always taking advantage of the opportunity to make one, or having one, to try to make a better one — as well as being one ourselves.

Protected, 1963, by The George Matthew Adams Service

Irish Are Still "Anti-English"

DUBLIN (AP) — Since President Kennedy arrived in Dublin two days ago, anti-English sentiment, dating from years of British occupation, has occasionally cropped up.

President Eamon de Valera greeted Kennedy at Dublin airport Wednesday with a speech which mentioned "the invader."

In New Ross Thursday, Mayor Andy Minihan drew cheers from the crowd with a passing reference to Belfast, capital of British-controlled Northern Ireland.

In his speech at Wexford, Kennedy referred to the Irish people's "hundreds of years of foreign domination." His speech got an ovation.

POPE LABORS TO AID FLOCK IN RED AREAS

By TOM OCHILTPEE

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope Paul VI is understood to be studying ways of arranging with Communist governments to improve the lot of the 60 million Roman Catholics behind the Iron Curtain.

In his week-old reign, the pontiff has set the stage publicly for re-establishing Vatican ties with Communist nations. He has served notice that he has no intention of involving the Vatican in the internal affairs of nations, but he has indicated that he wants Catholics behind the Iron Curtain to regain the opportunity to practice their faith freely.

His approach, revealed in messages received Thursday in Moscow and Warsaw, is persuasion.

The messages, addressed to Premier Khrushchev and Aleksander Sawadzki, titular head of the Polish government, acknowledged congratulations on the Pope's election. They expressed a wish for world peace.

REMIND LEADERS

They also reminded the Communist leaders that Christians live in their lands, especially in Poland, which has a 1,000-year history of Catholicism.

The Pope's message to Zawadzki—the first known communication from a Pope to the Communist government of Poland—noted that the Pole's greetings came from "a country with which we have been tied for a long time with old and dear remembrances and for which we desire with all our heart divine care."

Khrushchev's message, the pontiff wrote, "awakens in our soul the memory of the Russian people, their secular and Christian history. . . ."

Pope Paul reportedly is more interested in repairing bonds disrupted after World War II than in keeping alive old conflicts with Communists.

In this he is following policies initiated by Pope John XXIXII, w sought to get Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty to leave the U.S. legation in Budapest and come to the Vatican in exchange for a relaxation of the Hungarian government's restrictions on the church.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

Former Israli Premier David Ben-Gurion, who retired two weeks ago, has written to the secretary of Sdeh Boker collective village, of which he is a permanent member, to put him on the daily work list.

Ben-Gurion, 76 but healthy and strong, is expected to be assigned to looking after the settlement's sheep. This was his job 10 years ago, when he retired from politics for 14 months.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

CROSS KEYS DRIVE-IN
Held Over Through Tuesday
WEST SIDE STORY
Natalie Wood
Richard Beymer
Rus Tamblyn
Rita Moreno
PLUS 2ND FEATURE
THE BROKEN LAND
COLOR by DE LUXE CinemaScope

Fort Defiance
MUSEUM OF FAMOUS GUNS
Three Floors of Exhibits
Nine Dioramas
Famous Americans and the Guns That Blazed American History
GUNS AND RELICS FOR SALE
Just South of National Cemetery
Open 8 A.M. Till 10 P.M. Daily

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Last Time Tonight
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GHOSTS
All Seats $2.00
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Caledonia DRIVE-IN THEATRE
Always $1.00 a Car
Last Time Tonight June 29
Paul Newman Is "HUD"
Patricia Neal
Brandon DeWilde
— Also —
"IT HAPPENED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR"
Elvis Presley
Joan O'Brien
Show Starts at Dusk

WELCOME LEGIONNAIRES
POST 202
(Opposite Post Office, Baltimore Street)
Luncheon Daily 11 to 1
Dinners 5 to 9
AIR-CONDITIONED
Cocktail Lounge and Stag Bar

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TOWNE
LITTLESTOWN, PA.
Tonite 7 & 9, Sun. from 2 P.M.
Charlton Heston Frances Nuyen James Darren
COLUMBIA PICTURES presents A JERRY BRESLER PRODUCTION
DIAMOND HEAD

Caledonia DRIVE-IN THEATRE
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
June 30, July 1, 2
Always $1.00 a Car
"DIAMOND HEAD"
Charlton Heston, France Nuyen
Yvette Mimieux
— Also —
"MYSTERY SUBMARINE"
Edward Judd
James Justice
Cartoon
Show Starts at Dusk

TOTEM POLE PLAYHOUSE
Caledonia State Park U.S. 30
TONIGHT AT 8:30 P.M.
TWO BIG WEEKS
MATS. WED. and SAT.

Gentlemen Prefer Blondes
MAT. TOMORROW 2:30
Matinee Special
● Luncheon at Graeffenburg Inn
● Best Seat for the Play
$3.00 Complete
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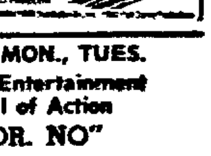
FRI., SAT.—2 SHOWINGS
MGM Presents ELVIS
"It Happened at the World's Fair"
in PANAVISION and METROCOLOR
WALT DISNEY the legend of LOBO



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Full of Action
"DR. NO"
Plus
"THE MAGIC SWORD"

DANCING
Tonight
THE LEGIONAIRS
ROCK TOP HOTEL
8 Miles West of Gettysburg on Route 30
No Minors Allowed—Open Saturday Till 2 A.M.

THE FLORIDA ROOM
YORK'S FINEST COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Air Conditioned — Swimming Pool
Lunch 12-2 Dinner 6-10 P.M.
Jeanetta at the Console of the Lowrey Organ
9:30 to 1:30 A.M.
Moderate Prices
Arsenal Road and Sherman Street, York, Pa.

Gettysburg Centennial
Antique Gun Show
SATURDAY, JUNE 30, THROUGH THURSDAY, JULY 4
8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Greenmount Fire Hall
5 Miles South of Gettysburg on Route 15
Bring your old gun, sword or military gear for sale, appraisal or trade. Collectors and dealers from many states exhibiting here.

VFW POST 15 HOME
E. Middle Street Gettysburg, Pa.
Invites Everyone to Visit With Them During the Centennial
FULL COURSE MEALS
Will Be Served Daily From
9 A.M. to Midnight
Sunday Noon to 8 P.M.
ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY
10 P.M. to 1 A.M.

Fairfield Annual
CARNIVAL
July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
TUESDAY, JULY 2
Waynesboro High School Band
Barbecues, Sandwiches, French Fries
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3
Roy Baker and the South Mt. Boys
Hot and Cold Chicken Sandwiches
Ham Sandwiches, Chicken Corn Soup
Orange Drink, Coffee, Pie
THURSDAY, JULY 4
The Blue Grass Champs
Radio and TV Stars
Roast Beef and Chicken Dinners
(Served Family Style)
4 to 8 P.M.
FRIDAY, JULY 5
The Shadows
Crab Cake Sandwiches
Hot or Cold Beef, Chicken, Ham Sandwiches, Soup
SATURDAY, JULY 6
Fairfield High School Band
Chicken and Ham Dinners
(Served Family Style)
4 to 8 P.M.
Refreshments - Games
Rides - Carnival Attractions
Entertainment Every Evening
Sponsored by
FAIRFIELD FIRE COMPANY
—BRING THE FAMILY—

MONOCACY
Don't Miss Our All Nite Show
Wednesday, July 3
5 FEATURE PICTURES
See
"CAT BURGLAR"
"NEVER STEAL ANYTHING SMALL"
"CLOWN AND KID"
"THE DAY THE EARTH CAUGHT FIRE"
"GRASS IS GREENER"
Come Early — Stay All Nite

AIR-CONDITIONED
MAJESTIC
GETTYSBURG · ED 4-2513
ENDS TUESDAY
Today 1:30, 5:00, 8:25
Sunday 2:15, 5:25, 8:30
THE INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED HIT!

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
THE LONGEST DAY

CENTENNIAL WEEK
LINCOLN LOGS OFFERS
Charcoal Pit
BARBECUE CHICKEN DINNERS
$1.50
Served Every Day 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Monday through Friday, July 1 through 5
Forty-foot Charcoal Pit
Under Direction of Howard F. Zarfoss
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CARRY-OUT SERVICE
AMPLE FREE PARKING
LINCOLN LOGS
RUSTIC BAR and LOG ROOM
ROUTE 30—4 MILES EAST OF GETTYSBURG
350 Seating Capacity
RESERVATIONS Call ED 4-4821 Gettysburg
Catering To Private Parties

1863 1963
Attend the Festivities Provided by the Gettysburg Firemen During the
Centennial Of The Battle Of Gettysburg

Free Admission
Free Parking
SPECIAL EVENTS —
AERIAL ACT NIGHTLY AT FESTIVAL
June 30, 4:30 p.m.—Program at High Water Mark honoring firemen who fought at Gettysburg
(Sponsored by Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania)
June 30, 7 p.m.—Memorial service at Gettysburg High School. Speaker, Gen. Dwight D. Eisnhower, 34th President of the United States
Concert by U.S. Army Field Band
July 1 through July 6—Centennial festival nightly at the Recreation Park (Breckenridge St. at Long Lane) with good food, games, special music, special activities every night
July 1—Concert by Dallastown Boys' and Girls' Band
July 3—Concert by Gettysburg High School Band
100th Anniversary Of The Battle Of Gettysburg
Sponsored by the Gettysburg Fire Department

SAYS MINES BUREAU IS "COWARDLY"

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charging that the Bureau of Mines has become weak and cowardly because of "immersion . into the cesspool of United Mine Workers union politics,' a retired bureau official has pledged to work to carry this message to the public.

And the retired official, E. W. Pehrson, 67, has also charged that the truth about Communist mineral development has been withheld from the public.

Pehrson, who retired last Monday as director of the bureau's division of foreign activities, outlined his criticism of the bureau in a memorandum left for his friends in the bureau and elsewhere in government.

LEFT FOR EUROPE

Former colleagues in the bureau made a copy available to The Associated Press.

Pehrson, who had been with the bureau since 1928, left Tuesday to spend the summer in Europe, according to his former office.

There was no immediate reaction from the bureau or its parent department, Interior, to Pehrson's sharp criticism

TO TELL PUBLIC

He said, in part:

"I should be less than forthright if I did not give you a hint as to my future plans.

"In the years ahead I propose to devote a substantial part of my energy and meager talents to acquainting the general public and members of Congress with the weaknesses that exist in current government administration of mineral affairs and the formulation of national mineral policy. At an appropriate time there will be an announcement as to how this is to take place.

CENSORSHIP IMPOSED

"Others and I have resented the immersion of the Bureau of Mines into the cesspool of United Mine Workers' union politics. Since then bureau leadership has been weak and bureau action on vital policy matters has been cowardly. Intellectual integrity has been subverted to opportunism.

"Censorship has been imposed on the true facts regarding growing mineral strength in the Communist countries.

"Departmental actions on matters of vital concern to our country's future and in which I have a deep interest have been anathema. The current swindle in the name of 'coal research' is an example."

Vice President's Daughter Engaged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's 19-year-old daughter, Lynda Bird, is engaged to a 22-year-old Navy ensign.

Her engagement to Bernard Rosenbach, a tall, handsome Texan, came to light Wednesday night when she showed up with an engagemnt ring at a home-from college party given by the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson.

Family friends said Rosenbach, on leave from the destroyer Jonas Ingram at Mayport, Fla., put the ring on Lynda Byrd's finger Wednesday No formal announcement was made since no date for a wedding has been set.

Rosenbach is from Comfort, Tex., about 50 miles from the Johnson ranch, and has known Lynda Bird for several years.

15,190 FATALS SET NEW MARK

CHICAGO (AP) — The National Safety Council reported today that motor vehicle fatalities numbered 15,190 in the January-May period this year—a record for the first five months of any year.

"While the number of deaths increased 6 per cent in the five months," the council reported, "the amount of travel increased only 4 per cent The resulting death rate for the period was 4.8 fatalities per 100 million miles, up 2 per cent."

May's toll of 3,650 soared 13 per cent above the tally in May 1962.

Increases have been marked up in 17 of the last 19 months.

Deaths averaged 100 per day between Jan. 1 and May 31.

Last year, when motor vehicle fatalities surged to a record 40,900, the heaviest losses of life were in June, July and August.

The council was asked the reasons for the upward trend.

Big numerical factors have been the steady increases in the number of motor vehicles and the miles they roll up on the streets and roads.

GABBY SENATE FACES MOVE TO CUT ORATORY

WASHINGTONS(AP)—There's a move afoot to stop all the talk, talk, talk in the Senate.

The chance of success? "Ha, Ha, Ha," hoots Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen a man of many golden words. "And I might add, Ho, Ho, Ho."

The senator understands the situation. The problem is that there's no rule requiring senators to stick to the point during debate.

Because the subject of the day is foreign aid, for instance, doesn't bar a Senator from chiming in with a harangue on the price of peaches. The other day, Sen. Paul Douglas, D-Ill., had to wait two hours to get in a word for the administration's area redevelopment bill even though the bill was pending business.

Thus some fear Senate debates have collapsed into a series of interruptions

SIGNS PETITION

Thirty-one senators of both parties, feeling it time to do something about it, have signed a resolution calling for a "Rule of germaneness."

Many of them paraded before the rules committee Thursday to argue their case

The proposed rule, of which Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I., is one of the chief sponsors, would reserve four hours a day to debate that sticks to the issue.

Sen. Gordon Allott, R-Colo., noted that adjournments were getting later each year and said perhaps the rule should be given a one year trial.

Dirksen said a rule curbing orators would be adopted only "over my dead body."

A senator's right to say what he pleases is, declared Dirksen, "the one weapon which the minority has to protect itself."

COOKED CROW

MOSES LAKE, Wash (AP)—

A careless crow
With nowhere to go
Perched on a wire and
Started a fire,
That blackened, alas,
Fifty acres of grass.
When it touched a transformer
The climate turned warmer;
By firemen (overheated)
The blaze was defeated;
And they found when they looked
The crow had been cooked.

Says Cuban Sugar Crop Is In Peril

HAVANA (AP)—The newspaper Hoy reports the entire Cuban sugar crop is menaced.

It said Thursday no more than 158,400 acres would be planted by June 30, only 39 per cent of the normal acreage

Hoy blamed the "slow use of new systems which means difficulties for the plans developed by the party and revolutionary government."

RED LEADERS SUMMONED TO EAST BERLIN

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

BERLIN (AP)—Soviet Premier Khrushchev arrives in East Berlin today for a surprise summit meeting with leaders of other Soviet bloc countries.

Following Khrushchev into Berlin were Polish party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka and Czechoslovak President Antonin Novotny.

Other satellite leaders are expected to assemble in East Berlin by Sunday, the 70th birthday of East German Communist party boss Walter Ulbricht.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Ulbricht's birthday is the official pretext for the gathering. But it is the first time Khrushchev has left home to attend a birthday party for a satellite leader, and Western officials in Berlin are convinced there is much more to the trip than that.

The announcement that Gomulka and Novotny also were coming produced a revision of earlier Western speculation that Khrushchev's visit was mainly a propaganda move intended to blunt the impact of President Kennedy's jubilant reception in West Berlin two days ago.

RED PARTIES MEET

The Soviet and Chinese Communist parties open talks in Moscow July 5 on their bitter dispute over the policy the Communist countries should pursue in their relations with the rest of the world. Red Chinese leaders have marshaled public support for their stand in recent meetings with their North Vietnamese and North Korean allies. The Berlin meeting could produce new endorsements of Khrushchev's position from his major European allies.

MAY RENEW DEMANDS

Some Western officials suspect the Communist leaders may take the occasion to renew demands for a German peace treaty. This Soviet device for threatening the allied position in West Berlin was put on ice last year and barely has ben mentioned in recent months.

Slogans and placards put up in East Berlin for the visitors gave no hint, however, that a revival of the peace treaty demand was in the offing.

The slogans praised German-Soviet friendship and "our great friend Nikita Khrushchev." They also contained such soothing sentiments as "every good deed for socialism helps to preserve world peace."

LIVELY DUTCH DAYS FAIR TO BEGIN TODAY

KUTZTOWN, Pa. (AP) — The Pennsylvania Dutch know how to keep the Fourth of July week gay and instructive much as the reborn Scrooge knew how to keep Christmas.

From today through July 6 the Dutch country will be host to a good chunk of the nation's population, with some Canadian callers to boot.

Last year the fair drew more than 176,000 persons, and the sponsors said that if any state was unrepresented they hadn't detected it.

VARIED FOLKWAYS

Pennsylvania Dutch folkways in all their variety will be demonstrated on the 35-acre fairground, which accommodates many, many times over the number of people who live in Kutztown itself, a quiet college community of perhaps 4,000.

More than a thousand farm people, members of both the Plain and Gay Dutch sects, will demonstrate their colorful arts and crafts, many of them handed down from colonial days. In the housewife's department, the entire range of what a woman has to do in and around home will be illustrated — and not with these fancy new gadgets, either. Here one may see soap-boiling, cooking in outdoor ovens, the making of apple butter, quilting bees and rag carpet parties.

PAGEANTS, DISPLAYS

The farmer's life will be depicted in rustic pageants, livestock displays, and continual demonstrations, among them thatching barn roofs, splitting rails for fences, grinding apples for making cider in eighteenth century presses, and broom and basket making.

For children there will be rides in Conestoga wagons, Amish buggies and hay wagons, and a miscellany of games little known among small fry generally today.

Best of all, to many, is the way the Pennsylvania Dutch cater to the appetite. Women and girls from miles around concentrate throughout the festival on serving visitors with the kinds of food which equate the Dutch country's food with good and abundant eating.

Lady Jurors Shed Jewelry In Heat

PITTSBURGH (AP)—It got hot and stuffy in a court room Thursday so a woman judge suggested that the men jurors remove their coats and jackets.

Turning to the women, she told them to take off their earrings, necklaces, bracelets and any other jewelry, adding:

"They refer to these items as 'ice' sometimes, but sometimes they get pretty warm."

Milwaukee is the only National League team having two working agreements with Class AAA teams. The Braves work with Denver in the Pacific Coast Leagu and Toronto in the International League.

Will Use Jet To Follow Eclipse

WASHINGTON (AP) — An astronaut and a female astronomer will participate in a study of the sun during a total eclipse July 20, streaking across Canada by jet plane in the wake of the moon's shadow.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that in addition to the astronaut, as yet unpicked, and the astronomer, Dr. Jocelyn R. Gill, two researchers from the Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, Calif., will be aboard.

LODGE TAKES NEW JOB AS AMBASSADOR

By BARRY SCHWEID

WASHINGTON (AP) — Let no one doubt that politics makes strange bedfellows: Henry Cabot Lodge is going to work for John F. Kennedy.

A family rivalry that dates back 47 years has been stored in the attic with announcement by the President Thursday that he has picked Lodge as ambassador to South Viet Nam.

Eleven years ago Kennedy vaulted into national prominence by taking Lodge's Senate seat. Three years ago they were exchanging political pot shots; Kennedy as the Democratic candidate for president, Lodge as the GOP's vice presidential choice.

A year ago, the battling branched farther out on the family tree as the President's youngest brother, Edward, defeated Lodge's son, George, for the same Senate seat from Massachusetts.

The feuding and fussing between the Lodges and the Kennedy clan began in 1916 when Lodge's aristocratic grandfather and namesake, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, beat back the challenge of John F. Fitzgerald, Kennedy's maternal grandfather

Although he bears the same name and party label as his grandfather, Henry Cabot Lodge is cut from entirely different political cloth. The elder Lodge was an isolationist and a conservative; the younger is international-minded and a member of the GOP's liberal wing.

61 ON WEDNESDAY

Lodge has been a general consultant to Time, Inc., and has served as director general of the Atlantic Institute, a private organization dedicated to strengthening democracy in Western Europe.

Lodge will be 61 Wednesday. He and his wife, the former Emily Esther Sears, have two sons, George Cabot and Henry Sears.

GREAT BIBLE STORY SERIES IN ABC PLANS

By CYNTHIA LOWRY

NEW YORK (AP) — ABC and a major Hollywood studio are planning an important series of programs for the 1963-64 season. MGM announced the series as "Great Stories from the Bible." ABC very disturbed is issued a correction(The real title, it said, will be "Great Bible Stories."

A special Nielsen report estimates that more than 45 million homes had their television sets tuned to th coverage of L. Gordon Cooper's space flight. That works out to about 9 out of 10 homes, and was the report says, the largest audience ever tuned in to an event.

NBC's "Mystery Theater" won't be quite as fresh a series as might seem. Eight of the 15 programs which replace Perry Como for the summer will be ruruns.

Recommended weekend viewing:

Tonight — "Lucy-Desi Shows," CBS, 7:30-8:30 p.m. EDT—Reruns of comedy specials from other seasons.

Sunday—"Opning Night," NBC, 10-11 p.m. — Documentary shot during rehearsals of an off-Broadway show.

The adult Atlantic mackerel would suffocate if it stopped swimming, since its requries a continuous flow of water to keep its blood supplied with sufficient oxygen.

CRITICS HIT NEW TRAFFIC SAFETY PLAN

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce has criticized the state's new traffic safety program and has asked Gov. Scranton to "personally intervene and persuade the Bureau of Highways not to modify or weaken the present driver license suspension schedule."

A resolution adopted Thursday by the chamber said the new program, which goes into effect Monday, is "an indulgence in breaking the law and a license to kill and maim on the highways."

The new safety program, announced by State Traffic Safety Commissioner Harry Brainerd, increases penalties for very high speed driving, but calls for issuance of a warning for a first offender caught driving up to 15 miles an hour over the speed limit.

The resolution called upon Gov. Scranton to oppose the first-offense warning provision, but mentioned no other part of the program.

Under the old program, a motorist lost his license for one month if caught driving 11 to 15 miles over the limit on his first offense.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

Public Sale

Monday, July 1, At 6:30 P.M.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence, one mile north of Clear Springs, the following:

Livestock

10 young Holstein milk cows (certified and accredited), four heifers.

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- AT BLUE RIBBON (Bus Leaves Littlestown at 6:15 A.M.; Hotel Gettysburg at 6:45 A.M.)
- STARTING MONDAY, JULY 8

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NEW PIANO SPECIALS!	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Kimball Whitney Console, walnut finish, 10-yr. guarantee	825.00	639.00
Kimball Whitney Spinet, mahogany finish, full keyboard	625.00	525.00
Kimball Whitney Spinet, fawn mahogany, full keyboard	575.00	495.00
Kimball French Provincial Spinet, cherry wood	825.00	669.00
Kimball Newport Spinet, mahogany, cherry, walnut, light oak	775.00	625.00
Kimball Greenbriar Spinet, walnut or cherry	775.00	625.00
Kimball Mayflower Console, colonial cherry	1,042.00	850.00
Kimball Holiday Console, walnut	895.00	730.00
Cable-Nelson Console, walnut	835.00	725.00
Henry F. Miller, colonial maple	650.00	515.00
USED PIANO SPECIALS!		
Hobart M. Cable 5-foot Grand, reconditioned, mahogany		695.00
Rudolph Player Piano, neat and low, Ebony		495.00
Mellotona Upright Player, reconditioned		295.00
Weser Mirror Upright	395.00	250.00
Mahogany Mirror Upright, used	265.00	195.00
Upright Practice Pianos, good selection	from	20.00
DEMONSTRATORS—NEW ORGANS—RENTAL RETURNS		
Kimball "400" Spinet, transistorized, 2 manuals	1,475.00	1,350.00
Lowrey Coronation Console with chimes, walnut	3,145.00	2,650.00
Lowrey Heritage Spinet with chimes, walnut	1,535.00	1,395.00
Lowrey Holiday De Luxe Spinet, stereo, walnut	1,055.00	950.00
Lowrey Starlet, 2 manual Spinet, mahogany		535.00
Musichord De Luxe Chord Organ, steel reeds	395.00	329.00
GUARANTEED—USED ORGANS—GOOD SELECTION		
Lowrey Heritage Spinet with chimes, walnut	1,275.00	1,195.00
Lowrey Heritage Spinet, percussion, mahogany	1,250.00	1,150.00
Lowrey Lincolnwood Spinet, A-1 condition, mahogany	1,195.00	1,050.00
Hammond Chord Organ, brown, sells new at $995	495.00	395.00
Thomas Single Manual Spinet, mahogany	325.00	169.00
Chord Organs	from	59.00
GUITARS—BANJOS—MANDOLINS—AMPLIFIERS—UKES		
Gibson "Les Paul" Guitar, used	150.00	99.95
Tempo Electric Bass, used	119.50	88.88
Richards Student Guitars, new	30-40	19-29
Gibson's New "Fuzz Tone" Guitar Attachment	39.95	22.50
Gibson "Les Paul" Amplifier, used	125.00	88.50
Gibson Electric Amplifier, used	99.50	66.50
Harmony 5-string Banjo, used	65.95	28.95
Gibson Uke, new, a real steal!	61.00	44.45
Strad-o-Lin Mandolin, used	35.00	20.00
Gibson Mandolin, new	160.00	119.00
Gibson Mandolin, used	115.00	74.50
ACCORDIONS		
Scandalli, 128 bass, new, includes case	365.00	245.00
Galanti, 120 bass, used, good condition	225.00	145.00

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U.S. CHANCES ARE VERY DIM AT WIMBLEDON

By JOHN GALE

WIMBLEDON, England (AP)—It's a pretty good bet that the early bird who caught the worm didn't come from an American university.

That's the opinion of many of the U.S. squad battling their way through these 77th Wimbledon tennis championships

Both Chuck McKinley and Frank Froehling — the two last Americans in the men's singles—say most of the U S. players arrived too late to do much good. The reason: Many wer tied up right until last week in U. S. intercollegiate tournaments.

DUCK INTERCOLLEGIATES

McKinley and Froehling — both students at Trinity University in San Antonio—were given special permission to duck the intercollegiates and come to Europe early. McKinley arrived three weeks ago. Froehling had a week's warm-up in a pre-Wimbledon tournament

But talented Americans like Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif; Bill Bond San Diego, Calif; and Tom Edlefson, Berkeley, Calif., as well as Mexico's Rafael Osuna, a student at the University of Southern California, were all on duty in the intercollegiates at Princeton, N J.

BADLY TRIMMED

Thrown into action here on grass courts and virtually at a moment's notice, Bond went out in the first round, Ralston in the second and Osuna and Edlefsen in the third The field of 20 young Americans was trimmed to two by the time the round of 16 was reached.

McKinley lasted his way into the quarter-finals Friday with a typical mixture of good and indifferent shots against Jaidip Mukerjea of India, 6-3, 8-6, 6-3. The 22-year-old American has yet to drop a set in this tournament.

McKinley now meets Australia's Martin Mulligan, last year's defeated finalist, or British Davis Cupper Bobby Wilson in the scrap for a semifinal place.

Froehling still has to win his berth in the quarter-finals. He plays today against Roger Taylor, a 20-year-old Briton with a big serve but not long on experience. Mulligan and Wilson also play today.

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GETTYSBURG LITTLE LEAGUE

The Lions strengthened their hold on first place by defeating the Gettysburg National Bank 4-2 Friday evening on the Little League diamond.

The Lions tallied three times in the top of the fifth inning to put the contest on ice. Dave James turned in an excellent pitching performance for the Lions to gain his third wni in five decisions. James, Meinhart and Fidler each collected a pair of hits for the winners.

Making his first appearance since early in the season, Dave White tossed a fine game for the Bankers, but was unable to get the clutch hitting. White sustained a leg injury earlier this year. The lass was his first in three decisions. Greg Redding and Bud Johnson each got two hits for the Bankers.

League officials has announced there will be three games scheduled next week. On Monday evening the Rotary and Glenn L. Bream will make up their postponed game of June 3. It was also decided to move the last two games of the season up to next week. Wednesday evening Glenn L. Bream will face the Moose and on Friday evening the Elks and Lions will tangle.

Lions	ab	r	h	o	a	e
Dick, rf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Shetter, 1b	3	0	1	3	0	0
James, p	3	1	2	0	1	0
Meinhart, ss	3	2	2	1	0	1
Waddell, cf	3	1	1	3	0	1
Culp, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Fidler, c	3	0	2	7	2	0
Sterner, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	1
Oyler, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musselman, lf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	28	4	9	18	5	4

Bank	ab	r	h	o	a	e
Toddes, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Shaffer, 3b	2	1	1	0	0	0
L. Johnson, 2b	3	1	1	0	1	0
G. Redding, ss	3	0	2	1	2	0
Shoemaker, c	3	0	0	10	0	0
E. Johnson, 1b	3	0	2	5	0	0
White, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Donmoyer, lf	2	0	0	1	0	0
D. Redding, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fissel, rf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	24	2	6	18	3	0

Score by innings:

Lions	000	130—4
Bank	100	001—2

3B—Shetter; 2B—Meinhart, Waddell, Fidler, Shaffer E. Johnson; ER—Lions 4, Bank 0; DP—Lions 1, HO—White 9, James 6; SO—White 10, James 6; BB—White 1, James 1.

Jo Ann Prentice May Cop Golf Title

BROOKVILLE, N.Y. (AP)—Jo Ann Prentice of Columbia, S.C., never has won a tournament on the ladies professional golfers tour, but today may be the day in the third and final round of the 54-hole Carvel Open.

Jo Ann fired a five-under-par 67 for a tournament record in Friday's second round at the Tam O'Shanter club to climb within two strokes of Judy Kimball of Sioux City, Iowa, the leader at 139. This was seven strokes better than her first round and another 34-33 probably would be enough to win her first tournament.

Jo Ann needed only 26 putts for her 67 as she posted six birdies to tie Marilynn Smith, Tequesta, Fla. for the runner-up spot at 141. Miss Smith, the first round leader, shot a 71 and missed a first place tie with Miss Kimball when she bogied the par 4 18th.

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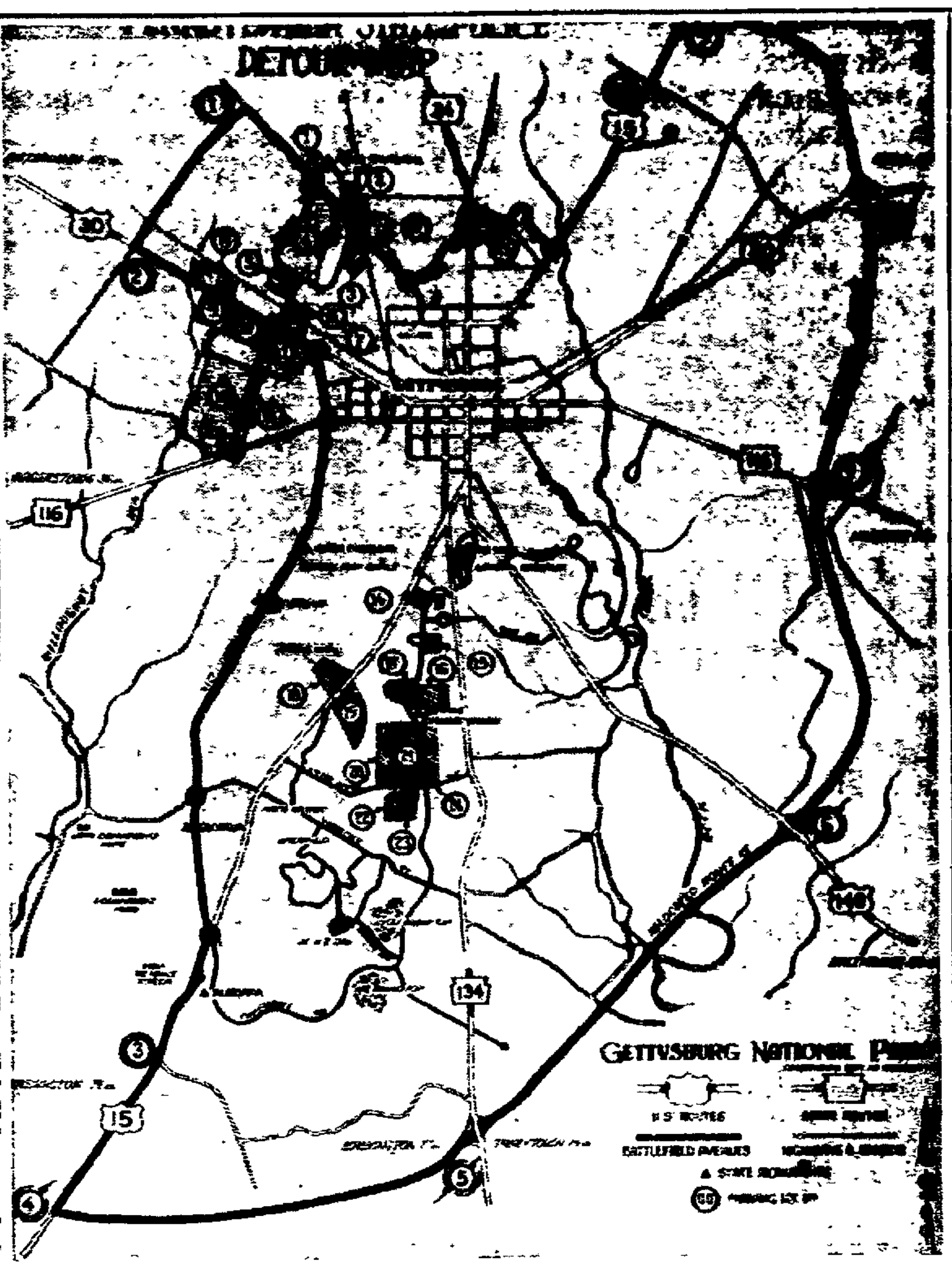

The Pennsylvania state police have issued the map above to show detour routes to be used around the center of Gettysburg on Tuesday to divert through traffic during the hours of the centennial parade.

The Rt. 15 bypass which was opened to traffic Friday ends in this woods on the Levi Spangler, R. 4, property about four miles north of here. Turnoffs link it with the old Rt. 15 at Schriver's Corners. The bypass will be extended at some time in the future from this point to connect with the south end of the York Springs bypass. (Times photo)

TRAILER BUFF RALLY DRAWS HUGE CARAVAN

By GEORGE MOSES

BEMIDJI Minn (AP)—If you haven't been a trailer buff, the goings-on in this Northern Minnesota resort community these days take some study

A city of shiny aluminum trailers has sprouted suddenly among the lakes and the pines Its sponsors call it the largest single gathering of trailers ever assembled. Two thousand trailers, as alike as bugs, and 7,000 persons have been predicted. The way they clogged the highways leading to Bemidji, that number may be topped.

What are they doing here, crowded together like army tents besides enjoying the Northern Minnesota vacationland?

MUCH VISITING

For one thing, they're visiting with a vengeance and renewing old friendships made in other trailer camps. The usual convention trappings are on the week-long agenda, but they seem secondary.

Wearing the blue beret that is one of the camp trademarks, pipe smoking Elvis Fritz of Beaumont, Tex., explained it.

Fritz said he and his wife had always "sort of envied a private railroad car. Now we have one, only it's more versatile "

The Bemidji Rally, as it's called, "pulls us like a magnet. We meet the most wonderful people in this life "

The annual rally was the commercial inspiration a few years ago of a California trailermaker, Wally Byam To be eligible for his Caravan Club, as he called it, you had to own one of his trailers. Owners of other brands just don't belong.

The annual rally has grown into an event run with an efficiency that would make an Army commander jealous

Motorized guides whisk each arrival off the highway and into his spot on one of the temporary streets. Families with pets go to one area. Persons with disabilities that might require special help are directed to another. Some state groups stay together.

At a permanent building in the hub of the trailer city at the county fairgrounds crews list each arrival alphebetically on a huge bulletin board, assigning each trailer a number. Nearby a huge chart shows just where that trailer is spotted.

You can go to the board, see if your friends have checked in, where they were, and set out to visit them, carrying your own light folding chairs so you'll have something to sit on

Workers Vote To Join Union

CLIFTON HEIGHTS, Pa. (AP)—The 640 production and maintenance employes of Clifton Precision Products Co. Inc., have voted to join the International Union of Electrical Workers, an affiliate of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, according to Elmer Chatak, area coordinator for the IUD.

The election was conducted Wednesday by the National Labor Relations Board.

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UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
Noon Meals—11:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.
Evening Meals—5 P.M. to 9 P.M.

30,000 ARE EXPECTED TO SEE GRID TILT

By MARVIN R. PIKE

BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP) — The weather could be an important factor in determining the winner of tonight's third annual All-America football game.

If it continues hot and humid as it has been all week—and the weatherman says it might—fellows like Mississippi's Jim Dunaway, a 270-pounder, and Michigan State's Dave Behrman, a 265-pounder, might find themselves a lot lighter before the game's end. Heat and exercise often result in weight loss.

The forecast calls for warm and humid weather again today, with a high temperature of about 90. Afternoon or evening thundershowers also were predicted.

EXPECT 30,000

Approximately 30,000 fans were expected to watch the East, coached by Wisconsin's Milt Bruhn, and the West, coached by Southern California's John McKay, battle in War Memorial Stadium.

The West won the first game in 1961, 30-20, and the East captured last year's, 13-7.

Both coaches have picked their own quarterback to call signals. McKay will go with Bill Nelsen and Bruhn with Ron Vanderkelen. Both hooked up in a Rose Bowl passing duel last New Year's Day, with Nelsen and his fellow Trojans emerging victorious over the Badgers.

Kickoff is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. EST. The game will be televised nationally by ABC, beginning at 9 p.m. EST.

2 YORK MEN WIN TITLES WITH WEIGHTS

HARRISBURG (AP)—The last three champions and a "Mr. America" will be crowned today as the U S National AAU weightlifting Championships comes to a close.

Four titleholders were crowned Friday in the opening day of the two-day competition at the Zembo Mosque.

Up for grabs today are the championships in the Middleweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight divisions.

"MR. AMERICA"

One of 35 muscular entries will be named "Mr America" following the heavyweight competition.

Two defending champions and two Japanese entries made off with the titles Friday.

Bill March, York, Pa., won his third consecutive championship in the mid-heavyweight bracket with a total lift of 1,000 pounds.

Another York man, schoolteacher Tony Garcy, successfully retained his lightweight title with an 805-pound hoist.

The two Japanese weightlifters who outclassed this country's best were Shiro Ichinoseki and Yosinobu Miyake.

Ichinoseki won the honors in the bantamweight class with a total lift of 700 pounds. Miyake captured the featherweight title with an 800-pound total.

Another Wing 2 Success Reported

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP)—The third straight successful launching of an early Wing 2 model of the Minuteman missile has opened the way for the first test firing of what the Air Force terms the "all-up" Wing 2 missile.

The early model propelled an instrumented nose cone more than 4,000 miles Thursday night after darting out of an underground launching pit. The intercontinental range missile tested many components designed for the all-up Wing 2, which is being developed for greater range, payload and accuracy than the operational Wing 1 Minuteman.

Home Run Baker Dies On Friday

TRAPPE, Md. (AP) — John Franklin (Home Run) Baker, whose batting exploits of half a century ago won him a place in baseball's Hall of Fame, died Friday at his home.

The 77-year-old former star of the Philadelphia Athletics and New York Yankees suffered a stroke about two weeks ago.

Baker won his nickname in the 1911 World Series, when he won the second game for the Athletics with a two-run, six-inning homer off Rube Marquard of the New York Giants and tied the score at 1-1 in the ninth inning of the third game with a homer off Christy Mathewson.

TRAFFIC JAM IN GOLF PLAY AT CLEVELAND

By FRITZ HOWELL
Associated Press Sports Writer

CLEVELAND (AP)—The $110,000 Cleveland Open Golf Tournament featured a traffic jam today with 75 survivors of the first two rounds packed within eight strokes of each other.

PGA officials said it is the tightest concentration of talent in years, and they've arranged an 18-hole Monday playoff instead of a sudden-death climax if a 72-hole deadlock occurs.

The red-hot field short-circuited Beechmont County Club's par 71 plant through the first 36 holes of the four-day chase, and 51 hit the halfway mark under the card. Scores of 143, one over, were necessary to survive the cutoff.

TWO LEAD PACK

Heading the pack with 135 after rounds of 66 and 69 were 40-year-old Bo Wininger, Oklahoma's big game hunter: 27-year-old Gary Player, who comes from South Africa, where Wininger shoots his lions and such; and 26-year-old Tommy Aaron of Gainesville, Ga. 1958 national amateur finalist.

Masters champion Jack Nicklaus, who described his par of 68 rounds as "just fair," was wrapped in a four-way tie at 136 with Tony Lema, the year's fourth ranking money winner; Jim Ferree, who had eight birdies Friday and missed a tie for the top by bogeying the 18th; and Bob Goalby, who admitted, "I've had a hot putter since the third hole of the tournament "

Veteran Sam Snead and first-round co-leader Bill Eggers were tied at 137 with Rod Funseth of Spokane and Don January. They were a stroke up on a five-way jam which included U.S. Open champion Julius Boros and Mason Rudolph. The latter had six consecutive birdies Friday.

Arnold Palmer was in position to make one of his famous stretch drives, but he had a lot of company at 139, where 11 are bracketed.

RCA Workers Give Union Strike OK

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Members of the Association of Scientists and Professional Engineering Personnel, representing 1,600 workers at RCA plants in Camden and Moorestown, N.J., have voted to give the union's executive board power to call a strike.

Philip F Stokes, president of the union, said there has been no progress toward a settlement of what he termed the basic issues of seniority, layoffs and violations of the bargaining agreement The union is also seeking a 10 per cent wage increase.

LOCAL WOMEN GAIN WINS IN GOLF TOURNEY

Seven women from the Gettysburg Country Club were among the participants of the one-day Central Pennsylvania Women's Golf Association tournament held Friday at the Carlisle Country Club. Mrs Forney P George of the host club announced that nine of the member clubs sent entries to the tourney.

Mrs Thomas Cline and Mrs. Robert Davies of the local club were among the day's victors. Mrs. Cline turned in a low gross of 90 to capture the Class B title. Mrs. Davies, entered in the Class A division, tied for second in low gross with an 83, but was declared the runner-up when the tie was broken by matching cards Mrs. E. A. Towne, West Shore Club, had to settle for third.

Mrs John C. Dunn, president of the CPWGA, presented the trophies to the following winners:

TROPHY WINNERS

Class A Low gross, Mrs C. H. Konhaus, West Shore, 80, second, Mrs. Robert Davies, Gettysburg, 83, low net, Mrs Edward Friedman, Blue Ridge, 66, second, Mrs W. R. Jobe, Colonial, 69

Class B: Low gross, Mrs. Thomas Cline, Gettysburg, 90, second, Mrs. Joseph Harkness, Harrisburg, 92, low net, Mrs. Douglas Rankin, Carlisle, 71; second, Mrs. James Early, West Shore.

Class C: Low gross, Mrs. Miles Gibbons, West Shore, 96; second, Mrs. C. Hull, West Shore, 97; low net, Mrs. R. Curanzy, Hershey, 72; second, Mrs. Robert Strayer, Carlisle, 72.

Those from the Gettysburg club who entered the tourney were Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Cline, Mrs. Rod Munday, Mrs. Glenn L. Bream, Mrs. G. Donald Wickersham, Mrs. Ray Drum and Mrs. P. J. McGlynn.

IRISH LIONIZE KENNEDY LIKE LONG LOST SON

By PATRICK J. MASSEY

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP)—With a quick swing around the rugged West of Ireland, President Kennedy today winds up his visit to the ancestral land that lionized him like a long lost son Then he flies to England to press plans for an allied nuclear fleet.

Kennedy closes his three-day triumphal tour of Ireland with visits to Shannon, Limerick and the shores of Galway Bay before heading for a quiet reception in southern England and talks with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

The Irish never had such a visitor, the great grandson of a poor emigrant who made good in most staggering fashion The torrent of acclamation has kept Kennedy's Secret Service guards ever on the hop-from homespun get-togethers life the family party at his Dunganstown ancestral home to the glitter of ceremonies in Dublin Castle and Ireland's Parliament.

RESOUNDING PLEDGE

Kennedy issued a resounding pledge in the Irish Parliament Friday in support of a proposal Ireland first sponsored in the United Nations—to halt the spread of nuclear weapons Disarmament is also high on the Kennedy-Macmillan agenda.

The President flies from Sannon to Gatwick AirOort in southern England where he will be met by Macmillan and other dignitaries and an honor guard of the Royal Air Force. A 15-minute helicopter ride will take Kennedy and Macmillan to the prime minister's home at Birch Grove, 37 miles outside London

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U.S. CHANCES ARE VERY DIM AT WIMBLEDON

By JOHN GALE

WIMBLEDON, England (AP)—It's a pretty good bet that the early bird who caught the worm didn't come from an American university.

That's the opinion of many of the U.S. squad battling their way through these 77th Wimbledon tennis championships.

Both Chuck McKinley and Frank Froehling — the two last Americans in the men's singles—say most of the U. S. players arrived too late to do much good. The reason: Many wer tied up right until last week in U. S. intercollegiate tournaments.

DUCK INTERCOLLEGIATES

McKinley and Froehling — both students at Trinity University in San Antonio—were given special permission to duck the intercollegiates and come to Europe early. McKinley arrived three weeks ago, Froehling had a week's warm-up in a pre-Wimbledon tournament.

But talented Americans like Dennis Ralston of Bakersfield, Calif; Bill Bond, San Diego, Calif; and Tom Edlefson, Berkeley, Calif., as well as Mexico's Rafael Osuna, a student at the University of Southern California, were all on duty in the intercollegiates at Princeton, N.J.

BADLY TRIMMED

Thrown into action here on grass courts and virtually at a moment's notice, Bond went out in the first round, Ralston in the second and Osuna and Edlefsen in the third. The field of 20 young Americans was trimmed to two by the time the round of 16 was reached.

McKinley lasted his way into the quarter-finals Friday with a typical mixture of good and indifferent shots against Jaidip Mukerjea of India, 6-3, 8-6, 6-3. The 22-year-old American has yet to drop a set in this tournament.

McKinley now meets Australia's Martin Mulligan, last year's defeated finalist, or British Davis Cupper Bobby Wilson in the scrap for a semifinal place.

Froehling still has to win his berth in the quarter-finals. He plays today against Roger Taylor, a 20-year-old Briton with a big serve but not long on experience. Mulligan and Wilson also play today.

GETTYSBURG LITTLE LEAGUE

The Lions strengthened their hold on first place by defeating the Gettysburg National Bank 4-2 Friday evening on the Little League diamond.

The Lions tallied three times in the top of the fifth inning to put the contest on ice. Dave James turned in an excellent pitching performance for the Lions to gain his third wni in five decisions. James, Meinhart and Fidler each collected a pair of hits for the winners.

Making his first appearance since early in the season, Dave White tossed a fine game for the Bankers, but was unable to get the clutch hitting. White sustained a leg injury earlier this year. The lass was his first in three decisions. Greg Redding and Bud Johnson each got two hits for the Bankers.

League officials has announced there will be three games scheduled next week. On Monday evening the Rotary and Glenn L. Bream will make up their postponed game of June 3. It was also decided to move the last two games of the season up to next week. Wednesday evening Glenn L. Bream will face the Moose and on Friday evening the Elks and Lions will tangle.

Lions	ab	r	h	o	a	e
Dick, rf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Shetter, 1b	3	0	1	3	0	0
James, p	3	1	2	0	1	0
Meinhart, ss	3	2	2	1	0	1
Waddell, cf	3	1	1	3	0	1
Culp, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0
Fidler, c	3	0	2	7	2	0
Sterner, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	1
Oyler, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musselman, lf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	28	4	9	18	5	4

Bank	ab	r	h	o	a	e
Toddes, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Shaffer, 3b	2	1	1	0	0	0
L. Johnson, 2b	3	1	1	0	1	0
G. Redding, ss	3	0	2	1	2	0
Shoemaker, c	3	0	0	10	0	0
E. Johnson, 1b	3	0	2	5	0	0
White, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Donmoyer, lf	2	0	0	1	0	0
D. Redding, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fissel, rf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	24	2	6	18	3	0

Score by innings:

Lions	000	130—4
Bank	100	001—2

3B—Shetter; 2B—Meinhart, Waddell, Fidler, Shaffer E. Johnson; ER—Lions 4, Bank 0; DP—Lions 1; HO—White 9, James 6; SO—White 10, James 6; BB—White 1, James 1.

Jo Ann Prentice May Cop Golf Title

BROOKVILLE, N.Y. (AP)—Jo Ann Prentice of Columbia, S.C., never has won a tournament on the ladies professional golfers tour, but today may be the day in the third and final round of the 54-hole Carvel Open.

Jo Ann fired a five-under-par 67 for a tournament record in Friday's second round at the Tam O'Shanter club to climb within two strokes of Judy Kimball of Sioux City, Iowa, the leader at 139. This was seven strokes better than her first round and another 34-33 probably would be enough to win her first tournament.

Jo Ann needed only 26 putts for her 67 as she posted six birdies to tie Marilynn Smith, Tequesta, Fla. for the runner-up spot at 141. Miss Smith, the first round leader, shot a 71 and missed a first place tie with Miss Kimball when she bogied the par 4 18th.

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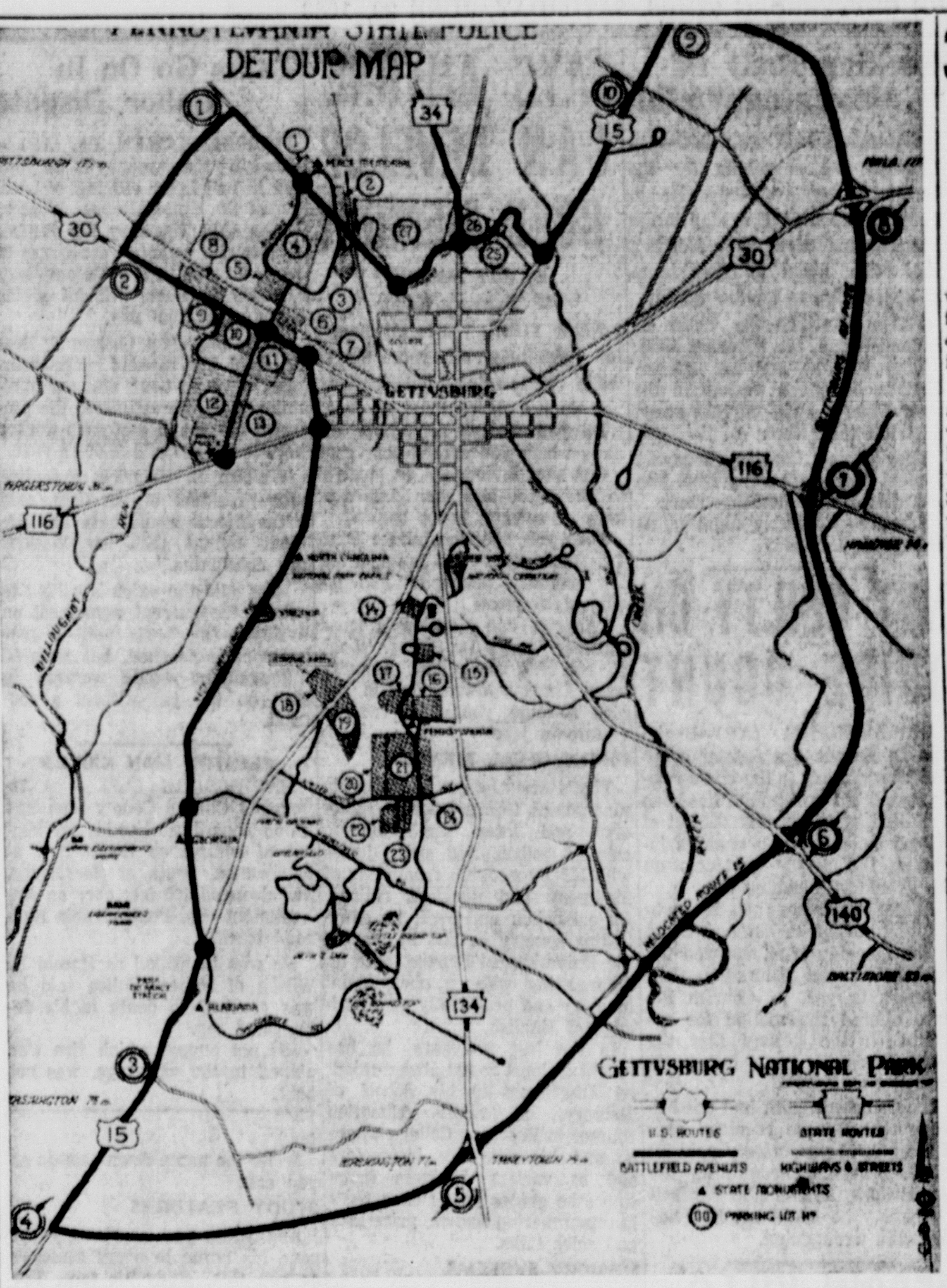
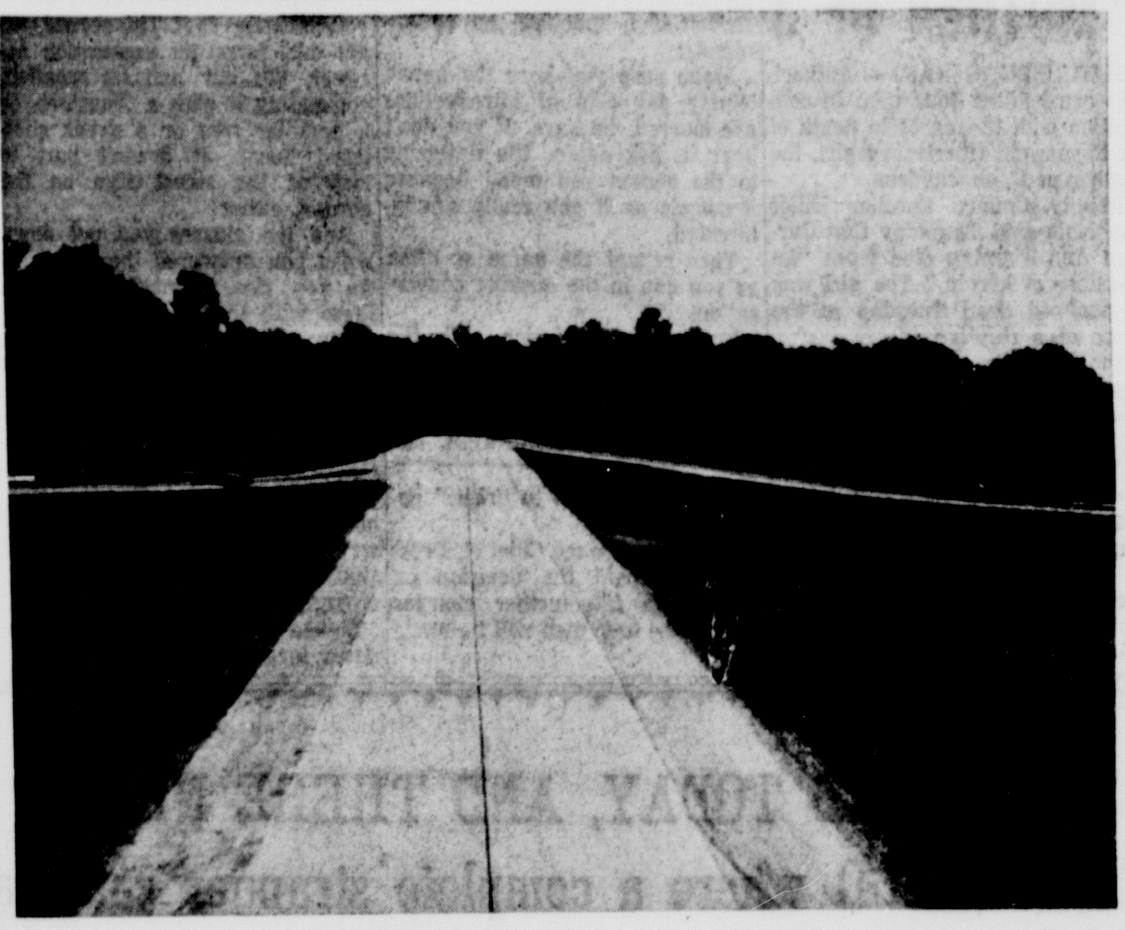


The Pennsylvania state police have issued the map above to show detour routes to be used around the center of Gettysburg on Tuesday to divert through traffic during the hours of the centennial parade.



The Rt. 15 bypass which was opened to traffic Friday ends in this woods on the Levi Spangler, R. 4, property about four miles north of here. Turnoffs link it with the old Rt. 15 at Schriver's Corners. The bypass will be extended at some time in the future from this point to connect with the south end of the York Springs bypass. (Times photo)

TRAILER BUFF RALLY DRAWS HUGE CARAVAN

By GEORGE MOSES

BEMIDJI, Minn. (AP)—If you haven't been a trailer buff, the goings-on in this Northern Minnesota resort community these days take some study.

A city of shiny aluminum trailers has sprouted suddenly among the lakes and the pines. Its sponsors call it the largest single gathering of trailers ever assembled. Two thousand trailers, as alike as bugs, and 7,000 persons have been predicted. The way they clogged the highways leading to Bemidji, that number may be topped.

What are they doing here, crowded together like army tents, besides enjoying the Northern Minnesota vacationland?

MUCH VISITING

For one thing, they're visiting with a vengeance and renewing old friendships made in other trailer camps. The usual convention trappings are on the week-long agenda, but they seem secondary.

Wearing the blue beret that is one of the camp trademarks, pipe smoking Elvis Fritz of Beaumont, Tex., explained it.

Fritz said he and his wife had always "sort of envied a private railroad car. Now we have one, only it's more versatile."

The Bemidji Rally, as it's called, "pulls us like a magnet. We meet the most wonderful people in this life."

The annual rally was the commercial inspiration a few years ago of a California trailermaker, Wally Byam. To be eligible for his Caravan Club, as he called it, you had to own one of his trailers. Owners of other brands just don't belong.

The annual rally has grown into an event run with an efficiency that would make an Army commander jealous.

Motorized guides whisk each arrival off the highway and into his spot on one of the temporary streets. Families with pets go to one area. Persons with disabilities that might require special help are directed to another. Some state groups stay together.

At a permanent building in the hub of the trailer city at the county fairgrounds crews list each arrival alphebetically on a huge bulletin board, assigning each trailer a number. Nearby a huge chart shows just where that trailer is spotted.

You can go to the board, see if your friends have checked in, where they were, and set out to visit them, carrying your own light folding chairs so you'll have something to sit on.

Workers Vote To Join Union

CLIFTON HEIGHTS, Pa. (AP)—The 640 production and maintenance employes of Clifton Precision Products Co. IInc., have voted to join the International Union of Electrical Workers, an affiliate of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, according to Elmer Chatak, area coordinator for the IUD.

The election was conducted Wednesday by the National Labor Relations Board.

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30,000 ARE EXPECTED TO SEE GRID TILT

By MARVIN R. PIKE

BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP) — The weather could be an important factor in determining the winner of tonight's third annual All-America football game.

If it continues hot and humid as it has been all week—and the weatherman says it might—fellows like Mississippi's Jim Dunaway, a 270-pounder, and Michigan State's Dave Behrman, a 265-pounder, might find themselves a lot lighter before the game's end. Heat and exercise often result in weight loss.

The forecast calls for warm and humid weather again today, with a high temperature of about 90. Afternoon or evening thundershowers also were predicted.

EXPECT 30,000

Approximately 30,000 fans were expected to watch the East, coached by Wisconsin's Milt Bruhn, and the West, coached by Southern California's John McKay, battle in War Memorial Stadium.

The West won the first game in 1961, 30-20, and the East captured last year's, 13-7.

Both coaches have picked their own quarterback to call signals. McKay will go with Bill Nelsen and Bruhn with Ron Vanderkelen. Both hooked up in a Rose Bowl passing duel last New Year's Day, with Nelsen and his fellow Trojans emerging victorious over the Badgers.

Kickoff is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. EST. The game will be televised nationally by ABC, beginning at 9 p.m. EST.

2 YORK MEN WIN TITLES WITH WEIGHTS

HARRISBURG (AP)—The last three champions and a "Mr. America" will be crowned today as the U.S. National AAU weightlifting Championships comes to a close.

Four titleholders were crowned Friday in the opening day of the two-day competition at the Zembo Mosque.

Up for grabs today are the championships in the Middleweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight divisions.

"MR. AMERICA"

One of 35 muscular entries will be named "Mr America" following the heavyweight competition.

Two defending champions and two Japanese entries made off with the titles Friday.

Bill March, York, Pa., won his third consecutive championship in the mid-heavyweight bracket with a total lift of 1,000 pounds.

Another York man, schoolteacher Tony Garcy, successfully retained his lightweight title with an 805-pound hoist.

The two Japanese weightlifters who outclassed this country's best were Shiro Ichinoseki and Yosinobu Miyake.

Ichinoseki won the honors in the bantamweight class with a total lift of 700 pounds. Miyake captured the featherweight title with an 800-pound total.

Another Wing 2 Success Reported

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP)—The third straight successful launching of an early Wing 2 model of the Minuteman missile has opened the way for the first test firing of what the Air Force terms the "all-up" Wing 2 missile.

The early model propelled an instrumented nose cone more than 4,000 miles Thursday night after darting out of an underground launching pit. The intercontinental range missile tested many components designed for the all-up Wing 2, which is being developed for greater range, payload and accuracy than the operational Wing 1 Minuteman.

Home Run Baker Dies On Friday

TRAPPE, Md. (AP) — John Franklin (Home Run) Baker, whose batting exploits of half a century ago won him a place in baseball's Hall of Fame, died Friday at his home.

The 77-year-old former star of the Philadelphia Athletics and New York Yankees suffered a stroke about two weeks ago.

Baker won his nickname in the 1911 World Series, when he won the second game for the Athletics with a two-run, six-inning homer off Rube Marquard of the New York Giants and tied the score at 1-1 in the ninth inning of the third game with a homer off Christy Mathewson.

TRAFFIC JAM IN GOLF PLAY AT CLEVELAND

By FRITZ HOWELL
Associated Press Sports Writer

CLEVELAND (AP)—The $110,000 Cleveland Open Golf Tournament featured a traffic jam today with 75 survivors of the first two rounds packed within eight strokes of each other.

PGA officials said it is the tightest concentration of talent in years, and they've arranged an 18-hole Monday playoff instead of a sudden-death climax if a 72-hole deadlock occurs.

The red-hot field short-circuited Beechmont County Club's par 71 plant through the first 36 holes of the four-day chase, and 51 hit the halfway mark under the card. Scores of 143, one over, were necessary to survive the cutoff.

TWO LEAD PACK

Heading the pack with 135 after rounds of 66 and 69 were 40-year-old Bo Wininger, Oklahoma's big game hunter; 27-year-old Gary Player, who comes from South Africa, where Wininger shoots his lions and such; and 26-year-old Tommy Aaron of Gainesville, Ga. 1958 national amateur finalist.

Masters champion Jack Nicklaus, who described his par of 68 rounds as "just fair," was wrapped in a four-way tie at 136 with Tony Lema, the year's fourth ranking money winner; Jim Ferree, who had eight birdies Friday and missed a tie for the top by bogeying the 18th; and Bob Goalby, who admitted, "I've had a hot putter since the third hole of the tournament."

Veteran Sam Snead and first-round co-leader Bill Eggers were tied at 137 with Rod Funseth of Spokane and Don January. They were a stroke up on a five-way jam which included U.S. Open champion Julius Boros and Mason Rudolph. The latter had six consecutive birdies Friday.

Arnold Palmer was in position to make one of his famous stretch drives, but he had a lot of company at 139, where 11 are bracketed.

RCA Workers Give Union Strike OK

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Members of the Association of Scientists and Professional Engineering Personnel, representing 1,600 workers at RCA plants in Camden and Moorestown, N.J., have voted to give the union's executive board power to call a strike.

Philip F Stokes, president of the union, said there has been no progress toward a settlement of what he termed the basic issues of seniority, layoffs and violations of the bargaining agreement. The union is also seeking a 10 per cent wage increase.

LOCAL WOMEN GAIN WINS IN GOLF TOURNEY

Seven women from the Gettysburg Country Club were among the participants of the one-day Central Pennsylvania Women's Golf Association tournament held Friday at the Carlisle Country Club. Mrs. Forney P. George of the host club announced that nine of the member clubs sent entries to the tourney.

Mrs. Thomas Cline and Mrs. Robert Davies of the local club were among the day's victors. Mrs. Cline turned in a low gross of 90 to capture the Class B title. Mrs. Davies, entered in the Class A division, tied for second in low gross with an 83, but was declared the runner-up when the tie was broken by matching cards. Mrs. E. A. Towne, West Shore Club, had to settle for third.

Mrs. John C. Dunn, president of the CPWGA, presented the trophies to the following winners:

TROPHY WINNERS

Class A: Low gross, Mrs. C. H. Konhaus, West Shore, 80; second, Mrs. Robert Davies, Gettysburg, 83; low net, Mrs. Edward Friedman, Blue Ridge, 66; second, Mrs. W. R. Jobe, Colonial, 69.

Class B: Low gross, Mrs. Thomas Cline, Gettysburg, 90; second, Mrs. Joseph Harkness, Harrisburg, 92; low net, Mrs. Douglas Rankin, Carlisle, 71; second, Mrs. James Early, West Shore.

Class C: Low gross, Mrs. Miles Gibbons, West Shore, 96; second, Mrs. C. Hull, West Shore, 97; low net, Mrs. R. Curanzy, Hershey, 72; second, Mrs. Robert Strayer, Carlisle, 72.

Those from the Gettysburg club who entered the tourney were Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Cline, Mrs. Rod Munday, Mrs. Glenn L. Bream, Mrs. G. Donald Wickerham, Mrs. Ray Drum and Mrs. P. J. McGlynn.

IRISH LIONIZE KENNEDY LIKE LONG LOST SON

By PATRICK J. MASSEY

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP)—With a quick swing around the rugged West of Ireland, President Kennedy today winds up his visit to the ancestral land that lionized him like a long lost son. Then he flies to England to press plans for an allied nuclear fleet.

Kennedy closes his three-day triumphal tour of Ireland with visits to Shannon, Limerick and the shores of Galway Bay before heading for a quiet reception in southern England and talks with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

The Irish never had such a visitor, the great grandson of a poor emigrant who made good in most staggering fashion. The torrent of acclamation has kept Kennedy's Secret Service guards ever on the hop-from homespun get-togethers life the family party at his Dunganstown ancestral home to the glitter of ceremonies in Dublin Castle and Ireland's Parliament.

RESOUNDING PLEDGE

Kennedy issued a resounding pledge in the Irish Parliament Friday in support of a proposal Ireland first sponsored in the United Nations—to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. Disarmament is also high on the Kennedy-Macmillan agenda.

The President flies from Sannon to Gatwick Air0ort in southern England where he will be met by Macmillan and other dignitaries and an honor guard of the Royal Air Force. A 15-minute helicopter ride will take Kennedy and Macmillan to the prime minister's home at Birch Grove, 37 miles outside London.

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SAYS MINES BUREAU IS "COWARDLY"

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charging that the Bureau of Mines has become weak and cowardly because of "immersion . into the cesspool of United Mine Workers union politics,' a retired bureau official has pledged to work to carry this message to the public.

And the retired official, E. W. Pehrson, 67, has also charged that the truth about Communist mineral development has been withheld from the public.

Pehrson, who retired last Monday as director of the bureau's division of foreign activities, outlined his criticism of the bureau in a memorandum left for his friends in the bureau and elsewhere in government.

LEFT FOR EUROPE

Former colleagues in the bureau made a copy available to The Associated Press.

Pehrson, who had been with the bureau since 1928, left Tuesday to spend the summer in Europe, according to his former office.

There was no immediate reaction from the bureau or its parent department, Interior, to Pehrson's sharp criticism

TO TELL PUBLIC

He said, in part:

"I should be less than forthright if I did not give you a hint as to my future plans.

"In the years ahead I propose to devote a substantial part of my energy and meager talents to acquainting the general public and members of Congress with the weaknesses that exist in current government administration of mineral affairs and the formulation of national mineral policy. At an appropriate time there will be an announcement as to how this is to take place.

CENSORSHIP IMPOSED

"Others and I have resented the immersion of the Bureau of Mines into the cesspool of United Mine Workers' union politics. Since then bureau leadership has been weak and bureau action on vital policy matters has been cowardly. Intellectual integrity has been subverted to opportunism.

"Censorship has been imposed on the true facts regarding growing mineral strength in the Communist countries.

"Departmental actions on matters of vital concern to our country's future and in which I have a deep interest have been anathema. The current swindle in the name of 'coal research' is an example."

Vice President's Daughter Engaged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's 19-year-old daughter, Lynda Bird, is engaged to a 22-year-old Navy ensign.

Her engagement to Bernard Rosenbach, a tall, handsome Texan, came to light Wednesday night when she showed up with an engagemnt ring at a home-from college party given by the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson.

Family friends said Rosenbach, on leave from the destroyer Jonas Ingram at Mayport, Fla., put the ring on Lynda Byrd's finger Wednesday No formal announcement was made since no date for a wedding has been set.

Rosenbach is from Comfort, Tex., about 50 miles from the Johnson ranch, and has known Lynda Bird for several years.

15,190 FATALS SET NEW MARK

CHICAGO (AP) — The National Safety Council reported today that motor vehicle fatalities numbered 15,190 in the January-May period this year—a record for the first five months of any year.

"While the number of deaths increased 6 per cent in the five months," the council reported, "the amount of travel increased only 4 per cent The resulting death rate for the period was 4.8 fatalities per 100 million miles, up 2 per cent."

May's toll of 3,650 soared 13 per cent above the tally in May 1962.

Increases have been marked up in 17 of the last 19 months.

Deaths averaged 100 per day between Jan. 1 and May 31.

Last year, when motor vehicle fatalities surged to a record 40,900, the heaviest losses of life were in June, July and August.

The council was asked the reasons for the upward trend.

Big numerical factors have been the steady increases in the number of motor vehicles and the miles they roll up on the streets and roads.

GABBY SENATE FACES MOVE TO CUT ORATORY

WASHINGTONS(AP)—There's a move afoot to stop all the talk, talk, talk in the Senate.

The chance of success? "Ha, Ha, Ha," hoots Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen a man of many golden words. "And I might add, Ho, Ho, Ho."

The senator understands the situation. The problem is that there's no rule requiring senators to stick to the point during debate.

Because the subject of the day is foreign aid, for instance, doesn't bar a Senator from chiming in with a harangue on the price of peaches. The other day, Sen. Paul Douglas, D-Ill., had to wait two hours to get in a word for the administration's area redevelopment bill even though the bill was pending business.

Thus some fear Senate debates have collapsed into a series of interruptions

SIGNS PETITION

Thirty-one senators of both parties, feeling it time to do something about it, have signed a resolution calling for a "Rule of germaneness."

Many of them paraded before the rules committee Thursday to argue their case

The proposed rule, of which Sen. John O. Pastore, D-R.I., is one of the chief sponsors, would reserve four hours a day to debate that sticks to the issue.

Sen. Gordon Allott, R-Colo., noted that adjournments were getting later each year and said perhaps the rule should be given a one year trial.

Dirksen said a rule curbing orators would be adopted only "over my dead body."

A senator's right to say what he pleases is, declared Dirksen, "the one weapon which the minority has to protect itself."

COOKED CROW

MOSES LAKE, Wash (AP)—
A careless crow
With nowhere to go
Perched on a wire and
Started a fire,
That blackened, alas,
Fifty acres of grass.
When it touched a transformer
The climate turned warmer;
By firemen (overheated)
The blaze was defeated;
And they found when they looked
The crow had been cooked.

Says Cuban Sugar Crop Is In Peril

HAVANA (AP)—The newspaper Hoy reports the entire Cuban sugar crop is menaced.

It said Thursday no more than 158,400 acres would be planted by June 30, only 39 per cent of the normal acreage

Hoy blamed the "slow use of new systems which means difficulties for the plans developed by the party and revolutionary government."

RED LEADERS SUMMONED TO EAST BERLIN

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

BERLIN (AP)—Soviet Premier Khrushchev arrives in East Berlin today for a surprise summit meeting with leaders of other Soviet bloc countries.

Following Khrushchev into Berlin were Polish party chief Wladyslaw Gomulka and Czechoslovak President Antonin Novotny.

Other satellite leaders are expected to assemble in East Berlin by Sunday, the 70th birthday of East German Communist party boss Walter Ulbricht.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Ulbricht's birthday is the official pretext for the gathering. But it is the first time Khrushchev has left home to attend a birthday party for a satellite leader, and Western officials in Berlin are convinced there is much more to the trip than that.

The announcement that Gomulka and Novotny also were coming produced a revision of earlier Western speculation that Khrushchev's visit was mainly a propaganda move intended to blunt the impact of President Kennedy's jubilant reception in West Berlin two days ago.

RED PARTIES MEET

The Soviet and Chinese Communist parties open talks in Moscow July 5 on their bitter dispute over the policy the Communist countries should pursue in their relations with the rest of the world. Red Chinese leaders have marshaled public support for their stand in recent meetings with their North Vietnamese and North Korean allies. The Berlin meeting could produce new endorsements of Khrushchev's position from his major European allies.

MAY RENEW DEMANDS

Some Western officials suspect the Communist leaders may take the occasion to renew demands for a German peace treaty. This Soviet device for threatening the allied position in West Berlin was put on ice last year and barely has ben mentioned in recent months.

Slogans and placards put up in East Berlin for the visitors gave no hint, however, that a revival of the peace treaty demand was in the offing.

The slogans praised German-Soviet friendship and "our great friend Nikita Khrushchev." They also contained such soothing sentiments as "every good deed for socialism helps to preserve world peace."

LIVELY DUTCH DAYS FAIR TO BEGIN TODAY

KUTZTOWN, Pa. (AP) — The Pennsylvania Dutch know how to keep the Fourth of July week gay and instructive much as the reborn Scrooge knew how to keep Christmas.

From today through July 6 the Dutch country will be host to a good chunk of the nation's population, with some Canadian callers to boot.

Last year the fair drew more than 176,000 persons, and the sponsors said that if any state was unrepresented they hadn't detected it.

VARIED FOLKWAYS

Pennsylvania Dutch folkways in all their variety will be demonstrated on the 35-acre fairground, which accommodates many, many times over the number of people who live in Kutztown itself, a quiet college community of perhaps 4,000.

More than a thousand farm people, members of both the Plain and Gay Dutch sects, will demonstrate their colorful arts and crafts, many of them handed down from colonial days. In the housewife's department, the entire range of what a woman has to do in and around home will be illustrated — and not with these fancy new gadgets, either. Here one may see soap-boiling, cooking in outdoor ovens, the making of apple butter, quilting bees and rag carpet parties.

PAGEANTS, DISPLAYS

The farmer's life will be depicted in rustic pageants, livestock displays, and continual demonstrations, among them thatching barn roofs, splitting rails for fences, grinding apples for making cider in eighteenth century presses, and broom and basket making.

For children there will be rides in Conestoga wagons, Amish buggies and hay wagons, and a miscellany of games little known among small fry generally today.

Best of all, to many, is the way the Pennsylvania Dutch cater to the appetite. Women and girls from miles around concentrate throughout the festival on serving visitors with the kinds of food which equate the Dutch country's food with good and abundant eating.

Lady Jurors Shed Jewelry In Heat

PITTSBURGH (AP)—It got hot and stuffy in a court room Thursday so a woman judge suggested that the men jurors remove their coats and jackets.

Turning to the women, she told them to take off their earrings, necklaces, bracelets and any other jewelry, adding:

"They refer to these items as 'ice' sometimes, but sometimes they get pretty warm."

Milwaukee is the only National League team having two working agreements with Class AAA teams. The Braves work with Denver in the Pacific Coast Leagu and Toronto in the International League.

Will Use Jet To Follow Eclipse

WASHINGTON (AP) — An astronaut and a female astronomer will participate in a study of the sun during a total eclipse July 20, streaking across Canada by jet plane in the wake of the moon's shadow.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that in addition to the astronaut, as yet unpicked, and the astronomer, Dr. Jocelyn R. Gill, two researchers from the Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, Calif., will be aboard.

LODGE TAKES NEW JOB AS AMBASSADOR

By BARRY SCHWEID

WASHINGTON (AP) — Let no one doubt that politics makes strange bedfellows: Henry Cabot Lodge is going to work for John F. Kennedy.

A family rivalry that dates back 47 years has been stored in the attic with announcement by the President Thursday that he has picked Lodge as ambassador to South Viet Nam.

Eleven years ago Kennedy vaulted into national prominence by taking Lodge's Senate seat. Three years ago they were exchanging political pot shots; Kennedy as the Democratic candidate for president, Lodge as the GOP's vice presidential choice.

A year ago, the battling branched farther out on the family tree as the President's youngest brother, Edward, defeated Lodge's son, George, for the same Senate seat from Massachusetts.

The feuding and fussing between the Lodges and the Kennedy clan began in 1916 when Lodge's aristocratic grandfather and namesake, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, beat back the challenge of John F. Fitzgerald, Kennedy's maternal grandfather

Although he bears the same name and party label as his grandfather, Henry Cabot Lodge is cut from entirely different political cloth. The elder Lodge was an isolationist and a conservative: the younger is international-minded and a member of the GOP's liberal wing.

61 ON WEDNESDAY

Lodge has been a general consultant to Time, Inc., and has served as director general of the Atlantic Institute, a private organization dedicated to strengthening democracy in Western Europe.

Lodge will be 61 Wednesday. He and his wife, the former Emily Esther Sears, have two sons, George Cabot and Henry Sears.

GREAT BIBLE STORY SERIES IN ABC PLANS

By CYNTHIA LOWRY

NEW YORK (AP) — ABC and a major Hollywood studio are planning an important series of programs for the 1963-64 season. MGM announced the series as "Great Stories from the Bible." ABC very disturbed is issued a correction(The real title, it said, will be "Great Bible Stories."

A special Nielsen report estimates that more than 45 million homes had their television sets tuned to th coverage of L. Gordon Cooper's space flight. That works out to about 9 out of 10 homes, and was the report says, the largest audience ever tuned in to an event.

NBC's "Mystery Theater" won't be quite as fresh a series as might seem. Eight of the 15 programs which replace Perry Como for the summer will be ruruns.

Recommended weekend viewing:

Tonight — "Lucy-Desi Shows," CBS, 7:30-8:30 p.m. EDT—Reruns of comedy specials from other seasons.

Sunday—"Opning Night," NBC, 10-11 p.m. — Documentary shot during rehearsals of an off-Broadway show.

The adult Atlantic mackerel would suffocate if it stopped swimming, since its requries a continuous flow of water to keep its blood supplied with sufficient oxygen.

CRITICS HIT NEW TRAFFIC SAFETY PLAN

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce has criticised the state's new traffic safety program and has asked Gov. Scranton to "personally intervene and persuade the Bureau of Highways not to modify or weaken the present driver license suspension schedule."

A resolution adopted Thursday by the chamber said the new program, which goes into effect Monday, is "an indulgence in breaking the law and a license to kill and maim on the highways."

The new safety program, announced by State Traffic Safety Commissioner Harry Brainerd, increases penalties for very high speed driving, but calls for issuance of a warning for a first offender caught driving up to 15 miles an hour over the speed limit.

The resolution called upon Gov. Scranton to oppose the first-offense warning provision, but mentioned no other part of the program.

Under the old program, a motorist lost his license for one month if caught driving 11 to 15 miles over the limit on his first offense.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

Public Sale

Monday, July 1, At 6:30 P.M.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence, one mile north of Clear Springs, the following:

Livestock

10 young Holstein milk cows (certified and accredited), four heifers.

Equipment, Etc.

Electric cream separator; Surge electric hot water heater; 2 Surge milker units and compressor; milk cans and pails; four-can milk cooler; chicken feeders and nests.

LYMAN NESTER
Dillsburg R. 1, Pa.

WANTED
CHERRY PICKERS
Starting Monday, July 1
GOOD PICKING
First Week Will Be Picking
on
Monday, Wednesday and Friday
July 1, 3, 5
Second Week Every Day
Picking Will Last Approximately
Four Weeks
All Children Under 14 Must Be
Accompanied by Parents

THOMAS O. OYLER
Phone 677-8168 R. 3, Gettysburg, Pa.

Cherry Pickers
WANTED
No Previous Experience Necessary
Age 14 Unless Accompanied by Parents
STARTING FRIDAY, JULY 5

- **AT SUNSET ORCHARDS**
  (Bus Leaves New Oxford at 6:15 A.M.)
- **AT BLUE RIBBON**
  (Bus Leaves Littlestown at 6:15 A.M.; Hotel Gettysburg at 6:45 A.M.)
- **STARTING MONDAY, JULY 8**

AT CHERRY BLOSSOM
No Transportation Provided

RASPBERRY PICKERS NEEDED
STARTING JULY 1
at Pine Ridge Farm (North of Bendersville) Phone 677-8363

Please Submit Your Social Security
Number When Registering the First Day

MUSSELMAN DIVISION
OF PET MILK CO.
Phone 677-7111 Biglerville, Pa.

DITZLER'S RESTAURANT
Biglerville Pennsylvania
WILL BE
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24 HOURS A DAY
FROM SATURDAY, JUNE 29
to
SATURDAY, JULY 6

COMPARE
OUR CAR PRICES!

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS
NO MONEY DOWN

1958	Plymouth Belvedere 2-dr. Hardtop, Power Steering, R&H	$495
1955	Chrysler New Yorker 2-dr. Hardtop, Power Steering, R&H	$395
1955	Ford V-8, Straight Shift, Station Wagon. R&H	$295
1960	Falcon 2-dr., R&H. Very clean	$1,095
1958	Ford Convertible, R&H	$495

HILLY RIFE'S
USED CARS
Lincolnway West
Dial MA 4-2030 New Oxford, Pa.

BICENTENNIAL MUSIC SALE

WE'RE CELEBRATING HANOVER'S 200TH BIRTHDAY. JOIN THE FUN AND SAVE A BUNDLE DURING THIS BIG EVENT

Here's a Partial Listing!

NEW PIANO SPECIALS!

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Kimball Whitney Console, walnut finish, 10-yr. guarantee	825.00	639.00
Kimball Whitney Spinet, mahogany finish, full keyboard	625.00	525.00
Kimball Whitney Spinet, fawn mahogany, full keyboard	575.00	495.00
Kimball French Provincial Spinet, cherry wood	825.00	669.00
Kimball Newport Spinet, mahogany, cherry, walnut, light oak	775.00	625.00
Kimball Greenbriar Spinet, walnut or cherry	775.00	625.00
Kimball Mayflower Console, colonial cherry	1,042.00	850.00
Kimball Holiday Console, walnut	895.00	730.00
Cable-Nelson Console, walnut	835.00	725.00
Henry F. Miller, colonial maple	650.00	515.00

USED PIANO SPECIALS!

Hobart M. Cable 5-foot Grand, reconditioned, mahogany		695.00
Rudolph Player Piano, neat and low, Ebony		495.00
Melltona Upright Player, reconditioned		295.00
Weser Mirror Upright	395.00	250.00
Mahogany Mirror Upright, used	265.00	195.00
Upright Practice Pianos, good selection	from	20.00

DEMONSTRATORS—NEW ORGANS—RENTAL RETURNS

Kimball "400" Spinet, transistorized, 2 manuals	1,475.00	1,350.00
Lowrey Coronation Console with chimes, walnut	3,145.00	2,650.00
Lowrey Heritage Spinet with chimes, walnut	1,535.00	1,395.00
Lowrey Holiday De Luxe Spinet, stereo, walnut	1,055.00	950.00
Lowrey Starlet, 2 manual Spinet, mahogany		535.00
Musichord De Luxe Chord Organ, steel reeds	395.00	329.00

GUARANTEED—USED ORGANS—GOOD SELECTION

Lowrey Heritage Spinet with chimes, walnut	1,275.00	1,195.00
Lowrey Heritage Spinet, percussion, mahogany	1,250.00	1,150.00
Lowrey Lincolnwood Spinet, A-1 condition, mahogany	1,195.00	1,050.00
Hammond Chord Organ, brown, sells new at $995	495.00	395.00
Thomas Single Manual Spinet, mahogany	325.00	169.00
Chord Organs	from	59.00

GUITARS—BANJOS—MANDOLINS—AMPLIFIERS—UKES

Gibson "Les Paul" Guitar, used	150.00	99.95
Tempo Electric Bass, used	119.50	88.88
Richards Student Guitars, new	30-40	19-29
Gibson's New "Fuzz Tone" Guitar Attachment	39.95	22.50
Gibson "Les Paul" Amplifier, used	125.00	88.50
Gibson Electric Amplifier, used	99.50	66.50
Harmony 5-string Banjo, used	65.95	28.95
Gibson Uke, new, a real steal!	61.00	44.45
Strad-o-Lin Mandolin, used	35.00	20.00
Gibson Mandolin, new	160.00	119.00
Gibson Mandolin, used	115.00	74.50

ACCORDIONS

Scandalli, 128 bass, new, includes case	365.00	245.00
Galanti, 120 bass, used, good condition	225.00	145.00

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, MONDAY UNTIL 9:00 P.M.
EASY TERMS—BANK FINANCING

MENCHEY MUSIC SERVICE
430 CARLISLE STREET HANOVER, PA.

Bells To Ring Across U.S. To Mark Independence Day

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — All across the country bells will peal on the Fourth of July in a new burst of enthusiasm for American style freedom.

But the most famous bell in the world, the very symbol of freedom, will be mute, as it has been since 1835.

It was then, legend has it, that the Liberty Bell, tolling for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, developed the crack which became one of the most talked about imperfections in history.

INSPIRED BY WRITERS

This year's bell-ringing splurge is inspired by Eric Hatch and Eric Sloane, New England writers steeped in the American heritage and eager to revive an Independence Day custom popular in the nation's early years.

Gov. Scranton, mindful of the strikingly large number of historic shrines in Pennsylvania, was among the first to call upon citizens to join in the let-freedom-ring celebrations.

Reports from other states indicate a reaction no less fervid.

The pity is, of course, that the Liberty Bell will be seen and not heard.

NEW DISAPPOINTMENT

Adding to the disappointment is the fact that even the Liberty Bell's stand-in—a hefty bell which was installed in 1876, one hundred years after the placement of the original—must remain silent.

That bell reposes in the tower of Independence Hall, and in recent months work crews have been reinforcing the tower for safety. The work is not far enough advanced to take chances on ringing the bell.

The Liberty Bell itself normally rests on the ground floor, at the base of the tower. But owing to the structural work being done on the tower and in other parts of Independence Hall as well, it was moved into the main hallway.

TO USE RECORDING

Whatever its setting, the Liberty Bell is touched by thousands of hands every month—and in the presence of so much awe there is no doubt that the bell has a mystique all its own—but no one ever is permitted to try to tempt tones from it.

With a slight shade of apology in his voice for something he couldn't possibly help, an official of the National Park Service, which has custody of Independence Hall and all it embraces, said that for want of something more historical, "We'll have to use a recording of bells ringing."

"Better that than nothing," he said. "We'd certainly not want to be left out of what's going to happen over the country on the Fourth of July."

RANG ON JULY 8

Historians serving the national park organization say we should not feel too badly over not hearing the authentic sound of the Liberty Bell, because there is no definite assurance that it rang on the original Fourth of July.

A widely accepted version is that it did not ring on the fourth because the Declaration of Independence was signed in executive session, and therefore the news was not proclaimed at once. There seems sound reason, however, for crediting the story that the bell was rung on July 8 when the declaration was read to the public for the first time outside the hall. After that, it was rung on various anniversaries, funereal occasions, and in salute to good news of great moment.

In World War II a British foundry, which avowedly cast the original in 1752, offered to recast the bell free as a gesture of Anglo-American friendship, but the City of Philadelphia, which had the final word, said no.

The city government said: "The people don't want the Liberty Bell changed. It is a symbol of 138,000,000 Americans, and we Philadelphians are only the custodians of the bell for the rest of the nation."

FLOOD WANTS FARLAND FIRED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Daniel J. Flood, D-Pa., has urged that two of the top U.S. representatives in Panama be removed.

Flood urged the removal of Joseph S. Farland as ambassador to the Central America country and the ouster of Maj. Gen. Robert J. Fleming Jr., head of the Panama Canal Organization.

In a prepared House speech Thursday, Flood said the ambassador "has outlived his usefulness and should be removed from that key post."

The Panama Canal Organization is the civil agency of the U.S. government in Panama. Flood said Fleming should be replaced as its head by a civilian "of business experience and administrative capacity."

In the speech, Flood also urged Congress to spell out exclusive U. S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone.

Flood is a frequent critic of U.S. policy in Panama. He said Farland and Fleming were partly responsible for the recent difficulties of this country with Panama.

He said adoption of a resolution now before the House Foreign Affairs Committee would clarify the questios of U.S sovereignty over th Canal Zone and end any uncertainty.

KENNEDY MADE CORK FREEMAN AT EIRE PORT

By PATRICK W. MASSEY

CORK, Ireland (AP)—President Kennedy was made a freeman of Cork Friday. He told a cheering crowd when he retires he will take great satisfaction "in not only being president of my own country but a freeman of this city."

Cork, Ireland's chief port and second city, staged a rousing welcome for the President. Packed into a hectic 75-minute schedule was a parade through the city, the ceremony making him a freeman and a reception by the city fathers.

It seemed as if all of Cork's 80,000 inhabitants had turned out to see and cheer the President.

OFF TO DUBLIN

A helicopter stood by to whisk Kennedy to Dublin for his address to the two hourses of parliament. After this there were ceremonies awarding the President honorary degrees from the National University and the University of Dublin and honorary freedom of the Irish capital.

The freedom of Wexford, New Ross, Galway and Limerick also have come or are coming Kennedy's way before his three-day Irish tour ends Saturday.

Under medieval custom, this gives the President first claim on a bed in the poorhouse in any of the six towns should he need it. This seems unlikely; his fortune recently was estimated at $10 million.

GUEST OF HONOR

The President was guest of honor Thursday night at a banquet given by President Eamon de Valera and Prime Minister Sean Lemass in Dublin.

Kennedy flies to Britain today for a 24-hour visit with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

The Macmillan government reportedly has decided against committing Britain for the time being to join the NATO fleet of nuclear-armed surface ships the Americans and the West Germans are proposing.

Informants outlining the Macmillan-Kennedy work program said Saturday evening will be devoted to impending nuclear test ban talks in Moscow and on Sunday morning they will dwell on American-British and NATO defense issued, including the NATO nuclear fleet project.

Seeking Body Of Drowning Victim

SELINSGROVE, Pa. (AP)—Authorities are searching for the body of a 12-year-old boy who apparently drowned Thursday in the Susquehanna River near McKee's Half Falls, about 10 miles south of Selinsgrove in Snyder County.

Police identified the victim as Samuel Barge, Mt. Pleasant Mills. They said he and his brother, Charles, 15, were wading in the river when a swift current swept them off their feet.

They quoted Charles as saying Samuel was swept away from him and disappeared under water.

A search Thursday night failed to recover the body.

NOT GUILTY ON BRIBE COUNT

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Benjamin D. Barone Jr., former confidential secretary in the city's Public Property Department, has been acquitted by a directed verdict of bribery and extortion charges involving the repair contracts on the Frankford elevated line.

Judge G. Thomas Gates, substituting in Quarter Sessions Court in the nine-day trial, ordered the directed verdict Thursday after Barone's lawyer, A. Charles Peruto, offered the motion for acquittal on the ground that the Commonwealth had failed to prove its charges.

The Commonwealth had tried to prove that Barone received part of the $10,000 purportedly paid by Eli G. Travis, contractor for the repair work. Travis had testified Wednesday he could not link Barone with wrongdoing.

HEROIN KILLS MOTHER OF 3

HARRISBURG (AP) — Authorities are holding four men in connection with the narcotic death of an 18-year-old Harrisburg girl, the mother of three children.

Deputy County Coroner Elliot Sauerteig said Thursday that Carolyn Ann Fleming died from "an overdose of heroin." The girl was pronounced dead Tuesday at the home of a relative.

The four men are being held on charges of violating the Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act and conspiracy to do an unlawful act.

They are Fred Douglas Anderson Jr., 25, and Napoleon Bonapart Davenport, 22, both of Harrisburg; Horace Norman Dawson, 29, Atlantic City, and Herbert Banks, 30, New York City.

The four, who were held in lieu of $10,000 bail left the victim at the relative's home to "rest," police said.

Harrisburg Police Chief N. Preston Price said the decision on whether to file further charges against the four men will be made later.

SAYS ANYONE CAN DEVELOP GOOD MEMORY

By JOY MILLER
AP Women's Editor

NEW YORK (AP)—Do names fall trippingly off your tongue while performing introductions, and do you never forget a face?

Do you always remember exactly where you parked your car?

Can you invariably go straight to where you laid your glasses or keys or sewing hours before?

Then you need no advice from Dr. Bruno Furst and Lotte, a fellow memory instructor and his wife of 35 years.

"Anyone can develop a good memory," says Dr. Furst. "Look at me. My very bad memory when I was a law student in Munich 50-some years ago was a classroom joke."

PHENOMENAL MEMORY

That's when he got interested in mnemonics (the science of memory) and later was able to astound judges and sway juries with his impeccable recounting of testimony and previous rulings. An outspoken anti-Nazi, he came to this country in 1938 by way of the University of Prague, with an unforgetting wife, a phenomenal memory and practically no knowledge of English.

In the last 20 years, he has taught at least 25,000 absent-minded Americans—in his School of Memory, at adult education courses in Brooklyn College where he and his wife are instructors and at various business firms where he guides young executives in remembering names, price lists and sales talks.

MEMORY SYSTEMS

He has numerous systems of memory, but for those who would just like to be able to remember the names of newcomers at the garden club meeting, he recommends:

Make sure you hear the name. Ninety per cent of introductions are slurred, he says. If you don't hear it, ask again. It's flattering to the person you meet, because it sounds as if you really are interested.

Then repeat the name as often as you can in the ensuing conversation.

Form an association with the name. Mr. Black, black hair. If there is no meaning find a substitute. Barlow: bar, barely, barley. (Using the same first letter.)

Write the name down as soon as you can.

STUDY FEATURES

And while you courteously append his name to every sentence as you talk, study his face. The biggest reason you can't remember a face is that you really don't look at it.

What about remembering where you park the car? The second you get out, form an association between the car and its location, connecting it with a drugstore, or a peculiar tree or a green shuttered house. It doesn't hurt to look at the street sign on the corner, either

And the glasses you put down when you answered the doorbell? As you rise, mentally associate them with the table or whenever you've laid them.

Furst has had few casualties with his students. But he remembers one young man who took to heart his admonition to look at people, then look away and try to form an impression. Te was doing his homework diligently on a subway train when the object of his study, a shapely young thing, crossed the aisle and slapped him.

Sighed Furst: "I'm sure he never forgot her."

Talks Go On In Labor Dispute

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa. (AP) — Accusing the company of bargaining in bad faith officials of Local 227 of the United Rubber Workers Union said Thursday Lee Rubber & Tire Co. wants to cut wages 25 per cent and to fire 600 employes now on furlough, without giving them separation pay.

Local president Charles T. Hess Jr. said the present wage averages $2.90 an hour with the minimum $2.43. He estimated the proposed cut would cost each worker between $2,000 and $3,000 a year.

William L. Heinrich, executive vice president of the firm, said management would have no comment except that "negotiations are continuing."

Hess said the union is willing to extend the current agreement on a day-to-day basis until a new contract is reached, but asserted management wants workers to stay on the job without a contract.

CLINTON MAN KILLED

HARRISBURG (AP) — A 72-year-old Clinton County man was killed Thursday when his car went out of control on Route 11-15 at Duncannon, south of Harrisburg, and dropped 150 feet over an embankment onto Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

He was identified as Harold E. Wilson of Hyner. Police said he was crushed to death in his demolished car.

His pet puppy, which also was pinned in the wreckage, was not hurt.

DEATHS

DETROIT (AP) — George M. Holley Sr., 86, automotive engineer who built his first car in 1898, did Thursday. Holley, born in Bradford, Pa., developed with his brother the historic "iron pot" carburetor which helped launch the early curved-dash Oldsmobile and the first Model T Ford.

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Mervin G. Neale, 70, president of the University of Idaho from 1930-37, died Wednesday.

Neale was dean of the school of education at the University of Missouri from 1923-30. He retired in 1955 after serving on the University of Minnesota faculty.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Maynard O. Williams, 74, a veteran of the National Geographic Society's foreign editorial staff, died Wednesday while on vacation in Istanbul, Turkey. Williams, a native of Montour Falls, N.Y., had lectured after retiring in 1953.

STEEL TARIFF CHANGE HAILED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. William S. Moorhead, D-Pa., has hailed the House passage of a bill to equalize the tariff on imported polished and unpolished stainless steel sheets. It would fix both rates at 14 per cent of value.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

Moorhead said Thursday a tariff loophole permitted foreign producers to flood the American market with polished steel and threaten the American industry, centered in the Pittsburgh area.

The tariff on unpolished steel sheets is 14 per cent of its value compared to 2.9 per cent on polished steel.

Moorhead said when this discrepancy was discovered, imports of polished stainless steel sheet and plates jumped nine fold between 1961 and 1962. Imports for the first five weeks of this year, he added, exceeded those for 1955 through 1961.

TO PLAN DEFENSE

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. Carl Sanders has named seven state officials to a planning committe to head a statewide emergency program in event of nuclear attack.

The group, known as the Emergency Resources Planning Committee, has powers to freeze and control prices and rents, administer emergency rationing and establish a program for effective state and local management of essential resources in case of disaster.

To determine fielding percentage divide the total putouts and assists by the total number of putouts, assists and errors.

SUSQUEHANNA BASIN PLAN IS PRESENTED

By VINCENT P. CAROCCI

HARRISBURG (AP)—A federal-tri-state committee completed its first formal public presentation today of plans to develop the Susquehanna River basin to its fullest economic capacity.

The plans were unveiled during a two-day sitting of the Susquehanna Basin Study Coordinating Committee, an agency composed of three state and seven federal government representatives.

The study is expected to take six years to complete and the cost is estimated at "several million dollars."

EXPLAINS PURPOSE

Pennsylvania Forests and Waters Secretary Maurice K. Goddard said Thursday that a "new economy" could result for the area after the study is completed and the plan is implemented.

"One thing we want to do is go beyond the immediate and anticipated needs and consider the growth potential," he said. "That's the real challenge. We can create a new economy in this basin by the proper selection of reservoirs for water supply and industrial use."

The purpose of the project is, in the words of Harry E. Schwarz of the U.S. Army Corps of En7gineers: ". . . to prepare a water resources development plan to provide optimum contribution to the economic and social well-being of the people, industry, business and social institutions of the basin."

British Rescue American Fliers

CAIRO (AP)—The British destroyer Agincourt has picked up all four crew members aboard an American Air Force amphibious plane that made a forced landing in the Red Sea, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman said the plane was an Air Force plane under contract to Philco Radio Corp., and all fliers aboard were American civilians.

Survivors were identified by the embassy as D.A. Van Epps, James Andrews, A.D. Hesko, and Michael Fleisher.

Reports in Aden said the men were "uninjured and in good spirits" when they were picked up after spending nearly 15 hours clinging to the plane.

A player's slugging percentage is determined by dividing the total of all safe hits by the total times at bat.

THERE IS NO PLACE IN THE WORLD TODAY, AND THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY PLACE IN THE WORLD where a complete stranger can learn so much about a battlefield in 30 minutes. If a tourist sees the new Electric Map he will want to come back to Gettysburg again and again and send his friends and send his neighbors.

THE NEW
ELECTRIC MAP

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MUSEUM

DOORS OPEN 8 A.M.
Final Showing
on the
NEW
ELECTRIC
MAP
Starts Each
EVENING AT 9 P.M.

World's Most Visited
Battlefield Museum

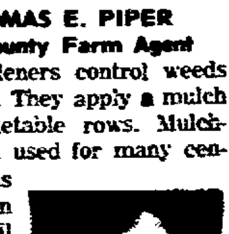
The New
"MAP"
AUDITORIUM
Accommodates 960
Spectators

8 Display Rooms
House the Nation's
Largest Civil War
Collection

FARM PAGE

Gardener Can Stop Weeds With Heavy Mulch Cover; Still Time To Add Crops

By THOMAS E. PIPER
Adams County Farm Agent



Many gardeners control weeds an easy way. They apply a mulch between vegetable rows. Mulching has been used for many centuries but has never been popular until recently. A good mulch practically eliminates the need for hoeing, cultivation, and irrigation.

Almost any material can be used for mulch, including straw, old hay, grass clippings, partly decayed leaves, ground corncobs, weathered sawdust, peanut hulls, etc. Place any of these materials between the rows after crops are up, and provide enough to keep weeds down. This usually means applying one to four inches of material, depending on its fineness.

CONSERVES MOISTURE

In addition to keeping weeds under control, mulch helps conserve soil moisture, and prevent a crust from forming on the surface of the soil.

Chemicals for weed control have no place in the home garden, because most all vegetables suffer injury from these materials. If you prefer to push cultivator and hoe, don't cultivate too deep, as this breaks tiny roots and may do more damage than good. Just "scratch" the surface enough to break the crust and cut off the tiny weeds.

Nitrogen is very important in producing good quality vegetable crops. For rapid growth, vegetables require an available supply of nitrogen in the soil during periods of development. Nitrogen deficiency results in retarded growth, pale color, and poor plant quality, followed by low production. In contrast, plants grown with plenty of nitrogen available make rapid growth and have a normal, deep green color.

On poorly drained soils, where the water remains on the surface, saturating it for six to eight hours, the yellowing of the leaves may not be due to nitrogen deficiency but could be cause by a lack of soil air.

AIDS SUPPLY

Applying nitrogen as a side dressing along the row using from 30 to 50 lb. to the acre depending on the crop helps supply nitrogen until the roots can again function normally. Applying nitrogen through the sprayer in foliar spray form gives immediate relief to plants until roots can supply the normal requirements.

Ammonium nitrate in pelleted form is recommended for most vegetable crops. Other forms of nitrogen may also be used depending on the soil's PH, kind of crop to which it is applied, and availability of the material.

Home gardeners can still plant many vegetables in July. By doing so you can keep your garden working full-time until frost. A midseason variety of sweet corn and green beans can be planted and you can still plant root crops, and leafy vegetables such as lettuce, kale, endive, spinach, cabbage, and Chinese cabbage.

Carrots will make a crop if planted soon. Seeds germinate slowly so the rows should be marked by mixing a few radish seeds with the carrots. Sprouting radishes will designate the rows and prevent damage when you run the wheel hoe through the garden. Don't sow too many radish seeds as markers or the carrots will have too much competition.

CABBAGE CROP

Chinese cabbage is a good fall crop for Pennsylvania, too. If it's harvested before freezing weather, it will kep a month or two in a vegetable cellar.

Endive and kale are excellent greens or salad ingredients. Tie endive leaves together in mid-October so the centers will bleach for several weeks. Kale can be left in the garden all winter if you protect it from rabbits; they appreciate its store of vitamins, too!

Barn Hay Drying, special circular 65, is the latest available information on recommended barn hay drying practices for Adams County. Prepared by Joseph A. McCurdy, extension agricultural engineer at the Pennsylvania State University, it serves as a guide to help farmers avoid losing as much as 35 per cent of their hay.

Subjects like field handling, equipment selection and design and recommendations for operating equipment are explained using photos, drawings and charts. Farmers who grow, dry, and use hay in their year round feeding program may obtain a copy of this Barn Hay Drying circular at the county agent's office.

MAYS AVERAGE LAGS BEHIND 1962 RECORD

By JACK HAND
Associated Press Sports Writer

NEW YORK (AP)—The Willie Mays figures are truly shocking. At the end of June with the All-Star team about to be selected, Willie is running far behind his 1962 pace.

Just look at the figures:

	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	Avg.
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Secretary Bull attributed success of the program to inspection and treatment, and to epidemiological studies on sources of infection. Inspectors visited every farm instead of relying on established lists of sheep growers.

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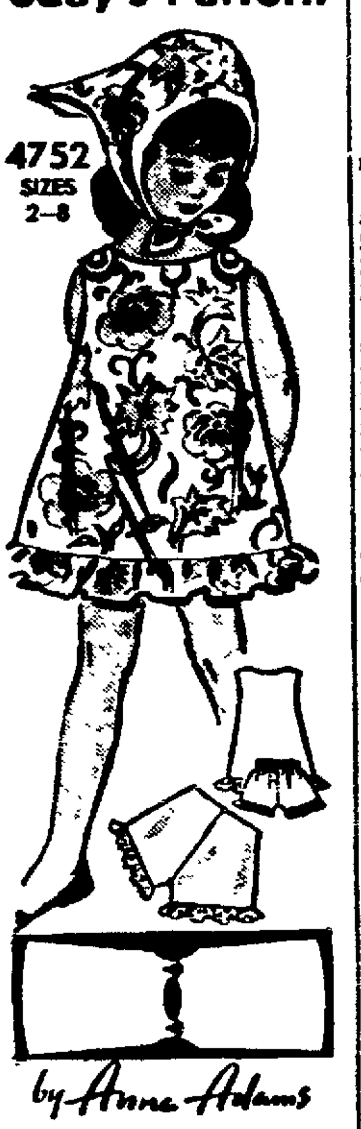

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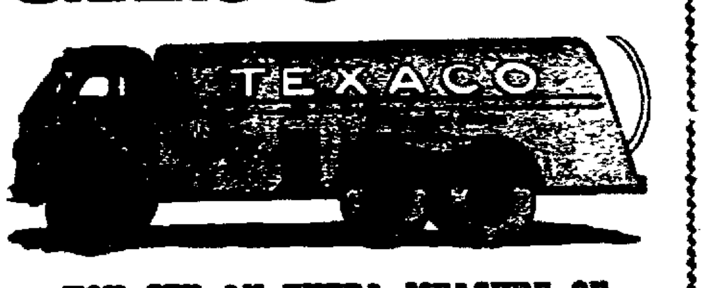

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FARM PAGE

Gardener Can Stop Weeds With Heavy Mulch Cover; Still Time To Add Crops

By THOMAS E. PIPER
Adams County Farm Agent

Many gardeners control weeds an easy way. They apply a mulch between vegetable rows. Mulching has been used for many centuries but has never been popular until recently. A good mulch practically eliminates the need for hoeing, cultivation, and irrigation.

Almost any material can be used for mulch, including straw, old hay, grass clippings, partly decayed leaves, ground corncobs, weathered sawdust, peanut hulls, etc. Place any of these materials between the rows after crops are up, and provide enough to keep weeds down. This usually means applying one to four inches of material, depending on its fineness.

CONSERVES MOISTURE

In addition to keeping weeds under control, mulch helps conserve soil moisture, and prevent a crust from forming on the surface of the soil.

Chemicals for weed control have no place in the home garden, because most all vegetables suffer injury from these materials. If you prefer to push cultivator and hoe, don't cultivate too deep, as this breaks tiny roots and may do more damage than good. Just "scratch" the surface enough to break the crust and cut off the tiny weeds.

Nitrogen is very important in producing good quality vegetable crops. For rapid growth, vegetables require an available supply of nitrogen in the soil during periods of development. Nitrogen deficiency results in retarded growth, pale color, and poor plant quality, followed by low production. In contrast, plants grown with plenty of nitrogen available make rapid growth and have a normal, deep green color.

On poorly drained soils, where the water remains on the surface, saturating it for six to eight hours, the yellowing of the leaves may not be due to nitrogen deficiency but could be cause by a lack of soil air.

AIDS SUPPLY

Applying nitrogen as a side dressing along the row using from 30 to 50 lb. to the acre depending on the crop helps supply nitrogen until the roots can again function normally. Applying nitrogen through the sprayer in foliar spray form gives immediate relief to plants until roots can supply the normal requirements.

Ammonium nitrate in pelleted form is recommended for most vegetable crops. Other forms of nitrogen may also be used depending on the soil's PH, kind of crop to which it is applied, and availability of the material.

Home gardeners can still plant many vegetables in July. By doing so you can keep your garden working full-time until frost. A midseason variety of sweet corn and green beans can be planted and you can still plant root crops, and leafy vegetables such as lettuce, kale, endive, spinach, cabbage, and Chinese cabbage.

Carrots will make a crop if planted soon. Seeds germinate slowly so the rows should be marked by mixing a few radish seeds with the carrots. Sprouting radishes will designate the rows and prevent damage when you run the wheel hoe through the garden. Don't sow too many radish seeds as markers or the carrots will have too much competition.

CABBAGE CROP

Chinese cabbage is a good fall crop for Pennsylvania, too. If it's harvested before freezing weather, it will keep a month or two in a vegetable cellar.

Endive and kale are excellent greens or salad ingredients. Tie endive leaves together in mid-October so the centers will bleach for several weeks. Kale can be left in the garden all winter if you protect it from rabbits; they appreciate its store of vitamins, too!

Barn Hay Drying, special circular 66, is the latest available information on recommended barn hay drying practices for Adams County. Prepared by Joseph A. McCurdy, extension agricultural engineer at the Pennsylvania State University, it serves as a guide to help farmers avoid losing as much as 35 per cent of their hay.

Subjects like field handling, equipment selection and design and recommendations for operating equipment are explained using photos, drawings and charts. Farmers who grow, dry, and use hay in their year round feeding program may obtain a copy of this Barn Hay Drying circular at the county agent's office.

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MAYS AVERAGE LAGS BEHIND 1962 RECORD

By JACK HAND
Associated Press Sports Writer

NEW YORK (AP)—The Willie Mays figures are truly shocking. At the end of June with the All-Star team about to be selected, Willie is running far behind his 1962 pace.

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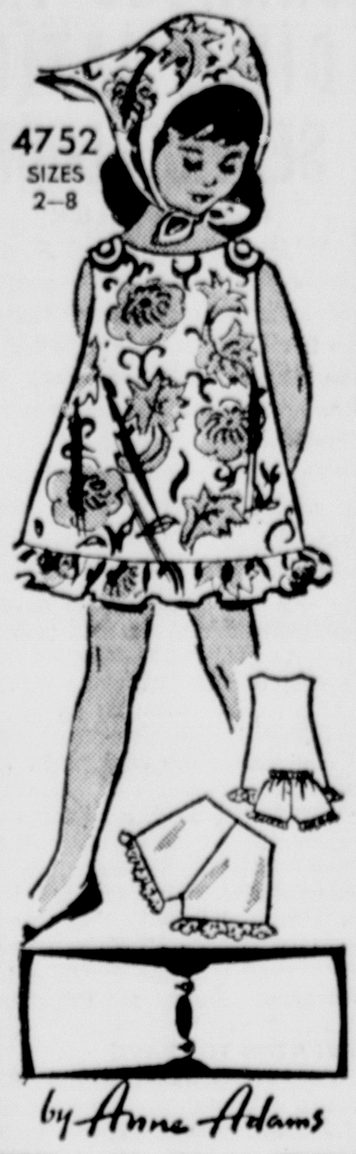

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Bells To Ring Across U.S. To Mark Independence Day

By RUSSELL LANDSTROM

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — All across the country bells will peal on the Fourth of July in a new burst of enthusiasm for American style freedom.

But the most famous bell in the world, the very symbol of freedom, will be mute, as it has been since 1835.

It was then, legend has it, that the Liberty Bell, tolling for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, developed the crack which became one of the most talked about imperfections in history.

INSPIRED BY WRITERS

This year's bell-ringing splurge is inspired by Eric Hatch and Eric Sloane, New England writers steeped in the American heritage and eager to revive an Independence Day custom popular in the nation's early years.

Gov. Scranton, mindful of the strikingly large number of historic shrines in Pennsylvania, was among the first to call upon citizens to join in the let-freedom-ring celebrations.

Reports from other states indicate a reaction no less fervid.

The pity is, of course, that the Liberty Bell will be seen and not heard.

NEW DISAPPOINTMENT

Adding to the disappointment is the fact that even the Liberty Bell's stand-in—a hefty bell which was installed in 1876, one hundred years after the placement of the original—must remain silent.

That bell reposes in the tower of Independence Hall, and in recent months work crews have been reinforcing the tower for safety. The work is not far enough advanced to take chances on ringing the bell.

The Liberty Bell itself normally rests on the ground floor, at the base of the tower. But owing to the structural work being done on the tower and in other parts of Independence Hall as well, it was moved into the main hallway.

TO USE RECORDING

Whatever its setting, the Liberty Bell is touched by thousands of hands every month—and in the presence of so much awe there is no doubt that the bell has a mystique all its own—but no one ever is permitted to try to tempt tones from it.

With a slight shade of apology in his voice for something he couldn't possibly help, an official of the National Park Service, which has custody of Independence Hall and all it embraces, said that for want of something more historical, "We'll have to use a recording of bells ringing."

"Better that than nothing," he said. "We'd certainly not want to be left out of what's going to happen over the country on the Fourth of July."

RANG ON JULY 8

Historians serving the national park organization say we should not feel too badly over not hearing the authentic sound of the Liberty Bell, because there is no definite assurance that it rang on the original Fourth of July.

A widely accepted version is that it did not ring on the fourth because the Declaration of Independence was signed in executive session, and therefore the news was not proclaimed at once. There seems sound reason, however, for crediting the story that the bell was rung on July 8 when the declaration was read to the public for the first time outside the hall. After that, it was rung on various anniversaries, funereal occasions, and in salute to good news of great moment.

In World War II a British foundry, which avowedly cast the original in 1752, offered to recast the bell free as a gesture of Anglo-American friendship, but the City of Philadelphia, which had the final word, said no.

The city government said: "The people don't want the Liberty Bell changed. It is a symbol of 138,000,000 Americans, and we Philadelphians are only the custodians of the bell for the rest of the nation."

FLOOD WANTS FARLAND FIRED

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Daniel J. Flood, D-Pa., has urged that two of the top U.S. representatives in Panama be removed.

Flood urged the removal of Joseph S. Farland as ambassador to the Central America country and the ouster of Maj. Gen. Robert J. Fleming Jr., head of the Panama Canal Organization.

In a prepared House speech Thursday, Flood said the ambassador "has outlived his usefulness and should be removed from that key post."

The Panama Canal Organization is the civil agency of the U.S. government in Panama. Flood said Fleming should be replaced as its head by a civilian "of business experience and administrative capacity."

In the speech, Flood also urged Congress to spell out exclusive U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone

Flood is a frequent critic of U.S. policy in Panama. He said Farland and Fleming were partly responsible for the recent difficulties of this country with Panama.

He said adoption of a resolution now before the House Foreign Affairs Committee would clarify the questios of U.S sovereignty over th Canal Zone and end any uncertainty.

KENNEDY MADE CORK FREEMAN AT EIRE PORT

By PATRICK W. MASSEY

CORK, Ireland (AP)—President Kennedy was made a freeman of Cork Friday. He told a cheering crowd when he retires he will take great satisfaction "in not only being president of my own country but a freeman of this city."

Cork, Ireland's chief port and second city, staged a rousing welcome for the President. Packed into a hectic 75-minute schedule was a parade through the city, the ceremony making him a freeman and a reception by the city fathers.

It seemed as if all of Cork's 80,000 inhabitants had turned out to see and cheer the President.

OFF TO DUBLIN

A helicopter stood by to whisk Kennedy to Dublin for his address to the two hourses of parliament. After this there were ceremonies awarding the President honorary degrees from the National University and the University of Dublin and honorary freedom of the Irish capital.

The freedom of Wexford, New Ross, Galway and Limerick also have come or are coming Kennedy's way before his three-day Irish tour ends Saturday.

Under medieval custom, this gives the President first claim on a bed in the poorhouse in any of the six towns should he need it. This seems unlikely; his fortune recently was estimated at $10 million.

GUEST OF HONOR

The President was guest of honor Thursday night at a banquet given by President Eamon de Valera and Prime Minister Sean Lemass in Dublin.

Kennedy flies to Britain today for a 24-hour visit with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

The Macmillan government reportedly has decided against committing Britain for the time being to join the NATO fleet of nuclear-armed surface ships the Americans and the West Germans are proposing.

Informants outlining the Macmillan-Kennedy work program said Saturday evening will be devoted to impending nuclear test ban talks in Moscow and on Sunday morning they will dwell on American-British and NATO defense issued, including the NATO nuclear fleet project.

Seeking Body Of Drowning Victim

SELINSGROVE, Pa. (AP)—Authorities are searching for the body of a 12-year-old boy who apparently drowned Thursday in the Susquehanna River near McKee's Half Falls, about 10 miles south of Selinsgrove in Snyder County.

Police identified the victim as Samuel Barge, Mt. Pleasant Mills.

They said he and his brother, Charles, 15, were wading in the river when a swift current swept them off their feet.

They quoted Charles as saying Samuel was swept away from him and disappeared under water.

A search Thursday night failed to recover the body.

NOT GUILTY ON BRIBE COUNT

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Benjamin D. Barone Jr., former confidential secretary in the city's Public Property Department, has been acquitted by a directed verdict of bribery and extortion charges involving the repair contracts on the Frankford elevated line.

Judge G. Thomas Gates, substituting in Quarter Sessions Court in the nine-day trial, ordered the directed verdict Thursday after Barone's lawyer, A. Charles Peruto, offered the motion for acquittal on the ground that the Commonwealth had failed to prove its charges.

The Commonwealth had tried to prove that Barone received part of the $10,000 purportedly paid by Eli G. Travis, contractor for the repair work. Travis had testified Wednesday he could not link Barone with wrongdoing.

HEROIN KILLS MOTHER OF 3

HARRISBURG (AP) — Authorities are holding four men in connection with the narcotic death of an 18-year-old Harrisburg girl, the mother of three children.

Deputy County Coroner Elliot Sauerteig said Thursday that Carolyn Ann Fleming died from "an overdose of heroin." The girl was pronounced dead Tuesday at the home of a relative.

The four men are being held on charges of violating the Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act and conspiracy to do an unlawful act.

They are Fred Douglas Anderson Jr., 25, and Napoleon Bonapart Davenport, 22, both of Harrisburg; Horace Norman Dawson, 29, Atlantic City, and Herbert Banks, 30, New York City.

The four, who were held in lieu of $10,000 bail left the victim at the relative's home to "rest," police said.

Harrisburg Police Chief N. Preston Price said the decision on whether to file further charges against the four men will be made later.

SAYS ANYONE CAN DEVELOP GOOD MEMORY

By JOY MILLER

AP Women's Editor

NEW YORK (AP)—Do names fall trippingly off your tongue while performing introductions, and do you never forget a face?

Do you always remember exactly where you parked your car?

Can you invariably go straight to where you laid your glasses or keys or sewing, hours before?

Then you need no advice from Dr. Bruno Furst and Lotte, a fellow memory instructor and his wife of 35 years.

"Anyone can develop a good memory" says Dr. Furst. "Look at me. My very bad memory when I was a law student in Munich 50-some years ago was a classroom joke."

PHENOMENAL MEMORY

That's when he got interested in mnemonics (the science of memory) and later was able to astound judges and sway juries with his impeccable recounting of testimony and previous rulings. An outspoken anti-Nazi, he came to this country in 1938 by way of the University of Prague, with an unforgetting wife, a phenomenal memory and practically no knowledge of English.

In the last 20 years, he has taught at least 25,000 absent-minded Americans—in his School of Memory, at adult education courses in Brooklyn College where he and his wife are instructors and at various business firms where he guides young executives in remembering names, price lists and sales talks.

MEMORY SYSTEMS

He has numerous systems of memory, but for those who would just like to be able to remember the names of newcomers at the garden club meeting, he recommends:

Make sure you hear the name. Ninety per cent of introductions are slurred, he says. If you don't hear it, ask again. It's flattering to the person you meet, because it sounds as if you really are interested.

Then repeat the name as often as you can in the ensuing conversation.

Form an association with the name. Mr. Black, black hair. If there is no meaning find a substitute. Barlow: bar, barely, barley. (Using the same first letter.)

Write the name down as soon as you can.

STUDY FEATURES

And while you courteously append his name to every sentence as you talk, study his face. The biggest reason you can't remember a face is that you really don't look at it.

What about remembering where you park the car? The second you get out, form an association between the car and its location, connecting it with a drugstore, or a peculiar tree or a green shuttered house. It doesn't hurt to look at the street sign on the corner, either

And the glasses you put down when you answered the doorbell? As you rise, mentally associate them with the table or whenever you've laid them.

Furst has had few casualties with his students. But he remembers one young man who took to heart his admonition to look at people, then look away and try to form an impression. Te was doing his homework diligently on a subway train when the object of his study, a shapely young thing, crossed the aisle and slapped him.

Sighed Furst: "I'm sure he never forgot her"

Talks Go On In Labor Dispute

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa. (AP) — Accusing the company of bargaining in bad faith officials of Local 227 of the United Rubber Workers Union said Thursday Lee Rubber & Tire Co. wants to cut wages 25 per cent and to fire 600 employes now on furlough, without giving them separation pay.

Local president Charles T. Hess Jr. said the present wage averages $2.90 an hour with the minimum $2.43. He estimated the proposed cut would cost each worker between $2,000 and $3,000 a year.

William L. Heinrich, executive vice president of the firm, said management would have no comment except that "negotiations are continuing."

Hess said the union is willing to extend the current agreement on a day-to-day basis until a new contract is reached, but asserted management wants workers to stay on the job without a contract.

CLINTON MAN KILLED

HARRISBURG (AP) — A 72-year-old Clinton County man was killed Thursday when his car went out of control on Route 11-15 at Duncannon south of Harrisburg, and dropped 150 feet over an embankment onto Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

He was identified as Harold E. Wilson of Hyner. Police said he was crushed to death in his demolished car.

His pet puppy, which also was pinned in the wreckage, was not hurt.

DEATHS

DETROIT (AP) — George M. Holley Sr., 86, automotive engineer who buit his first car in 1899, did Thursday. Holley, born in Bradford, Pa., developed with his brother the historic "iron pot" carburetor which helped launch the early curved-dash Oldsmobile and the first Model T Ford.

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Mervin G. Neale, 70, president of the University of Idaho from 1930-37, died Wednesday.

Neale was dean of the school of education at the University of Missouri from 1923-30. He retired in 1955 after serving on the University of Minnesota faculty.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Maynard O. Williams, 74, a veteran of the National Geographic Society's foreign editorial staff, died Wednesday while on vacation in Istanbul, Turkey. Williams, a native of Montour Falls, N.Y., had lectured after retiring in 1953.

STEEL TARIFF CHANGE HAILED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. William S. Moorhead, D-Pa., has hailed the House passage of a bill to equalize the tariff on imported polished and unpolished stainless steel sheets. It would fix both rates at 14 per cent of value.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

Moorhead said Thursday a tariff loophole permitted foreign producers to flood the American market with polished steel and threaten the American industry, centered in the Pittsburgh area.

The tariff on unpolished steel sheets is 14 per cent of its value compared to 2.9 per cent on polished steel.

Moorhead said when this discrepancy was discovered, imports of polished stainless steel sheet and plates jumped nine fold between 1961 and 1962. Imports for the first five weeks of this year, he added, exceeded those for 1955 through 1961.

TO PLAN DEFENSE

ATLANTA (AP) — Gov. Carl Sanders has named seven state officials to a planning committe to head a statewide emergency program in event of nuclear attack.

The group, known as the Emergency Resources Planning Committee, has powers to freeze and control prices and rents, administer emergency rationing and establish a program for effective state and local management of essential resources in case of disaster.

To determine fielding percentage divide the total putouts and assists by the total number of putouts, assists and errors.

SUSQUEHANNA BASIN PLAN IS PRESENTED

By VINCENT P. CAROCCI

HARRISBURG (AP)—A federal-tri-state committee completed its first formal public presentation today of plans to develop the Susquehanna River basin to its fullest economic capacity.

The plans were unveiled during a two-day sitting of the Susquehanna Basin Study Coordinating Committee, an agency composed of three state and seven federal government representatives.

The study is expected to take six years to complete and the cost is estimated at "several million dollars."

EXPLAINS PURPOSE

Pennsylvania Forests and Waters Secretary Maurice K. Goddard said Thursday that a "new economy" could result for the area after the study is completed and the plan is implemented.

"One thing we want to do is go beyond the immediate and anticipated needs and consider the growth potential," he said. "That's the real challenge. We can create a new economy in this basin by the proper selection of reservoirs for water supply and industrial use."

The purpose of the project is, in the words of Harry E. Schwarz of the U.S. Army Corps of En7gineers: ". . . to prepare a water resources development plan to provide optimum contribution to the economic and social well-being of the people, industry, business and social institutions of the basin."

British Rescue American Fliers

CAIRO (AP)—The British destroyer Agincourt has picked up all four crew members aboard an American Air Force amphibious plane that made a forced landing in the Red Sea, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman said the plane was an Air Force plane under contract to Philco Radio Corp., and all fliers aboard were American civilians.

Survivors were identified by the embassy as D.A. Van Epps, James Andrews, A.D. Hesko, and Michael Fleisher.

Reports in Aden said the men were "uninjured and in good spirits" when they were picked up after spending nearly 15 hours clinging to the plane.

A player's slugging percentage is determined by dividing the total of all safe hits by the total times at bat

THERE IS NO PLACE IN THE WORLD TODAY, AND THERE NEVER HAS BEEN ANY PLACE IN THE WORLD where a complete stranger can learn so much about a battlefield in 30 minutes. If a tourist sees the new Electric Map he will want to come back to Gettysburg again and again and send his friends and send his neighbors.

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A Bit Of History About Early Settlers

By B. F M. MacPHERSON

MARSH CREEK

Before continuing the marriage records of the Rev. William C. VanCleve, an additional note on the family of the Rev. David D. Clark, D.D., one of the comparatively early ministers at the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church.

3. Adams Sentinel, Tuesday, January 11, 1887 —

"Death of Mrs. Clark — Mrs. Emily Clark, the widow of the Rev. David D. Clark, D.D., formerly pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, in this County, died very suddenly at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on January 2, 1887. She was out on New Year's Day but was taken quite ill at two o'clock Tuesday morning. She died before the Doctor arrived."

Note: — This was the second wife of the Rev. Dr. Clark. His first wife, Mrs. Mary Ellen Clark, having died on February 1, 1864. She (the first Mrs. Clark) is buried in the Lower Marsh Creek Churchyard.

A little over a year after the death of the first wife the Rev. Clark married for the second time — while still pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Church.

4. Adams Sentinel, August 6. 1855 —

"Married, July 26, 1855, by the Rev. J. Mahon, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, the Rev. David D. Clark, pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church in this County, to Miss Emily Mahon, the daughter of David Mahon, Esq., of Shippensburg, Pennsylvaia."

The marriage records of the Rev. W. C. VanCleve are continued: —

36. "Married, August 15, 1878, Daniel R. Rock to Miss Carry M. McCreary, both of Fairfield, this County."

37. "Married, November 7, 1878, Harry L. Wetherld, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Jennie Smith, of York County, Pennsylvania."

38. "Married, January 7, 1879, in Great Conewago Presbyterian Church, at Hunterstown, this County, J. F. Bell, the eldest son of Major Robert Bell, to Miss Grace Goldsborough, the daughter of Dr. Goldsborough."

38. "Married, December 18, 1879, James Moore to Mrs. Emma Craighead, the daughter of the Hon. John McGinley, all of Hamiltonbann Township, this County."

39. "Married, December 30, 1879, James White, of Wood River, Nebraska, to Miss Rosanna E. Scott, of Liberty Township, this County."

40. "Married, February 19, 1880, at Fairfield, this County, W. D. Clark Marshall to Miss Sally Blythe, all of this County."

41. "Married, June 22, 1880, at the home of the bride's parents, near Hunterstown, this County, E. D. Long, of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, to Miss Rebecca C. Dickson, the eldest daughter of John Dickson, Esq. Assisted by the Rev. Dr. James C. Watson."

42. "Married, September 17, 1884, the Rev. W. Smith Barnes, of Waynesboro, Franklin County, to Miss Mary Agnes Bigham, the daughter of William Bigham, Esq., of this County.'

43. "Married, September 16, 1885, at the Springs Hotel, near this place (Gettysburg) Thomas R. Robertson to Miss Pattie Booker, both of Farmville, Pennsylvania."

44. "Married, September 20, 1885, at the home of the bride's mother, A. C. Diehl, of New Oxford, this County, to Miss Ada M. Felty, of this place (Gettysburg)."

45. "Married, February 4, 1886, in this place (Gettysburg), W. C. Ralston, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss M. Effie Keim, of New Oxford, this County."

46. "Married, April 6 1886, Daniel W. Beard to Miss Catharine Haldman, both of Highland Township, this County."

47. "Married December 28, 1886, in Hamiltonbann Township, this County, Warren H. McCreary, of Fairfield, this County, to Miss Jennie Donaldson, the daughter of James Donaldson, Esq., of Hamiltonbann Township, this County."

48. "Married, May 31, 1887, in this place (Gettysburg), Emerson B. Nelson to Miss Katie E. Kimmel, both of York County, Pennsylvania."

49. "Married, November 10, 1887, at Fairfield, this County, Andrew Marshall to Miss Mary Cunningham, both of Fairfield, this County."

50. "Married, January 24, 1888, in Fairfield, this County, Robert Currens to Miss Maggie C. Kepperly, both of this County."

51. "Married, July 12, 1888, in this place (Gettysburg), John Wesley Foose, of Huntington, Pennsylvania, to Miss Louisa Neidigh, of Jackson Township, Perry County, Pennsylvania."

This concludes, for a time, the VanClve records.

In 1876 the Rev. William S. Van Cleve wrote a history of the "Churches of Great Conewago and Lower Marsh Creek." His articles ran for some six weeks that year in the "Star and Sentinel." The main facts pertaining to these congregations, as presented by Rev. VanCleve, are herewith given — as follows.

"These churches are among the oldest in the Presbytery (Carlisle) with which they stand connected. The exact date of their organization is not known, but can be approximated. Great Conewago is the oldest in the organization. It appears on the minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, as an organized church, in 1740.

"The organization of Lower Marsh Creek Church is also without record — it first appeared in the records of the Presbytery of Doonegal in 1761 The first church, a log structure, stood in the old burial ground. It is thought that the old graveyard is much older than the church organization and may (this site) first have been a family or neighborhood burying ground."

The notes on Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, its ministers, and old burial ground, will be continued in this column next week.

James MARLOW Reports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP)—This was a week in which the Kennedy brothers did a lot of talking to push their projects and, except for one blast by the President, carefully avoided irritations on both sides of the Atlantic.

But they hardly said anything new.

West Germans turned out by the millions to cheer President Kennedy, who made a number of speeches and held a news conference. Yet, his only departure from the usual was an assault on French President de Gaulle.

MAKES CONCESSION

In Washington Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy spent a day explaining and urging the administration's civil rights program and, in the course of it, made a concession which was no surprise.

The President cut loose on De Gaulle for suggesting this country might not come to the defense of its allies if they were attacked. His rebuke was a challenge to De Gaulle's attempt to lead, or dominate, Europe.

After a couple of days of thinking it over, De Gaulle replied through his information minister that the French government never doubted Kennedy's determination to stand by Europe. But then he threw in the hooker: No one can tell what Kennedy's successor will do.

DE GAULLE COMEBACK

In this roundabout way De Gaulle got back to the very position which caused Kennedy to let go at him: Don't trust America to come to Europe's defense if the going gets rough.

The men, having gone this far, have the choice of laying off each other or going after each other. If they choose the latter it hardly can strengthen the alliance.

West German politicians have found it expedient to keep drumming up the hope that West Germany and Communist East Germany can be reunited, although they haven't been saying much about it lately.

And no wonder. After 18 years of separation such talk begins to sound unreal, even to the most hopeful Germans. Last month a poll of West Germans showed 15 per cent thought talks between the two Germanys would lead to much.

FACING REALITY

So Kennedy could be accused of neither pessimism nor weakness but only—as he himself said—of facing reality when he said he saw no early solution to a divided Germany. He held out hope for it some day.

The other main points in Kennedy's talks before the cheering millions in Germany, none of them new: He pledged again American determination to defend West Berlin and the allies; He plugged for a strong Atlantic partnership and a Common Market and he suggested the allies pay more of the bill for helping backward countries.

The main purpose of his trip seemed to be to create as much good will for this country as he could. Judging by the crowds and their happy reactions, he succeeded admirably.

NO SOLUTION SEEN

But as for solutions to the problems with and among the allies: none was expected before he left and, so far as can be seen, he neither offered any nor achieved any.

In this country, in a day of discussion with a House judiciary subcommittee, the attorney general defended the administration's civil rights bill, particularly its so far most controversial part.

This was the section calling upon Congress by law to ban business places from discriminating against Negroes. The way the administration laid it down practically every business place would be so banned.

It was pretty widely guessed the administration would make some concessions on this in order to placate the opposition and get most of the bill through.

The attorney general agreed to a concession: that very small business places might be excluded from the ban and left free to discriminate. Trying to figure out where the ban begins and leaves off is going to be one of the thorniest problems of 1963.

CHANGES IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE LOOM

By LEWIS GULICK

WASHINGTON (AP)—U.S. ambassadorial changes in a number of important posts from Europe to Southern Asia are expected to be announced in the weeks following President Kennedy's return from Europe.

The switches in prospect involve a number of resignations. Still, officials pointed out that diplomatic assignments are regularly rotated and some of the envoys appointed during the first year of the Kennedy administration are now up for reassignment after two years in their overseas posts.

Administration sources gave these among the changes in the offing:

Charles W. Yost, a deputy representative to the United Nations under Adlai E. Stevenson, to become ambassador to Yugoslavia. A career diplomat, Yost would succeed George F. Kennan, who is returning to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J.

EVERTON TO LEAVE

Career diplomat Henry A. Byroade, a senior adviser with the U.S. Disarmament Agency, to be ambassador to Burma. He would succeed John S. Everton, former Ford Foundation official, who is resigning after having been at Rangoon since 1961.

William Attwood, a former newsman who has been ambassador to Guinea since 1961, to succeed Ben S. Stephansky as U.S. envoy to Bolivia. Stephansky, a former labor specialist, is in line for a high ranking job in the State Department's Inter-American Affairs Bureau in Washington.

Delesseps S. Morrison, U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, is expected to resign this summer. A former New Orleans mayor, he is expected to run for the Louisiana governorship.

G. Frederick Reinhardt, career diplomat who has been U.S. ambassador to Italy since 1961, is ill and a replacement is being sought.

Thomas C. Mann, ambassador to Mexico since 1961, is reported considering resigning in the near future. He was a Texas lawyer before entering the foreign service in 1942.

GETTYSBURG BILL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

HARRISBURG (AP) — Another $28,000 is on its way today to the Battle of Gettysburg Centennial Commission, but it took a minor skirmish in the legislature to do it.

Gov. Scranton signed the extra appropriation Thursday just a few hours after the Senate bowed to House Democrats in a battle over $7,000 which the Senate Appropriations Committee wanted to add.

The extra money would have jacked the appropriation up to $35,000.

TOTAL IS $128,000

House Minority Leader Anthony J. Petrosky threatened to call for a quorum if the amended bill passed in the Senate. This would have involved the locking up of representatives already in the chamber and state police rounding up those not present.

After some hasty telephone calls and a break for lunch, the Senate finally passed the bill in its original form, appropriating $28,000.

The money, to be used next week in a commemoration of the battle of Gettysburg, brings to $128,000 the total appropriated to the centennial commission.

The first $100,000 was voted by the 1961 legislature.

SIGNED OTHER BILLS

Members of the Senate Appropriations Committee said they proposed the extra $7,000 to cover any plans by the commission for a commemoration of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address next November.

Both houses adjourned until Monday.

In other action Thursday, Gov. Scranton signed five bills into law which provide $127 million to carry government operations over until the legislature adopts a new fiscal budget.

The two major bills provide $100 million for normal operating expenses and $25 million for public assistance.

The legislature currently is considering Scranton's recommended budget for the 1963-64 fiscal year, which begins Monday.

Gives Confederates Council's Reply

David Kendlehart, in the person of his grandson, Joseph D. Kendlehart, is shown reading his answer as president of the Gettysburg borough council to the demands of Confederates Gen. Jubal Early. Kendlehart, standing in the doorway of his grandfather's home on Baltimore St., read the exact answer given by his grandfather 100 years ago during a pageant held Thursday evening on Baltimore and W. Middle Sts. marking the centennial of the capture of Gettysburg June 26-27, 1863. Representing other Gettysburg borough councilmen of the time are, left to right, Clarence J. Waybright, E. Donald Scott and Charles B. Bender, the present county commissioners. At right, with badge on his vest, is C. P. Keefer, former county superintendent of schools, who portrayed John Burns, Gettysburg constable in 1863. (Times photo)

The Yankees of the Emmitsburg Little League are pictured above, front row, left to right: Philip Little, Steve Adams, Doug Adams, Bill Smith, Bruce Martin, Thomas Emaveg and Mike Smith. Back row: Tom Harbaugh, coach; Eugene Hartman, James Benly, Roger Adams, Lew Norris and Dennis Stahley, coach. (Times photo)

Automation Saved Kaiser Million

FONTANA, Calif. (AP)—In the month of May, automation saved $1,080,000 for the Kaiser Steel Corp. Because of this, the firm announced Thursday, 4,400 workers will share $339,000.

Kaiser and the United Steelworkers of America last year worked out a profit-sharing plan designed to offset the problems of automation. Under the scheme union employes get back 32.5 per cent of any savings in steel production costs.

Just Folks

NO FAITH

"I have no faith," he said to me,
And there was sadness in his eyes.
"No faith!" said I. "That cannot be.
Do you believe the sun will rise?

" 'Tis dark tonight. No stars are out.
You cannot see on gleaming sign,
But can you tell me that you doubt
That stars and moon again will shine?

"You say the clouds have hid their light,
Science explains the darkness so,
And you believe that this is right,
But, tell me, do you really know?

"You have no knowledge that the sun
And moon and stars which disappear,
Will keep your courses as they run,
And let you plan from year to year.

"You see the sun sink down at night,
Nor grieve to see it slip away.
You wait tomorrow's coming light,
And yet you 'have no faith,' you say."

Protected, 1963, by The George Matthew Adams Service

PRESENTS FLAG

DUBLIN, Irlenad (AP)—President Kennedy presented to Ireland Friday the flag of the 69th New York Volunteers Irish Brigade that fought at Fredericksburg, Va., in the U.S. Civil war.

The flag has been preserved from the battle of Dec. 13, 1862.

Only 280 Irishmen of the Brigade of 1,200 survived the fight against the Confederate forces.

LIBERALS HIT 'THROW-AWAY' POLICY OF GOP

By RICHARD L. GRAVES

HARRISBURG (AP) — Northeastern liberal Republican leaders are not ready or willing to back a conservative as a throw-away presidential candidate in 1964 as a means of strengthening their hand for the future.

That is the opinion emanating from the top echelon of Pennsylvania Republicans. Their leader is Gov. Scranton, who currently appears to be supplying the leadership for the northeastern states in their battle to retain control of GOP policy.

The throw-away candidate sentiment has been growing in some quarters of the Republican party.

TWO SOURCES

It has two sources. One is the ultra liberal Republican who feels that conservatism would — and should—be squashed by President Kennedy in 1964. He feels no GOP candidate could win anyway, so the loser ought to be some conservative. Good riddance.

The other source is the ultra conservative who believes exactly the opposite. But he sees the throw-away sentiment as a means of conning the northeastern GOP convention delegates into supporting a midwestern, southwestern or southern conservative-type candidate.

In each case the proponents see 1964 as a year to prove a point.

Each is ready to lose the presidential battle in order to win the internal policy control war.

LEADERSHIP ALARMED

But the northeastern leadership is alarmed at this kind of maneuvering, it is reported. It does not wan to surrender policy control—even on any possible short-term basis—to the conservatives. Once surrendered, the effort to retrieve it could continue well beyond 1968.

Since they apparently aren't ready to concede the nomination to a conservative under any circumstances, it is apparent they are digging in for battle.

The battle could shape up two ways. It could be over a specific candidate (such as Sen. Barry Goldwater, darling of the conservatives). But for the time being, it appears the northeastern liberal wing has no one of Goldwater's national prominence to put up in the wake of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's fading authority as presidential timber.

More likely, the battle could shape up over issues. If the northeast couldn't pick one of its own for the nomination, it at least would want to write the GOP platform on which the nominee would run.

The one hard, overriding issue along which a national policy control battle could be fought within the GOP is civil rights. There are differences of opinion, of course, on many other matters—national defense, fiscal policy, foreign affairs.

But civil rights is the lone issue in which the liberal vs. conservative policy differences of the GOP coincide with the geographical differences.

On the other issues there is plenty of room for maneuver and compromise for 1964. They are extremely broad issues.

On civil rights — called states rights by the conservatives—there is no room left.

SCRANTON ANALYSIS

Gov. Scranton summed up the general northeastern sentiment on civil rights this way at Boston, last March:

"In history this will be known, I am certain, as the single greatest issue of the 20th Century.

"In my opinion it is not worth debating whether the Republican party ought to throw in its lot with the segregationists in order to win some temporary political advantage in the south."

Even a throw-away conservative candidate wouldn't run on a Republican platform incorporating that sentiment.

There's trouble ahead.

Indiana Seen To Steel State

ERIE, Pa. (AP)—Some day Indiana will produce more steel than Pennsylvania, says the governor of Indiana.

When Gov. Matthew E. Welsh made the prediction Thursday at a news conference, Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, sitting next to him, nodded in agreement.

Welsh said the St. Lawrence Seaway is giving the steel industry in Indiana a big shot in the arm.

He said a proposal is in the works for construction of a 400-acre port area between Gary and Michigan City on the tip of Lake Michigan.

Later, in a speech, Welsh said, "Our frontage along Lake Michigan includes an area which holds the most important steel manufacturing facilities in the world."

Major steel producers have found this location an ideal spot for assembling raw materials and distributing steel, the governor added.

The governors were in Erie to attend a meeting of the Great Lakes Commission.

State Delays Move On Gallery Charge

HARRISBURG (AP) — Atty. Gen. Walter E. Alessandroni said Thursday he will not appeal a Montgomery County Court decision in the Barnes Art Gallery case.

Judge Alfred L. Taxis last March authorized a temporary $1 admission fee to the gallery near Lower Merion. At the same time he ordered a reduction in gallery guards from 27 to 17 and a revision in the investment policy of the Barnes' trustees.

Alessandroni said he expects full compliance of the order by September, at which time he would ask the judge to modify his order to eliminate the admission fee.

Oldsters Concede To Young Dancers

NANTY GLO, Pa. (AP)—Modern youth soft? Consider these heartly teen-agers.

A marathon dance was scheduled Thursday as part of this Cambria County's "old home week" observance. Ten teen-age couples started dancing at 6 p. m.

Four hours later one couple dropped out. But five hours later the nine remaining couples were still going strong and the city fathers decided enough was enough. They figured it was getting close to the youngsters' bedtime.

LEGAL NOTICE

Take notice that the Supervisors of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, intend to pass the following proposed Ordinance at their next regular meeting to be held on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1963, at 9:00 p.m., E.D.S.T., at The First National Bank Building in Fairfield, Pennsylvania:

ORDINANCE FOR THE LAYING OUT AND OPENING OF A NEW ROAD IN HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE KNOWN AS BAKER ROAD.

WHEREAS, a certain portion of township road in Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, has become unusable and not worthy of maintenance and care; and,

WHEREAS, the adjoining property owners of a proposed new road have petitioned the Road Supervisors of said Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, to open and lay out a new road; and,

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the said Supervisors of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, it would be the best interest of said township and the travelling public and financially expedient to lay out said new road and to maintain the same.

THEREFORE, the Supervisors of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, do hereby ordain:

1. That pursuant to the Pennsylvania Acts of General Assembly of 1933, P.L. 103, 1947 P.L. 1481, 1949 P.L. 1819, 1951 P.L. 370, 1953 P.L. 511, and 1956 P.L. 2021, as set forth in 53 Purdon's Statutes, Section 66101 and 66102, it is hereby determined that the Hamiltonban Township Supervisors shall lay out and open a new road from the Franklin County line at a point 600 feet from Legislative Route 28050 to a point in the Newman Road, being Township Road No. 340, which new road is described as follows:

BEGINNING at a spike in a public road at the ADAMS and FRANKLIN COUNTY line, said spike being 600 feet more or less east of Legislative Route #28050 in Franklin County; thence beginning at station 0+00 and through lands of Maurice Widney and Maurice Kauffman, South 68 degrees 30 minutes East, a distance of 318 feet to a point of curve station 3+18.86; thence through lands of Maurice Kauffman and around a 5 degree curve with a radius of 1146.28 feet a length of 237.00 feet to a point of tangent being station 5+55.86; thence through same and Jesse Baker and Ernest Baker, North 80 degrees 21 minutes East a distance of 589.25 feet to a Station 11+45.11; thence through Ernest Baker and around a 14-degree curve with a radius of 410.28 feet a distance of 235.11 feet to a point of tangent being Station 13+80.32; thence through same and lands of Charles Baker South 66 degrees 39 minutes East a distance of 78.49 feet to a point of curve being station 14+59.31; thence through same and around a 16-degree curve with a radius of 359.26 feet, a distance of 500.00 feet to a point of tangent being station 19=59.31; thence through same and land of Catharine Guynn and William Misner South 13 degrees 21 minutes West, a distance of 239.37 feet to a point of curve being station 21+94.68; thence through Catharine Guynn, William Misner and Howard Baker, around an arc curve with a radius of 99.12 feet a distance of 60.21 feet to a point of a reverse curve being station 22+54.89; thence through William Misner and Howard Baker, around an arc curve with a radius of 95.49 feet a distance of 58.33 feet, to station 23+11.32; thence through Howard Baker South 13 degrees 10 minutes West a distance of 23.46 feet to a point of curve being station 23+36.78; thence through same and around an 18-degree curve with a radius of 319.62 a distance of 102.50 feet being a point on tangent and station 24+39.38; thence through same, South 5 degrees 17 minutes East, a distance of 169.88 feet to a point of curve; thence around a 6-degree curve with a radius of 955.37 feet a distance of 175.42 feet to a point on tangent station 27+84.68; thence through same South 5 degrees 14 minutes West a distance of 601.65 feet to a point of curve station 33+86.33; thence through same and around a 28-degree curve with a radius of 206.68 feet a distance of 263.51 feet to a point of tangent, station 36+49.84; thence through same and land of Waynesboro Water Co. South 68 degrees 33 minutes East, a distance of 59.33 feet to a spike in the center of Township Road #347 called the Newman Road, said spike being 947.40 feet North of a Penna. State Highway, Legislative Route No. 01022.

The above description being the center line of a public road about to become a part of Hamiltonban Township Road Dept. It being 33 feet of uniform width, 16½ feet on left and right of the above described center line.

The above description was taken from a Print of two pages made from a survey by Wilbur V. Redding, a Registered Surveyor, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Dated June 14-16, 1962; prepared for the Supervisors of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

2. Upon the opening and laying out of said road the said new road shall be known as the Baker Road.

3. That prior notice of said ordinance in the form of at least ten (10) days written notice has been given to all property owners abutting or adjoining said proposed new road, and that a hearing was held on the same on the 26th day of June, 1963, and a copy of said ordinance, together with a draft and survey of the proposed road showing the location and width thereof will be filed in the Office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, after the within ordinance has been passed.

APPROVED AND ORDAINED this 8th day of July, 1963.

HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP ROAD SUPERVISORS
By: /s/ Stuart F. W. Sites
Its President

ATTEST:
/s/ Calvin F. Bream
Its Secretary
Eugene R. Hartman
Solicitor
126 Baltimore Street
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

CALL DANCER IN OSTEOPATH TRIAL ABROAD

By RAYMOND E. PALMER

LONDON (AP)—A shapely redhead who once danced in a Paris nightclub was expected to be called today as a surprise witness in the sensation-packed vice hearing of Dr. Stephen Ward.

The prosecution told 23-year-old Ronna Ricardo only 10 hours before the Ward hearing opened Friday that she was wanted as a witness against the 50-year-old society osteopath.

Ward faces eight charges which include running a call girl stable for upper crust Britons and living off the earnings of playgirl Christine Keeler and her blonde roommate, Mandy Rice-Davies.

Miss Ricardo waited in the wings Friday while auburn-haired Christine and Mandy held the stage with sensational accounts of sex in London's governmental, diplomatic and high society circles.

BIG UPROAR

The story seemed certain to cause as big an uproar as the original disclosures which caused the downfall of former War Minister John D. Profumo and nearly toppled Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's government.

It was Ward who introduced Christine to Profumo and Soviet naval attache Evgeny Ivanov. It was also Ward who broke the scandal involving the three - way sex relationship of Miss Keeler, Profumo and Ivanov, who was generally regarded as a Soviet intelligence agent.

This is the second day of the hearing before Magistrate Leo Gradwell, who will decide whether Ward should go for trial at the Old Bailey London's central criminal court. The hearing is expected to last five days.

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NOTICES

● Monuments E

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● Florists F

THE CIVIL War window at Twin Bridges Farm includes goblets carried home by horseback to my grandmother in Iowa in 1865.

WHEN IT'S flowers, remember ours. Flowers for all occasions. Murray's Greenhouse, Harrisburg Rd. Phone 334-2149.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● Personals 2

● Special Notices 3

DITZLER'S MUSIC SUPPLIES Now at new location at 5 Baltimore St. Stop in and see our new and larger store!

INCORRECT INSERTIONS OF CLASSIFIED ADS
Please notify the Classified Department immediately of any error contained in your ad as The Times can be responsible for only one incorrect insertion. Please check your ad the first day of publication. Corrections may be made until 9 a.m. daily.

LINCOLN WAY Nurseries will close at 12 noon Saturday, June 29, and will reopen Friday, July 5. For any emergencies please call 334-3031, 334-4269, 334-4379.

● Restaurant and Food Specialties 4

SUNDAY'S SPECIAL
Delicious Roast Turkey
CASHTOWN INN 334-4092

FRIED CHICKEN and waffles and fried country ham, Sunday specials at Lupp's Restaurant, Biglerville, Pa.

WE MAKE our own delicious ice cream. Try some today, it's only 85c ½ gallon, $1.60 a gallon. Mason Dixon Farms Dairy, 677-8725 or 334-5290.

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Snowballs, country ham sandwiches and three new kinds of cold drinks. Gulden's Fruit Stand, Biglerville Rd.

FROSTY TREAT Drive-in. Sundaes, shakes, sandwiches, picnic area. Taneytown and Wheatfield Rds.

TEXAS LUNCH will be open Sundays, June 30 and July 7, 6 a.m. to 12 midnight.

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West St. 334-9064
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Edge Of Night

(Continued from Page 1)

following ended.

ROLE IDENTITY

"Today's people can identify with our characters," says Vendig. "Nancy is certainly no soap-opera stereotype of a crying-housewife. She is a woman who made a career for herself, who has her own ideas, her own spheres of influence, just as her husband has his own spheres of influence.

"We last because the characters have depth . . . they must and do develop." And the viewers certainly do identify. When the actress playing Mike's first wife wanted out Vendig obligingly killed her off . . . then couldn't get his daily long distance call through to CBS because the switchboard was flooded by irate "mourners."

Then there are certain post offices that encounter spots of trouble because of the program's "viewer identification." The story is set in "the mythical town of Monticello" but once when Mike had an especially tricky case, the Monticello, New York, Post Office got a sizeable stock of mail advising him how to proceed.

Though he outlines loosely a year ahead, Vendig draws on his stage experience to create according to the portrayal of the actors. "Anne Flood and Mary just are Nancy and Louise" he says and when an actor of actresses catches fire the author keeps "building the part."

Another Vendig-created series (but one for which he has ceased writing to concentrate on "Edge of Night") is the long-run "Search for Tomorrow" also on CBS.

Vendig and Gentile are managing to squeeze a little time away from their "52 Broadway length plays a year for television" for a special project. What is it? Why writing a play (real, live and in the flesh, however) for Broadway!

NEW AUDIENCE FOR SHIRL

Shirl Conway, who's gotten pretty used to looking out at white caps when she speaks (because she's now in such demand at nurses graduations as a result of her "Liz Thorpe" role in "The Nurses") had a different audience the last week in June when she went back to her home town of Franklinville, New York, as guest speaker for the high school graduation exercises.

SMALL NEW CAMERA

MVR 10 described as the "new, revolutionary 60-pound, high quality, completely transistorized portable video tape recorder" has just come through its first major assignment coverage of President John Kennedy' European trip.

Pretesting of the new camera before putting it into use on the Presidential travel assignment included "bouncing it around in station wagons" as well as flying it on planes.

The network is counting heavily on its usefulness for the 1964 winter Olympics. Frank Mark president of NBC engineers who co-developed the equipment with Machtronics, Inc. says it is approximately 30 inches wide, slightly over 13 inches deep and something under 12 inches high. Prime among its advantages is that it uses only one-quarter of the tape required by other equipment, utilizing one-inch tape running at seven and one-half inches per second. Says Mr. Marx "The MVR-10 records 96 minutes of program on a 10½ inch reel. Rewind time for the one-and-a-half hour recording is 90 seconds." Operation is said to be extremely simple.

NEW MONEY QUIZ

At the first announcement that a big money quiz is coming back to television on ABC, the network started receiving queries.

The type contest the network is seeking for "100 Grand" is the "amateur expert in a particular field of knowledge or activity." They are seeking experts in any subject but it must be a field other than the contestants' regular line of work or profession.

The network asks that those who wish to apply send a detailed letter to Box 567, New York 36, New York.

This is "a nationwide search for contestants," a network spokeman states. The program debuts September 15.

VAUGHN MEADER

Pretty soon there will be as many pseudo-Presidents around as there are Kennedys observes a columnist. Now it's Cliff Robertson who's getting the treatment thanks to his portrayal of the President as a young lieutenant in "PT 109."

Working on a recent "Eleventh Hour" episode he practiced hard at turning a deaf ear "when some joker would approach me with 'Now, Jack, about that medicare bill of yours!'"

He's apparently had it as Kennedy though . . . and isn't planning to run against Vaughn Meader either. No albums pending for Robertson.

Dartmouth placekicker Bill Wellstead of Maumee, Ohio kicked 48 points last season. Twenty-one points resulted on seven field goals.

SATURDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

[illegible] A demonstrated expert must evaluate the emotional value of a bridge. (R)
11 Checkmate
8:30—2-9 The Defenders
E. G. Marshall, Robert Reed. The supervisor of a boys reformatory is charged with second-degree murder. (R)
4-8-11 Joey Bishop Show (Color)
Abby Dalton. Ellie decides to alter Joey's ego when he decides to masquerade as a dashing matador. (R)
5 Stump The Stars
7-13 Hootenanny
9:00—4-8-11 Saturday Night At The Movies (Color)
"The President's Lady." Charlton Heston, Susan Hayward. The story of Andrew Jackson and his wife, Rachel. (R)
5 Peter Gunn
7-13 Lawrence Welk Show
9:30—2-9 Have Gun, Will Travel
Richard Boone. Paladin is hired to [illegible] the future of a man no longer on the "wanted" list [illegible] rustler. (R)
5 Mr. Lucky
10:00—2-9 Gunsmoke
James Arness, Dennis Weaver. A [illegible] sets out to hunt down an old friend of Dillon's who has become deranged. (R)
5 Manhunt
7 Fight of the Week
13 Festival of Stars
10:30—5 Award Theater
10:45—7 Make That Spare
11:00—2 Big Movie Of the Week
4 11th Hour News
5 Playhouse Five
7 News Final
8 News, Sports & Weather
9 11 P.M. Report
11 News
13 News & Weather
11:05—11 Saturday Night Show
11:10—4 Movie 4
11:15—7 Editorial
9 Saturday Night Show
13 Festival of Stars
11:16—7 Movie
11:30—8 Saturday Playhouse
12:00—2 News & The Lord's Prayer
13 Late Show
12:30—2 Late Show—Part II
7 Movie
12:45—4 Five Fingers
4 Hong Kong
1:00—8 News & Weather
Wanted Persons
:05—8 One Minute with Your Bible
1:25—9 Shock!
1:45—13 News
1:55—13 Man to Man
2:30—2 News & Bible Reading

SUNDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

5:45—12 Inspiration
6:00—13 Faith For Today
6:30—13 This Is The Life
7:00—13 International Zone
7:30—9 Rural America
13 My Friend Flicka
7:45—11 Devotions
8:00—9 Look Up And Life
11 Learning To Read
13 Boomtown
8:10—4 Look To This Day
8:15—4 Across The Fence (C)
8 Today In Your Life
8:20—5 Newsbeat
8:30—5 This Is The Life
9 Chapel Of The Air
11 Adventurous Mission
8:40—2 Early News
8:45—2 The Christophers
4 Americans At Work
7 Davey & Goliath
9:00—2 Gospel Time
4 Industry On Parade
5 Oral Roberts
7 TV Gospel Time
9 Lamp Unto My Feet
11 Sunday Serman
9:15—4 Search
9:30—2 Davey & Goliath
4 Good Grief
5 Jewish Hour
7 The Bozo Cartoon Show
9 Mass For Shut-ins
11 Frontiers Of Faith
9:45—2 Sacred Heart
9:55—8 News & Weather
10:00—2 Lamp Unto My Feet
4 TV Religious Hour
5 Faith For Today
8 Faith For Today (C)
9 Bugs Bunny Presents
11 Capt. Fogg
10:30—2 Look Up & Live
Their Lives"
4 Hour Of St. Francis
5 Georgetown U. Forum
7 Catholic Hour
13 Supercar
11:00—2 Camera Three
4 The Answer
5 Wonderama
7-8 The Christophers
13 Cartoonies
11:25—8 Davey & Goliath
11:30—2 The Collegians
4 Builders Showcase
7 Meet The Professor
8 This Is The Life
13 Magic Land Of Allakazam
11:55—8 News Roundup
9 Let's Talk About
12:00—2 Championship Bridge
4 Its Academic
7 Championship Bowling
8 Your Senators Report
9 City Side
11 Afternoon Show
13 Eyewitness News
12:25—13 News & Weather
12:30—2-9 Washington Report
4 Flight
8 Hawkeye
13 Adler Invites
12:45—8 Naval Reservists In Action
1:00—2 Shirley Temple Film Festival
4 Teen Talk
5 Sunday Movie
7 Bowling Teens
8 Baseball
9 Picture For A Sunday Afternoon
13 Quest
1:15—11 Play Ball
1:30—4 The Catholic Hour
11 Bullwinkle
13 Meet The Professor
1:40—9 Pregame Preview
1:55—9 Baseball
2:00—4 Dimension Four
7-13 Directions '63
8 Baseball Game Of The Week
2:30—2 Boston Symphony
4 University Colloquium
7-13 Adlai Stevenson Reports
11 Circus Boy
3:00—4 Doctor Reports
3:00—5 Metropolitan Movie
7 The Big Picture
11 Cisco Kid
13 Legacy Of Light
3:05—4 Sunday Playhouse
3:30—2 Going Places
7 Sea Hunt
8 News
11 Sea Hunt
13 Major Adams
3:45—8 Baseball
4:00—2 Medicine Man
7 Championship Bridge
9 Hour Of Stars
11 Sunday Movie
4:30—2 Faith To Faith
4 Focus On World Affairs
7-13 Take Tw
8 Telesports Digest
5:00—2-9 Original Amateur Hour
4 Update
5 Yancy Derringer
7 Major Adams Trailmaster
8 Bullwinkle
11 Feature
13 Sunday Movie Time
5:30—2-9 College Bowl
4 Bullwinkle (Color)
5 Islanders
8 Doorway To Life
11 The Meaning Of The Law
5:45—11 News
5:50—8 News
5:55—11 Washington Report
6:00—2-9 20th Century
4-11 Meet The Press (Color)
7 Bachelor Father
6:30—2 Mr. Ed
4-8 McKeever And The Colonel
5 Bold Journey
7 News, Sports
9 Newnight
11 To Promote Good Will
6:40—13 America, The Artists Eye
6:45—7 World News, Weather, Editorial
13 News
7:00—2-9 Lassie
4-8 Ensign O'Toole
5 The Mark Evans Show
7 Feature
11 Biography of Hitler
7:30—2-9 Dennis The Menace
4-8-11 Walt Disney's Wonderful World of Color (C)
7-13 The Jetsons (Color)
8:00—2-9 Ed Sullivan Show
5 Manhunt
7-13 Sunday Night Movie (Color)
8:30—4-8-11 Car 54, Where Are You?
5 All America Wants To Know
5 Feature
9:00—2-9 The Real McCoys
4-8-11 Bonanza (Color)
5 The American Experience
9:30—2-9 TV True
10:00—2-9 Candid Camera
5 Open End
7-13 Voice Of Firestone
10:30—2-9 What's My Line?
7-13 Howard K. Smith
11:00—2 Sunday News Reports
4-7 News & Sports
5 Hollywood's Finest
8 News & Weather
9 Sunday News Roundup
13 News, Weather
11:10—2 Sports Roundup
11:15—8 Roaring 20's
13 Late Show
11:20—9 Late Show
11 Sunday Night Show
11:30—2 Pastor's Study
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Play Of The Week
11:40—4 Movie Four
11:45—8 Roaring 20s
12:00—2 News & Bible Reading
12:15—8 Dragnet
12:45—8 Gateway To Glamour
1:05—4 Doctor Reports
1:05—13 Man To Man
1:20—13 Inspiration

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"Edge Of Night" Equals 52 Broadway Productions A Year, Author Declares

Four "characters" greet their author, Irving Vendig (center), on one of his rare visits to the "Edge of Night" set. From left to right are "Phil and Louise Capice" (Ray MacConnell and Mary K. Wells) and "Nancy and Mike Karr" (Ann Flood and Lary Hugo). The Monday-through-Friday CBS series which has just moved to the earlier hour of 3:30 p.m. numbers stage luminaries Shirley Booth and Tallulah Bankhead among its fans.

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES
TV PROGRAMS
Video Every Week—All Rights Reserved—H. T. Dickinson & Co., Inc.
July 1 Thru July 7
Channels 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13

By RUTH E. THOMPSON

Mary K. Welles sported five different mink coats in one week on "Edge of Night" the CBS-TV Monday-through-Friday daytimer that just moved up an hour in the schedule (from 4:30 to 3:30 p.m.) as it edges into its eighth year.

"No we didn't write five minks into the script," smiles Irving Vendig (now pretty much the dean of daytime series writers), "we just wrote the character of Louise Capici rich . . . and Mary herself took it from there." (And incidentally always after she'd turned in her Nancy-mink-of-the-day, Mary went home in a cloth coat.)

The questions I asked Vendig kept adding up to myth-shattering answers.

For example, he is the proof that not all current television writing must originate in the environs of either New York or Hollywood. Sarasota, Florida, where he lives, is more than a commuter's distance away from New York City where the show is produced — and other than a couple of quick trips a year he can't be lured away to either of the entertainment meccas. Though he wrote something like 2,200 "Perry Mason" radio scripts, he and the famous fictional lawyer came to the parting of the ways when Mason production moved to Hollywood and suggested he do the same.

LAWYER CHARACTER

Vendig has a lawyer character of his very own, now, though. He's crusading Mike Karr, hero of "Edge of Night" originally portrayed by John Lark, who'd played the radio Perry, and who withdrew from "Edge . . ." because, unlike Vendig, Lark did want to go to Hollywood and is there now. Laurence Hugo is the current Mike Karr.

We were lunching at Sardi's and Vendig became a magnet for table-hoppers all of whom reproached, "Why didn't you let me know you were coming!" Vendig, a handsome, man with chiseled features apologized with a half-smile, half-shrug.

It is certainly evidence of Vendig's stature and the sure place "Edge of Night" holds, that he can stick to his chosen way of life. Sarasota, prescribed to help his daughter overcome a respiratory ailment 20 years ago, is now his idea of heaven on earth.

Does Vendig have the stable of writers and assembly line production so widely publicized when Elaine Carrington had multiple daily soap operas some years back?

No. Definitely no stable of writers, it seems, his method is more akin to the stage's Lindsey and Crouse way of doing things. "Jim Gentile, who joined me for an apprenticeship — and it was a tough one — 13 years ago is now my full collaborator. We work five days a week, eight hours a day. In fact my back is braced now from the sheer strain of too much typing."

SERVED APPRENTICESHIP

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(Continued On Page 4)

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5 Popeye, Rocky & His Friends
7 Lone Ranger
8 Rocky And Friends
9 Early Show
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4 Phil Silvers Show
7 Maverick
8 Lippy the Lion (Color)
11 Five-thirty Show
5:45—2 Deputy Dawg
8 Wyatt Earp
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 Three Stooges
13 News & Weather
6:15—8 News, Weather & Sports
11 Evening Report
6:30—2 Whirlybirds
4 News (C), Weather, Sports
5 Quick Draw McGraw
7 News
8 Sports Desk
9 Newsnight
13 Riverboat
6:40—8 Regional News
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley Report
7 B'kstage—Bus. & Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
5 Wyatt Earp
7 Area News
8 Hennesey
11 News
7:10—2 Weather
11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Report & Weather
11 Special Report, Sports
7:30—2-9 To Tell The Truth
4-8-11 Monday Night At The Movies
"Hell and High Water," Richard Widmark, David Wayne, Bella Darvi. A retired naval officer investigates a plot to start World War III. (R)
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7-13 Dakotas
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5 Call Mr. D
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5 Divorce Court
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9 11 P.M. Report
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11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
13 News
11:31—7 Thriller
11:35—8 The Tonight Show
12:30—7 M Squad
12:45—2-13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Man To Man
1:00—2 News & Bible Reading
4 13th Hour Drama
8 News & Wanted Persons
11 News, Devotions
1:05—8 One Minute With Your Bible
1:10—13 Previes, Inspiration
1:30—4 Inspiration
11 News
2:30—2 Meditations & Weather

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Edge Of Night

(Continued from Page 1)

following ended.

ROLE IDENTITY

"Today's people can identify with our characters," says Vendig. "Nancy is certainly no soap-opera stereotype of a crying-housewife. She is a woman who made a career for herself, who has her own ideas, her own spheres of influence, just as her husband has his own spheres of influence.

"We last because the characters have depth . . . they must and do develop." And the viewers certainly do identify. When the actress playing Mike's first wife wanted out, Vendig obligingly killed her off . . . then couldn't get his daily long distance call through to CBS because the switchboard was flooded by irate "mourners."

Then there are certain post offices that encounter spots of trouble because of the program's "viewer identification." The story is set in "the mythical town of Monticello" but once when Mike had an especially tricky case, the Monticello, New York, Post Office got a sizeable stock of mail advising him how to proceed.

Though he outlines loosely a year ahead, Vendig draws on his stage experience to create according to the portrayal of the actors. "Anne Flood and Mary just are Nancy and Louise" he says and when an actor of actresses catches fire the author keeps "building the part."

Another Vendig-created series (but one for which he has ceased writing to concentrate on "Edge of Night") is the long-run "Search for Tomorrow" also on CBS.

Vendig and Gentile are managing to squeeze a little time away from their "52 Broadway length plays a year for television" for a special project. What is it? Why writing a play (real, live and in the flesh, however) for Broadway!

NEW AUDIENCE FOR SHIRL

Shirl Conway, who's gotten pretty used to looking out at white caps when she speaks (because she's now in such demand at nurses graduations as a result of her "Liz Thorpe" role in "The Nurses") had a different audience the last week in June when she went back to her home town of Franklinville, New York, as guest speaker for the high school graduation exercises.

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SMALL NEW CAMERA

MVR-10 described as the "new, revolutionary, 60-pound, high quality, completely transistorized portable video tape recorder" has just come through its first major assignment, coverage of President John Kennedy's European trip.

Pretesting of the new camera before putting it into use on the Presidential travel assignment included "bouncing it around in station wagons" as well as flying it on planes.

The network is counting heavily on its usefulness for the 1964 winter Olympics. Frank Mark, president of NBC engineers who codeveloped the equipment with Machtronics, Inc. says it is approximately 30 inches wide, slightly over 13 inches deep and something under 12 inches high. Prime among its advantages is that it uses only one-quarter of the tape required by other equipment, utilizing one-inch tape running at seven and one-half inches per second. Says Mr. Marx "The MVR-10 records 96 minutes of program on a 10½ inch reel. Rewind time for the one-and-a-half hour recording is 90 seconds." Operation is said to be extremely simple.

NEW MONEY QUIZ

At the first announcement that a big money quiz is coming back to television on ABC, the network started receiving queries.

The type contest the network is seeking for "100 Grand" is the "amateur expert in a particular field of knowledge or activity." They are seeking experts in any subject but it must be a field other than the contestants' regular line of work or profession.

The network asks that those who wish to apply send a detailed letter to Box 467, New York 36, New York.

This is "a nationwide search for contestants," a network spokeman states. The program debuts September 15.

VAUGHN MEADER

Pretty soon there will be as many pseudo-Presidents around as there are Kennedys observes a columnist. Now it's Cliff Robertson who's getting the treatment thanks to his portrayal of the President as a young lieutenant in "PT 109."

Working on a recent "Eleventh Hour" episode he practiced hard at turning a deaf ear "when some joker would approach me with 'Now, Jack, about that medicare bill of yours!'"

He's apparently had it as Kennedy though . . . and isn't planning to run against Vaughn Meader either. No albums pending for Robertson.

Dartmouth placekicker Bill Wellstead of Maumee, Ohio kicked 48 points last season. Twenty-one points resulted on seven field goals.

SATURDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

olds. A demolitions' expert must evaluate the emotional value of a bridge. (R)

11 Checkmate

8:30—2-9 The Defenders

E. G. Marshall, Robert Reed. The supervisor of a boys reformatory is charged with second-degree murder. (R)

4-8-11 Joey Bishop Show (Color)

Abby Dalton. Ellie decides to alter Joey's ego when he decides to masquerade as a dashing matador. (R)

5 Stump The Stars
7-13 Hootenanny
9:00—4-8-11 Saturday Night At The Movies (Color)

"The President's Lady." Charlton Heston, Susan Hayward. The story of Andrew Jackson and his wife, Rachel. (R)

5 Peter Gunn
7-13 Lawrence Welk Show
9:30—2-9 Have Gun, Will Travel

Richard Boone. Paladin is hired to prevent the killing of a man no longer on the "wanted" list as a rustler. (R)

5 Mr. Lucky
10:00—2-9 Gunsmoke

James Arness, Dennis Weaver. A possee sets out to hunt down an old friend of Dillon's who has become deranged. (R)

5 Manhunt
7 Fight of the Week
13 Festival of Stars
10:30—5 Award Theater
10:45—7 Make That Spare
11:00—2 Big Movie Of the Week
4 11th Hour News
5 Playhouse Five
7 News Final
8 News, Sports & Weather
9 11 P.M. Report
11 News
13 News & Weather
11:05—11 Saturday Night Show
11:10—4 Movie 4
11:15—7 Editorial
9 Saturday Night Show
13 Festival of Stars
11:16—7 Movie
11:30—8 Saturday Playhouse
12:00—2 News & The Lord's Prayer
13 Late Show
12:30—2 Late Show—Part II
7 Movie
12:45—4 Five Fingers
4 Hong Kong
1:00—8 News & Weather Wanted Persons
:05—8 One Minute with Your Bible
1:25—9 Shock!
1:45—13 News
1:55—13 Man to Man
2:30—2 News & Bible Reading

SUNDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

5:45—13 Inspiration
6:00—13 Faith For Today
6:30—13 This Is The Life
7:00—13 International Zone
7:30—9 Rural America
13 My Friend Flicka
7:45—11 Devotions
8:00—9 Look Up And Life
11 Learning To Read
13 Boomtown
:10—4 Look To This Day
8:15—4 Across The Fence (C)
5 Today In Your Life
8:20—5 Newsbeat
8:30—5 This Is the Life
9 Chapel Of The Air
11 Adventurous Mission
8:40—2 Early News
8:45—2 The Christophers
4 Americans At Work
7 Davey & Goliath
9:00—2 Gospel Time
4 Industry On Parade
5 Oral Roberts
7 TV Gospel Time
9 Lamp Unto My Feet
11 Sunday Serman
9:15—4 Search
9:30—2 Davey & Goliath
4 Good Grief
5 Jewish Hour
7 The Bozo Cartoon Show
9 Mass For Shut-ins
11 Frontiers Of Faith
9:45—2 Sacred Heart
9:55—8 News & Weather
10:00—2 Lamp Unto My Feet
4 TV Religious Hour
5 Faith For Today
8 Faith For Today (C)
9 Bugs Bunny Presents
11 Capt. Fogg
10:30—2 Look Up & Live Their Lives"
4 Hour Of St. Francis
5 Georgetown U. Forum
Catholic Hour
13 Supercar
11:00—2 Camera Three
4 The Answer
5 Wonderama
7-8 The Christophers
13 Cartoonies
11:25—8 Davey & Goliath
11:30—2 The Collegians
4 Builders Showcase
7 Meet The Professor
8 This Is The Life
11 Magic Land Of Allakazam
11:55—8 News Roundup
9 Let's Talk About
12:00—2 Championship Bridge
4 Its Academic
7 Championship Bowling
8 Your Senators Report
9 City Side
11 Afternoon Show
13 Eyewitness News
12:25—13 News & Weather
12:30—2-9 Washington Report
4 Flight
8 Hawkeye
13 Adler Invites
12:45—8 Naval Reservists In Action
1:00—2 Shirley Temple Film Festival
4 Teen Talk
5 Sunday Movie
7 Bowling Teens
8 Baseball
9 Picture For A Sunday Afternoon
13 Ques'
1:15—11 Play Ball
1:30—4 The Catholic Hour
11 Bullwinkle
13 Meet The Professor
1:40—9 Pregame Preview
1:55—9 Baseball
2:00—4 Dimension Four
7-13 Directions '63
8 Baseball Game Of The Week
2:30—2 Boston Symphony
4 University Colloquium
7-13 Adlai Stevenson Reports
11 Circus Boy
3:00—4 Doctor Reports
3:00—5 Metropolitan Movie
7 The Big Picture
11 Cisco Kid
13 Legacy Of Light
3:05—4 Sunday Playhouse
3:30—2 Going Places
7 Sea Hunt
8 News
11 Sea Hunt
13 Major Adams
3:45—8 Baseball
4:00—2 Medicine Man
7 Championship Bridge
9 Hour Of Stars
11 Sunday Movie
4:30—2 Faith To Faith
4 Focus On World Affairs
7-13 Take Two
8 Telesports Digest
5:00—2-9 Original Amateur Hour
4 Update
5 Yancy Derringer
7 Major Adams Trailmaster
8 Bullwinkle
11 Feature
13 Sunday Movie Time
5:30—2-9 College Bowl
4 Bullwinkle (Color)
5 Islanders
8 Doorway To Life
11 The Meaning Of The Law
5:45—11 News
5:50—8 News
5:55—11 Washington Report
6::00—2-9 20th Century
4-11 Meet The Press (Color)
7 Bachelor Father
6:30—2 Mr. Ed
4-8 McKeever And The Colonel
5 Bold Journey
7 News, Sports
9 Newnight
11 To Promote Good Will
6:40—13 America, The Artists Eye
6:45—7 World News, Weather, Editorial
13 News
7:00—2-9 Lassie
4-8 Ensign O'Toole
5 The Mark Evans Show
7 Feature
11 Biography of Hitler
7:30—2-9 Dennis The Menace
4-8-11 Walt Disney's Wonderful World of Color (C)
7-13 The Jetsons (Color)
8:00—2-9 Ed Sullivan Show
5 Manhunt
7-13 Sunday Night Movie (Color)
8:30—4-8-11 Car 54, Where Are You?
5 All America Wants To Know
5 Feature
9:00—2-9 The Real McCoys
4-8-11 Bonanza (Color)
5 The American Experience
9:30—2-9 TV True
10:00—2-9 Candid Camera
5 Open End
7-13 Voice Of Firestone
10:30—2-9 What's My Line?
7-13 Howard K. Smith
11:00—2 Sunday News Reports
4-7 News & Sports
5 Hollywood's Finest
8 News & Weather
9 Sunday News Roundup
13 News, Weather
11:10—2 Sports Roundup
11:15—8 Roaring 20's
13 Late Show
11:20—9 Late Show
11 Sunday Night Show
11:30—2 Pastor's Study
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Play Of The Week
11:40—4 Movie Four
11:45—8 Roaring 20s
12::00—2 News & Bible Reading
12:15—8 Dragnet
12:45—8 Gateway To Glamour
1:05—4 Doctor Reports
1:05—13 Man To Man
1:20—13 Inspiration

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"Edge Of Night" Equals 52 Broadway Productions A Year, Author Declares

Four "characters" greet their author, Irving Vendig (center), on one of his rare visits to the "Edge of Night" set. From left to right are "Phil and Louise Capice" (Ray MacConnell and Mary K. Wells) and "Nancy and Mike Karr" (Ann Flood and Lary Hugo). The Monday-through-Friday CBS series which has just moved to the earlier hour of 3:30 p.m. numbers stage luminaries Shirley Booth and Tallulah Bankhead among its fans.

By RUTH E. THOMPSON

Mary K. Welles sported five different mink coats in one week on "Edge of Night" the CBS-TV Monday-through-Friday daytimer that just moved up an hour in the schedule (from 4:30 to 3:30 p.m.) as it edges into its eighth year.

"No we didn't write five minks into the script," smiles Irving Vendig (now pretty much the dean of daytime series writers), we just wrote the character of Louise Capici rich . . . and Mary herself took it from there." (And incidentally always after she'd turned in her Nancy-mink-of-the-day, Mary went home in a cloth coat.)

The questions I asked Vendig kept adding up to myth-shattering answers.

For example, he is the proof that not all current television writing must originate in the environs of either New York or Hollywood. Sarasota, Florida, where he lives, is more than a commuter's distance away from New York City where the show is produced — and other than a couple of quick trips a year he can't be lured away to either of the entertainment meccas. Though he wrote something like 2,200 "Perry Mason" radio scripts, he and the famous fictional lawyer came to the parting of the ways when Mason production moved to Hollywood and suggested he do the same.

LAWYER CHARACTER

Vendig has a lawyer character of his very own, now, though. He's crusading Mike Karr, hero of "Edge of Night" originally portrayed by John Lark, who'd played the radio Perry, and who withdrew from "Edge . . ." because, unlike Vendig, Lark did want to go to Hollywood and is there now. Laurence Hugo is the current Mike Karr.

We were lunching at Sardi's and Vendig became a magnet for table-hoppers all of whom reproached. "Why didn't you let me know you were coming!" Vendig, a handsome, man with chiseled features apologized with a half-smile, half-shrug.

It is certainly evidence of Vendig's stature and the sure place "Edge of Night" holds, that he can stick to his chosen way of life. Sarasota, prescribed to help his daughter overcome a respiratory ailment 20 years ago, is now his idea of heaven on earth.

Does Vendig have the stable of writers and assembly line production so widely publicized when Elaine Carrington had multiple daily soap operas some years back?

No. Definitely no stable of writers, it seems, his method is more akin to the stage's Lindsey and Crouse way of doing things. "Jim Gentile, who joined me for an apprenticeship — and it was a tough one — 13 years ago is now my full collaborator. We work five days a week, eight hours a day. In fact my back is braced now from the sheer strain of too much typing."

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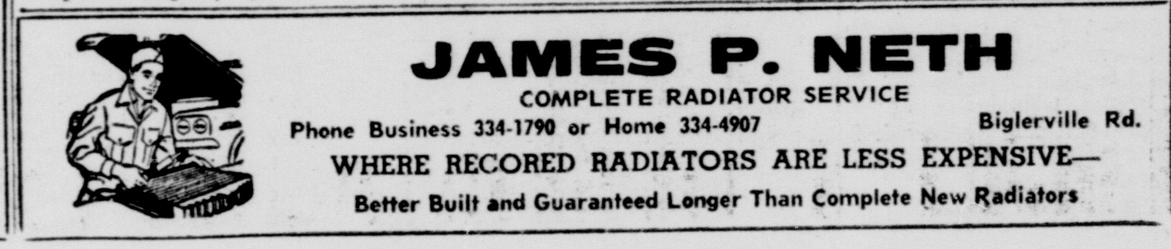

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A Bit Of History About Early Settlers

By G. F. M. MacPHERSON

MARSH CREEK

Before continuing the marriage records of the Rev. William C. VanCleve, an additional note on the family of the Rev. David D. Clark, D.D., one of the comparatively early ministers at the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church.

3. Adams Sentinel, Tuesday, January 11, 1887 —

"Death of Mrs. Clark — Mrs. Emily Clark, the widow of the Rev. David D. Clark, D.D., formerly pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, in this County, died very suddenly at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on January 2, 1887. She was out on New Year's Day but was taken quite ill at two o'clock Tuesday morning. She died before the Doctor arrived."

Note: — This was the second wife of the Rev. Dr. Clark. His first wife, Mrs. Mary Ellen Clark, having died on February 1, 1864. She (the first Mrs. Clark) is buried in the Lower Marsh Creek Churchyard.

A little over a year after the death of the first wife the Rev. Clark married for the second time — while still pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Church.

4. Adams Sentinel, August 6, 1855 —

"Married, July 26, 1855, by the Rev. J. Mahon, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, the Rev. David D. Clark, pastor of the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church in this County, to Miss Emily Mahon, the daughter of David Mahon, Esq., of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania."

The marriage records of the Rev. W. C. VanCleve are continued: —

36. "Married, August 15, 1878, Daniel R. Rock to Miss Carry M. McCreary, both of Fairfield, this County."

37. "Married, November 7, 1878, Harry L. Wetherid, of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Jennie Smith, of York County, Pennsylvania."

38. "Married, January 7, 1879, in Great Conewago Presbyterian Church, at Hunterstown, this County, J. F. Bell, the eldest son of Major Robert Bell, to Miss Grace Goldsborough, the daughter of Dr. Goldsborough."

38. "Married, December 18, 1879, James Moore to Mrs. Emma Craighead, the daughter of the Hon. John McGinley, all of Hamiltonbann Township, this County."

39. "Married, December 30, 1879, James White, of Wood River, Nebraska, to Miss Rosanna E. Scott, of Liberty Township, this County."

40. "Married, February 19, 1880, at Fairfield, this County, W. D. Clark Marshall to Miss Sally Blythe, all of this County."

41. "Married, June 22, 1880, at the home of the bride's parents, near Hunterstown, this County, E. D. Long, of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, to Miss Rebecca C. Dickson, the eldest daughter of John Dickson, Esq. Assisted by the Rev. Dr. James C. Watson."

42. "Married, September 17, 1884, the Rev. W. Smith Barnes, of Waynesboro, Franklin County, to Miss Mary Agnes Bigham, the daughter of William Bigham, Esq., of this County."

43. "Married, September 16, 1885, at the Springs Hotel, near this place (Gettysburg) Thomas R. Robertson to Miss Pattie Booker, both of Farmville, Pennsylvania."

44. "Married, September 20, 1885, at the home of the bride's mother, A. C. Diehl, of New Oxford, this County, to Miss Ada M. Felty, of this place (Gettysburg)."

45. "Married, February 4, 1886, in this place (Gettysburg), W. C. Ralston, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss M. Effie Keim, of New Oxford, this County."

46. "Married, April 6 1886, Daniel W. Beard to Miss Catharine Haldman, both of Highland Township, this County."

47. "Married December 28, 1886, in Hamiltonbann Township, this County, Warren H. McCreary, of Fairfield, this County, to Miss Jennie Donaldson, the daughter of James Donaldson, Esq., of Hamiltonbann Township, this County."

48. "Married, May 31, 1887, in this place (Gettysburg), Emerson B. Nelson to Miss Katie E. Kimmel, both of York County, Pennsylvania."

49. "Married, November 10, 1887, at Fairfield, this County, Andrew Marshall to Miss Mary Cunningham, both of Fairfield, this County."

50. "Married, January 24, 1888, in Fairfield, this County, Robert Currens to Miss Maggie C. Kepperly, both of this County."

51. "Married, July 12, 1886, in this place (Gettysburg), John Wesley Foose, of Huntington, Pennsylvania, to Miss Louisa Neidigh, of Jackson Township, Perry County, Pennsylvania."

This concludes, for a time, the VanClve records.

In 1876 the Rev. William S. Van Cleve wrote a history of the "Churches of Great Conewago and Lower Marsh Creek." His articles ran for some six weeks that year in the "Star and Sentinel." The main facts pertaining to these congregations, as presented by Rev VanCleve, are herewith given — as follows.

"These churches are among the oldest in the Presbytery (Carlisle) with which they stand connected. The exact date of their organization is not known, but can be approximated Great Conewago is the oldest in the organization. It appears on the minutes of the Presbytery of Donegal, as an organized church, in 1740.

"The organization of Lower Marsh Creek Church is also without record — it first appeared in the records of the Presbytery of Doonegal in 1761 The first church, a log structure, stood in the old burial ground. It is thought that the old graveyard is much older than the church organization and may (this site) first have been a family or neighborhood burying ground."

The notes on Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, its ministers, and old burial ground, will be continued in this column next week.

James MARLOW Reports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP)—This was a week in which the Kennedy brothers did a lot of talking to push their projects and, except for one blast by the President, carefully avoided irritations on both sides of the Atlantic.

But they hardly said anything new.

West Germans turned out by the millions to cheer President Kennedy, who made a number of speeches and held a news conference. Yet, his only departure from the usual was an assault on French President de Gaulle.

MAKES CONCESSION

In Washington Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy spent a day explaining and urging the administration's civil rights program and, in the course of it, made a concession which was no surprise.

The President cut loose on De Gaulle for suggesting this country might not come to the defense of its allies if they were attacked. His rebuke was a challenge to De Gaulle's attempt to lead, or dominate, Europe.

After a couple of days of thinking it over, De Gaulle replied through his information minister that the French government never doubted Kennedy's determination to stand by Europe. But then he threw in the hooker: No one can tell what Kennedy's successor will do.

DE GAULLE COMEBACK

In this roundabout way De Gaulle got back to the very position which caused Kennedy to let go at him: Don't trust America to come to Europe's defense if the going gets rough.

The men, having gone this far, have the choice of laying off each other or going after each other. If they choose the latter it hardly can strengthen the alliance.

West German politicians have found it expedient to keep drumming up the hope that West Germany and Communist East Germany can be reunited, although they haven't been saying much about it lately.

And no wonder. After 18 years of separation such talk begins to sound unreal, even to the most hopeful Germans. Last month a poll of West Germans showed 15 per cent thought talks between the two Germanys would lead to much.

FACING REALITY

So Kennedy could be accused of neither pessimism nor weakness but only—as he himself said—of facing reality when he said he saw no early solution to a divided Germany. He held out hope for it some day.

The other main points in Kennedy's talks before the cheering millions in Germany, none of them new: He pledged again American determination to defend West Berlin and the allies: He plugged for a strong Atlantic partnership and a Common Market and he suggested the allies pay more of the bill for helping backward countries.

The main purpose of his trip seemed to be to create as much good will for this country as he could. Judging by the crowds and their happy reactions, he succeeded admirably.

NO SOLUTION SEEN

But as for solutions to the problems with and among the allies: none was expected before he left and, so far as can be seen, he neither offered any nor achieved any.

In this country, in a day of discussion with a House judiciary subcommittee, the attorney general defended the administration's civil rights bill, particularly its so far most controversial part.

This was the section calling upon Congress by law to ban business places from discriminating against Negroes. The way the administration laid it down practically every business place would be so banned.

It was pretty widely guessed the administration would make some concessions on this in order to placate the opposition and get most of the bill through.

The attorney general agreed to a concession: that very small business places might be excluded from the ban and left free to discriminate. Trying to figure out where the ban begins and leaves off is going to be one of the thorniest problems of 1968.

CHANGES IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE LOOM

By LEWIS GULICK

WASHINGTON (AP)—U.S. ambassadorial changes in a number of important posts from Europe to Southern Asia are expected to be announced in the weeks following President Kennedy's return from Europe.

The switches in prospect involve a number of resignations. Still, officials pointed out that diplomatic assignments are regularly rotated and some of the envoys appointed during the first year of the Kennedy administration are now up for reassignment after two years in their overseas posts.

Administration sources gave these among the changes in the offing:

Charles W. Yost, a deputy representative to the United Nations under Adlai E. Stevenson, to become ambassador to Yugoslavia. A career diplomat, Yost would succeed George F. Kennan, who is returning to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N.J.

EVERTON TO LEAVE

Career diplomat Henry A. Byroade, a senior adviser with the U.S. Disarmament Agency, to be ambassador to Burma. He would succeed John S. Everton, former Ford Foundation official, who is resigning after having been at Rangoon since 1961.

William Attwood, a former newsman who has been ambassador to Guinea since 1961, to succeed Ben S. Stephansky as U.S. envoy to Bolivia. Stephansky, a former labor specialist, is in line for a high ranking job in the State Department's Inter-American Affairs Bureau in Washington.

Delesseps S. Morrison, U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, is expected to resign this summer. A former New Orleans mayor, he is expected to run for the Louisiana governorship.

G. Frederick Reinhardt, career diplomat who has been U.S. ambassador to Italy since 1961, is ill and a replacement is being sought.

Thomas C. Mann, ambassador to Mexico since 1961, is reported considering resigning in the near future. He was a Texas lawyer before entering the foreign service in 1942.

GETTYSBURG BILL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

HARRISBURG (AP) — Another $28,000 is on its way today to the Battle of Gettysburg Centennial Commission, but it took a minor skirmish in the legislature to do it.

Gov. Scranton signed the extra appropriation Thursday just a few hours after the Senate bowed to House Democrats in a battle over $7,000 which the Senate Appropriations Committee wanted to add.

The extra money would have jacked the appropriation up to $35,000.

TOTAL IS $128,000

House Minority Leader Anthony J. Petrosky threatened to call for a quorum if the amended bill passed in the Senate. This would have involved the locking up of representatives already in the chamber and state police rounding up those not present.

After some hasty telephone calls and a break for lunch, the Senate finally passed the bill in its original form, appropriating $28,000.

The money, to be used next week in a commemoration of the battle of Gettysburg, brings to $128,000 the total appropriated to the centennial commission.

The first $100,000 was voted by the 1961 legislature.

SIGNED OTHER BILLS

Members of the Senate Appropriations Committee said they proposed the extra $7,000 to cover any plans by the commission for a commemoration of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address next November.

Both houses adjourned until Monday.

In other action Thursday, Gov. Scranton signed five bills into law which provide $127 million to carry government operations over until the legislature adopts a new fiscal budget.

The two major bills provide $100 million for normal operating expenses and $25 million for public assistance.

The legislature currently is considering Scranton's recommended budget for the 1963-64 fiscal year, which begins Monday.

Gives Confederates Council's Reply

David Kendlehart, in the person of his grandson, Joseph D. Kendlehart, is shown reading his answer as president of the Gettysburg borough council to the demands of Confederates Gen. Jubal Early. Kendlehart, standing in the doorway of his grandfather's home on Baltimore St., read the exact answer given by his grandfather 100 years ago during a pageant held Thursday evening on Baltimore and W. Middle Sts. marking the centennial of the capture of Gettysburg June 26-27, 1863. Representing other Gettysburg borough councilmen of the time are, left to right, Clarence J. Waybright, E. Donald Scott and Charles B. Bender, the present county commissioners. At right, with badge on his vest, is C. P. Keefer, former county superintendent of schools, who portrayed John Burns, Gettysburg constable in 1863. (Times photo)

The Yankees of the Emmitsburg Little League are pictured above, front row, left to right: Philip Little, Steve Adams, Doug Adams, Bill Smith, Bruce Martin, Thomas Emaveg and Mike Smith. Beck row: Tom Harbaugh, coach; Eugene Hartman, James Benly, Roger Adams, Lew Norris and Dennis Stahley, coach. (Times photo)

Automation Saved Kaiser Million

FONTANA, Calif. (AP)—In the month of May, automation saved $1,080,000 for the Kaiser Steel Corp. Because of this, the firm announced Thursday, 4,400 workers will share $339,000.

Kaiser and the United Steelworkers of America last year worked out a profit-sharing plan designed to offset the problems of automation. Under the scheme union employes get back 32.5 per cent of any savings in steel production costs.

Just Folks

NO FAITH

"I have no faith," he said to me,
And there was sadness in his eyes.
"No faith!" said I. "That cannot be.
Do you believe the sun will rise?

"'Tis dark tonight. No stars are out.
You cannot see on gleaming sign,
But can you tell me that you doubt
That stars and moon again will shine?

"You say the clouds have hid their light,
Science explains the darkness so,
And you believe that this is right,
But, tell me, do you really know?

"You have no knowledge that the sun
And moon and stars which disappear,
Will keep your courses as they run,
And let you plan from year to year.

"You see the sun sink down at night,
Nor grieve to see it slip away.
You wait tomorrow's coming light,
And yet you 'have no faith,' you say."

Protected, 1963, by The George Matthew Adams Service

PRESENTS FLAG

DUBLIN, Irlenad (AP)—President Kennedy presented to Ireland Friday the flag of the 69th New York Volunteers Irish Brigade that fought at Fredericksburg, Va., in the U.S. Civil war.

The flag has been preserved from the battle of Dec. 13, 1862.

Only 280 Irishmen of the Brigade of 1,200 survived the fight against the Confederate forces.

LIBERALS HIT 'THROW-AWAY' POLICY OF GOP

By RICHARD L. GRAVES

HARRISBURG (AP) — Northeastern liberal Republican leaders are not ready or willing to back a conservative as a throw-away presidential candidate in 1964 as a means of strengthening their hand for the future.

That is the opinion emanating from the top echelon of Pennsylvania Republicans. Their leader is Gov. Scranton, who currently appears to be supplying the leadership for the northeastern states in their battle to retain control of GOP policy.

The throw-away candidate sentiment has been growing in some quarters of the Republican party.

TWO SOURCES

It has two sources. One is the ultra liberal Republican who feels that conservatism would — and should—be squashed by President Kennedy in 1964. He feels no GOP candidate could win anyway, so the loser ought to be some conservative. Good riddance.

The other source is the ultra conservative who believes exactly the opposite. But he sees the throw-away sentiment as a means of conning the northeastern GOP convention delegates into supporting a midwestern, southwestern or southern conservative-type candidate.

In each case the proponents see 1964 as a year to prove a point.

Each is ready to lose the presidential battle in order to win the internal policy control war.

LEADERSHIP ALARMED

But the northeastern leadership is alarmed at this kind of maneuvering, it is reported. It does not wan to surrender policy control—even on any possible short-term basis—to the conservatives. Once surrendered, the effort to retrieve it could continue well beyond 1968.

Since they apparently aren't ready to concede the nomination to a conservative under any circumstances, it is apparent they are digging in for battle.

The battle could shape up two ways. It could be over a specific candidate (such as Sen. Barry Goldwater, darling of the conservatives). But for the time being, it appears the northeastern liberal wing has no one of Goldwater's national prominence to put up in the wake of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's fading authority as presidential timber.

More likely, the battle could shape up over issues. If the northeast couldn't pick one of its own for the nomination, it at least would want to write the GOP platform on which the nominee would run.

The one hard, overriding issue along which a national policy control battle could be fought within the GOP is civil rights. There are differences of opinion, of course, on many other matters—national defense, fiscal policy, foreign affairs.

But civil rights is the lone issue in which the liberal vs. conservative policy differences of the GOP coincide with the geographical differences.

On the other issues there is plenty of room for maneuver and compromise for 1964. They are extremely broad issues.

On civil rights — called states rights by the conservatives—there is no room left.

SCRANTON ANALYSIS

Gov. Scranton summed up the general northeastern sentiment on civil rights this way at Boston, last March:

"In history this will be known. I am certain, as the single greatest issue of the 20th Century.

"In my opinion it is not worth debating whether the Republican party ought to throw in its lot with the segregationists in order to win some temporary political advantage in the south."

Even a throw-away conservative candidate wouldn't run on a Republican platform incorporating that sentiment.

There's trouble ahead.

Indiana Seen To Steel State

ERIE, Pa. (AP)—Some day Indiana will produce more steel than Pennsylvania, says the governor of Indiana.

When Gov. Matthew E. Welsh made the prediction Thursday at a news conference, Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, sitting next to him, nodded in agreement.

Welsh said the St. Lawrence Seaway is giving the steel industry in Indiana a big shot in the arm.

He said a proposal is in the works for construction of a 400-acre port area between Gary and Michigan City on the tip of Lake Michigan.

Later, in a speech, Welsh said, "Our frontage along Lake Michigan includes an area which holds the most important steel manufacturing facilities in the world."

Major steel producers have found this location an ideal spot for assembling raw materials and distributing steel, the governor added.

The governors were in Erie to attend a meeting of the Great Lakes Commission.

State Delays Move On Gallery Charge

HARRISBURG (AP) — Atty. Gen. Walter E. Alessandroni said Thursday he will not appeal a Montgomery County Court decision in the Barnes Art Gallery case.

Judge Alfred L. Taxis last March authorized a temporary $1 admission fee to the gallery near Lower Merion. At the same time he ordered a reduction in gallery guards from 27 to 17 and a revision in the investment policy of the Barnes' trustees.

Alessandroni said he expects full compliance of the order by September, at which time he would ask the judge to modify his order to eliminate the admission fee.

Oldsters Concede To Young Dancers

NANTY GLO, Pa. (AP)—Modern youth soft? Consider these heartly teen-agers.

A marathon dance was scheduled Thursday as part of this Cambria County's "old home week" observance. Ten teen-age couples started dancing at 6 p. m.

Four hours later one couple dropped out. But five hours later the nine remaining couples were still going strong and the city fathers decided enough was enough. They figured it was getting close to the youngsters' bedtime.

LEGAL NOTICE

Take notice that the Supervisors of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, intend to pass the following proposed Ordinance at their next regular meeting to be held on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1963, at 9:00 p.m., E.D.S.T., at The First National Bank Building in Fairfield, Pennsylvania:

ORDINANCE FOR THE LAYING OUT AND OPENING OF A NEW ROAD IN HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP, ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE KNOWN AS BAKER ROAD.

WHEREAS, a certain portion of township road in Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, has become unusable and not worthy of maintenance and care; and,

WHEREAS, the adjoining property owners of a proposed new road have petitioned the Road Supervisors of said Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, to open and lay out a new road; and,

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the said Supervisors of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, it would be the best interest of said township and the travelling public and financially expedient to lay out said new road and to maintain the same.

THEREFORE, the Supervisors of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, do hereby ordain:

1. That pursuant to the Pennsylvania Acts of General Assembly of 1933, P.L. 103, 1947 P.L. 1481, 1949 P.L. 1819, 1951 P.L. 370, 1953 P.L. 511, and 1956 P.L. 2021, as set forth in 53 Purdon's Statutes, Section 66101 and 66102, it is hereby determined that the Hamiltonban Township Supervisors shall lay out and open a new road from the Franklin County line at a point 600 feet from Legislative Route 28050 to a point in the Newman Road, being Township Road No. 340, which new road is described as follows:

BEGINNING at a spike in a public road at the ADAMS and FRANKLIN COUNTY line, said spike being 600 feet more or less east of Legislative Route #28050 in Franklin County; thence beginning at station 0+00 and through lands of Maurice Widney and Maurice Kauffman, South 68 degrees 30 minutes East, a distance of 318 feet to a point of curve station 3+18.86; thence through lands of Maurice Kauffman and around a 5 degree curve with a radius of 1146.28 feet a length of 237.00 feet to a point of tangent being station 5+55.86; thence through same and Jesse Baker and Ernest Baker, North 80 degrees 21 minutes East a distance of 589.25 feet to a Station 11+45.11; thence through Ernest Baker and around a 14-degree curve with a radius of 410.28 feet a distance of 235.11 feet to a point of tangent being Station 13+80.32; thence through same and lands of Charles Baker South 66 degrees 39 minutes East a distance of 78.49 feet to a point of curve being station 14+59.31; thence through same and around a 16-degree curve with a radius of 359.26 feet, a distance of 500.00 feet to a point of tangent being station 19+59.31; thence through same and land of Catharine Guynn and William Misner South 13 degrees 21 minutes West, a distance of 239.37 feet to a point of curve being station 21+94.68; thence through Catharine Guynn, William Misner and Howard Baker, around an arc curve with a radius of 99.12 feet a distance of 60.21 feet to a point of a reverse curve being station 22+54.89; thence through William Misner and Howard Baker, around an arc curve with a radius of 95.49 feet a distance of 58.33 feet, to station 23+11.32; thence through Howard Baker South 17 degrees 10 minutes West a distance of 23.46 feet to a point of curve being station 23+36.78; thence through same and around an 18-degree curve with a radius of 318.62 a distance of 102.50 feet being a point on tangent and station 24+39.33; thence through same, South 5 degrees 37 minutes East, a distance of 159.58 feet to a point of curve; thence around a 6-degree curve with a radius of 955.37 feet a distance of 175.42 feet to a point on tangent station 27+84.68; thence through same South 5 degrees 14 minutes West a distance of 601.65 feet to a point of curve station 33+86.33; thence through same and around a 28-degree curve with a radius of 206.63 feet a distance of 263.51 feet to a point of tangent, station 36+49.84; thence through same and land of Waynesboro Water Co. South 68 degrees 33 minutes East, a distance of 59.33 feet to a spike in the center of Township Road #347 called the Newman Road, said spike being 947.40 feet North of a Penna. State Highway, Legislative Route No. 01022.

The above description being the center line of a public road about to become a part of Hamiltonban Township Road Dept. It being 33 feet of uniform width, 16½ feet on left and right of the above described center line.

The above description was taken from a Print of two pages made from a survey by Wilbur V. Redding, a Registered Surveyor, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Dated June 14-16, 1962; prepared for the Supervisors of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

2. Upon the opening and laying out of said road the said new road shall be known as the Baker Road.

3. That prior notice of said ordinance in the form of at least ten (10) days written notice has been given to all property owners abutting or adjoining said proposed new road, and that a hearing was held on the same on the 28th day of June, 1963, and a copy of said ordinance, together with a draft and survey of the proposed road showing the location and width thereof will be filed in the Office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, after the within ordinance has been passed.

APPROVED AND ORDAINED this 8th day of July, 1963.

HAMILTONBAN TOWNSHIP ROAD SUPERVISORS
By: /s/ Stuart F. W. Sites
Its President

ATTEST:
/s/ Calvin F. Bream
Its Secretary
Eugene R. Hartman
Solicitor
126 Baltimore Street
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

CALL DANCER IN OSTEOPATH TRIAL ABROAD

By RAYMOND E. PALMER

LONDON (AP)—A shapely redhead who once danced in a Paris nightclub was expected to be called today as a surprise witness in the sensation-packed vice hearing of Dr. Stephen Ward.

The prosecution told 23-year-old Ronna Ricardo only 10 hours before the Ward hearing opened Friday that she was wanted as a witness against the 50-year-old society osteopath.

Ward faces eight charges which include running a call girl stable for upper crust Britons and living off the earnings of playgirl Christine Keeler and her blonde roommate, Mandy Rice-Davies.

Miss Ricardo waited in the wings Friday while auburn-haired Christine and Mandy held the stage with sensational accounts of sex in London's governmental, diplomatic and high society circles.

BIG UPROAR

The story seemed certain to cause as big an uproar as the original disclosures which caused the downfall of former War Minister John D. Profumo and nearly toppled Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's government.

It was Ward who introduced Christine to Profumo and Soviet naval attache Evgeny Ivanov. It was also Ward who broke the scandal involving the three - way sex relationship of Miss Keeler, Profumo and Ivanov, who was generally regarded as a Soviet intelligence agent.

This is the second day of the hearing before Magistrate Leo Gradwell, who will decide whether Ward should go for trial at the Old Bailey London's central criminal court. The hearing is expected to last five days.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

NOTICES

● Monuments E

CODORI & MILLER MEMORIALS
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● Florists F

THE CIVIL War window at Twin Bridges Farm includes goblets carried home by horseback to my grandmother in Iowa in 1865.

WHEN IT'S flowers, remember ours. Flowers for all occasions. Murray's Greenhouse, Harrisburg Rd. Phone 334-2149.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● Personals 2

● Special Notices 3

DITZLER'S MUSIC SUPPLIES Now at new location at 5 Baltimore St. Stop in and see our new and larger store!

INCORRECT
INSERTIONS OF
CLASSIFIED ADS
Please notify the Classified Department immediately of any error contained in your ad as The Times can be responsible for only one incorrect insertion. Please check your ad the first day of publication. Corrections may be made until 9 a.m. daily.

LINCOLN WAY Nurseries will close at 12 noon Saturday, June 29, and will reopen Friday, July 5. For any emergencies please call 334-3031, 334-4269, 334-4379.

● Restaurant and Food Specialties 4

SUNDAY'S SPECIAL
Delicious Roast Turkey
CASHTOWN INN 334-4092

FRIED CHICKEN and waffles and fried country ham, Sunday specials at Lupp's Restaurant, Biglerville, Pa.

WE MAKE our own delicious ice cream. Try some today, it's only 85c ½ gallon, $1.60 a gallon. Mason Dixon Farms Dairy, 677-8725 or 334-5290.

NEXT WEEK'S SPECIAL
Snowballs, country ham sandwiches and three new kinds of cold drinks. Gulden's Fruit Stand, Biglerville Rd.

FROSTY TREAT Drive-in. Sundaes, shakes, sandwiches, picnic area. Taneytown and Wheatfield Rds.

TEXAS LUNCH will be open Sundays, June 30 and July 7, 6 a.m. to 12 midnight.

SUNDAY'S SPECIAL
Roast Sirloin of Beef
REC-PARK DINER
West St. 334-9064

SATURDAY'S SPECIAL
Hot Chicken Sandwiches
REC-PARK DINER
West St. 334-9064
Tract Rd., 642-8617.

WE ARE open every day except Sunday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., for your convenience. Picnic lunches packed and ready to go. Mrs. Geigley's Delicatessen, 12 Baltimore St.

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Week Of Sports

MONDAY, JULY 1
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
11:15—11 Sports Final

TUESDAY, JULY 2
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
9:00— 5 Wrestling

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
11:15—11 Sports Final

THURSDAY, JULY 4
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
9:00— 5 Wrestling
11:15—11 Sports Final

FRIDAY, JULY 5
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
11:15—11 Sports Final

SATURDAY, JULY 6
1:00—13 Box Lacrosse
3:30— 2 Championship Bowling
4:00— 7 Bowler's Choice
5:00— 4-8-11 Open Golf Tournament
7-13 Wide World Of Sports
11:15—11 Sports Final
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
•11 Pinbusters
10:00— 7 Fight Of The Week
10:45— 7 Make That Spare

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TUESDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

EVENING
5:00—2 Bozo The Clown
4-11 Mickey Mouse Club
5 Popeye With Capt. Tugg
7 Lone Ranger
8 Quick Draw McGraw
9 Early Show
5:30—2 Rocky & Friends
4 Phil Silvers Show
7 Frontier Circus
8 Touche the Turtle (Color)
11 Five-Thirty Show
5:45—2 Deputy Dawg Show
8 Whirlybirds
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 Three Stooges
13 News, Weather
6:15—8 News, Weather & Sports
13 Evening Report
6:29—7 Editorial
6:30—2 San Francisco Beat
4 News, Weather And Sports (C)
5 Deputy Dawg
7 World News
9 Newsnight
13 Adventures In Paradise
6:40—8 Weather
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley Report
7 Backstage, Business, Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
4 Wanted: Dead Or Alive
5 Bat Masterson
7 Area News
8 Ripcord
11 News
7:10—11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Weather
11 Special Report & Sports
7:30—2 Dobie Gillis
4-8 Laramie (Color)
John Smith, Robert Fuller. Slim is harassed by a girl after he arrests Virg Walker for bank robbery. (R)
5 Roaring 20's
7-13 Combat
Vic Morrow, Rick Jason. Platoon forces captured German doctor to operate on wounded Frenchman with vital information. (R)
9 Mr. Ed
11 Huckleberry Hound
8:00—2-9 Lloyd Bridges
11 Strikes And Spares
8:30—2-9 Celebrity Talent Scouts
4-8-11 Empire (Color)
Richard Ega, Ryna O'Neal. An engineer attempts to befriend the son of the widow he hopes to marry. (R)
5 Tightrope
7-13 Hawaiian Eye
Robert Conrad, Anthony Eisley. A murderer steals a manuscript Lopaka was trying to buy. (R)
9:00—5 Wrestling
9:30—2-9 Picture This
4-8-11 Dick Powell Show
Card-cheating drifters play cupid for a disfigured farm girl. Guests: Lee Marvin, Rosemary Clooney, Keenan Wynn. (R)
7-13 Untouchables
Robert Stack, Richard Conte. Ness tangles with fish merchant who also deals in wine. (R).
10:00—2-9 Keefe Brasselle Show
10:30—7-13 Focus on America
4-8-11 Report JFK's European Trip
President Kennedy's European trip.
11 Third Man
11:00—2-11 News, Weather and Sports
4 News, Weather & Sports (C)
5 Faces & Places In The News
7 The 11 O'clock Final
8 News, Regional News, Sports & Weather (Color)
9 11 P.M Report
13 News & Weather
11:10—5 Hollywoods Finest
11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
11:20—2 Channel 2 Theater
11:25—4 Commentary (Color)
9 Steve Allen Show
11 Bob Jones' Daybook
11:30—4-8-11 The Tonight Show (Color)
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Surfside 6
12:25—2 News & Bible Reading
12:30—7 M Squad
12:45—13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Man To Man
1:00—4 A Moment With . . .
8 News, Wanted Persons
11 News
1:05—8 Wanted Person
1:10—2 News & Bible Reading
13 Inspiration
1:30—4 Inspiration
2:25—9 Meditation & Weather

WEDNESDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

EVENING
5:00—2 Bozo The Clown
4-11 Mickey Mouse Club
5 Popeye With Captain Tugg
7 The Lone Ranger
8 Yogi Bear
9 Early Show
5:30—2 Rocky & Friends
4 Phil Silvers Show
7 Maverick
8 Wally Gator (Color)
11 Five Thirty Show
5:45—2 Deputy Dawg Show
8 Bat Masterson
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 Three Stooges
13 News, Weather
6:15—8 News, Weather & Sports
13 Evening Report
6:29—7 Editorial
6:30—2 Dragnet
4 News, Weather, Sports (C)
5 Yogi Bear Show
7 World News
9 Newsnight
13 Maverick
6:40—8 Weather
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley Report
7 Backstage, Business, Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
4 The Rebel
5 Wyatt Earp
7 Area News
8 Flight
11 News
7:10—2 Weather
11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Report, Weather
11 Sports, Special Report
7:30—2-9 TV Reports
4-8-11 The Virginian (Color)
James Drury, Lee J. Cobb, Thieves stampede wild horses into the Virginian's roundup crew. (R)
5 The Detectives
7-13 Wagon Train
8:30—2 Highway Patrol
5 87th Precinct
7 Going My Way
Gene Kelly, Dick York. Father O'Malley hopes to convince an ailing wrestler to quit his professsion. (R)
9 Dobie Gillis
Dwayne Hickman, Frank Faylen. The Gillis family is held hostage by an escaped convict. (R)
13 Focal Point
9:00—2-9 Beverly Hillbillies
Buddy Ebsen, Irene Ryan. Granny tries her sobering up mash as a cure for Mrs. Drysdale's hypochondria. (R)
4-8-11 Mystery Theater
Hugh O'Brian, Bethel Leslie. A newspaper editor is shaken by a dying man's confession. (R)
9:30—2-9 Dick Van Dyke Show
Mary Tyler Moore, Morey Amsterdam. The police think it's a publicity stunt when Rob reports the theft of furniture. (R)
4 Bronco
7-13 Our Man Higgins
10:00—2-8-9 Circle Theater
Wesley Addy, Lori March. Drama of spy operation in U. S. towns and cities. (R)
7-13 Naked City
Paul Burke, Horace McMahon. A laborer tries to secure a better job by blackmail. (R)
11 11th Hour
5 The Lawman
11:00—2-11 News, Weather and Sports
4 News, Weather & Sports (C)
5 Faces & Places In The News
7 The 11 O'clock Final
8 News, Regional News, Sports & Weather (Color)
13 News & Weather
11:10—5 Hollywood's Finest
11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
11:20—2 Channel 2 Theater
11:25—4 Commentary (Color)
9 Steve Allen Show
11 Bob Jones' Daybook
11:30—4-8-11 The Tonight Show (Color)
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Checkmate
12:25—2 News & Bible Reading
12:30—7 M Squad
12:45—13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Man To Man
1:00—4 13th Hour Drama
8 News & Wanted Persons
1:05—8 One Minute With Your Bible
1:10—13 Inspiration
1:30—4 Inspiration
11 News
2:25—9 Meditations & Weather

THURSDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

EVENING
5:00—2 Bozo The Clown
4-11 Mickey Mouse Club
5 Popeye, Rockey & Friends
7 The Lone Ranger
8 Huckleberry Hound
9 Early Show
5:30—2 Rocky & His Friends
4 Phil Silvers Show
7 Maverick
8 Lippy Lion (Color)
11 Five-thirty Show
5:45—2 Deputy Dawg Show
8 Jeff's Collie
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 The Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 The Three Stooges
13 News, Weather
6:15—8 News, Weather & Sports
13 Evening Report
6:25—7 Editorial
6:30—2 State Trooper
4 News, Weather & Sports (C)
5 Huckleberry Hound
7 World News
9 Newsnight
13 Surfside Six
6:40—8 Regional News
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley
7 B'kstage Bus. Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
4 Hennesey
5 Assignment Underwater
7 Area News
8 Shannon
11 News
7:10—2 Weather
11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Report, Weather
11 Special Report—Sports
7:30—2-9 Fair Exchange
Eddie Foy Jr., Audrey Christie. Peace on both sides of the Atlantic is threatened over whether Heather should have her tonsils removed in America or England. (R)
4-8 Wide Country
5 The Outlaws
7-13 Adventures Of Ozzie & Harriet
Rick and Wally have a mixup with pairs of dates at a new restaurant. (R)
11 Yogi Bear
8:00—2-9 Perry Mason
Raymond Burr, William Hopper. The secretary of an inventor seeks Perry's help when her employer's vindictive wife is slain. (R)
7-13 Donno Reed Show
Jess suffers coscience pangs after conning Alex into being a weekend chaperone. (R)
11 Death Valley Days
8:30—4-8-11 Dr. Kildare
Richard Chamberlain, Raymond Massey. A penniless patient (Joseph Schildkenut) resists doctors efforts to help. (R)
5 Peter Gunn
7-13 Leave It To Beaver
9:00—2-9 Twilight Zone
Pat Hingle, Nan Martin. A toy designer finds a way to return physically to the past. (R)
5 Wrestling
7-13 My Three Sons
9:30—4-8-11 Hazel (Color)
Shirley Booth. Hazel tries her own kind of blackmail, refusing to make brownies, to force Mr. Griffin to hire Herbert. (R)
7-13 McHale's Navy
10:00—2-9 The Nurses
Shirl Conway, Zina Bethune. A nurse learns the supposed victim of a ten-aged gang is lying. (R)
4-8-11 The World of Jimmy Doolittle
7-13 TV Premier
11:00—2-11 News, Weather, Sports
4 News Weather & Sports (C)
5 Faces And Places In The News
7 The 11 O'clock Final
8 News Regional News, Sports & Weather (Color)
9 11 P.M Report
13 News & Weather
11:10—8 Hollywood's Finest
11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
11:20—2 Channel Two Theater
11:25—4 Commnetary (Color)
9 Steve Allen Show
11 Bob Jones' Daybook
11:30—4-8-11 The Tonight Show (Color)
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Adventure In Paradise
12:10—2 News & Bible Reading
12:30—7 M Squad
12:45—13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Man To Man
1:00—4 13th Hour Drama
4 13th Hour Drama
8 News & Wanted Persons
11 News & Devotions
1:05—8 One Minute With Your Bible
1:10—13 Inspiration
1:30—4 Inspiration
11 News
1:45—2 Late News

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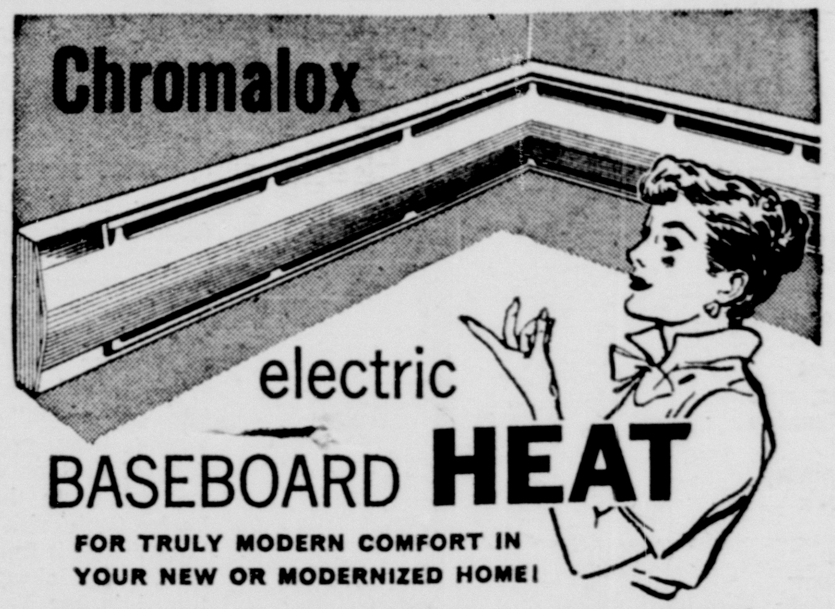

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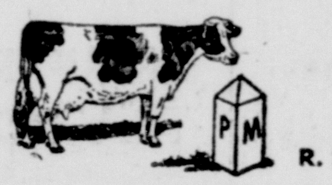

FRIDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

EVENING
5:00—2 Bozo The Clown
4-11 Mickey Mouse Club
5 Popeye, Rocky & Friends
7 The Lone Ranger
8 Rocky & Friends
9 Early Show
5:30—2 Rocky & Friends
4 Love That Bob
7 Maverick
8 Touche the Turtle (Color)
11 Five Thirty Show
5:35—2 Deputy Dawg
8 Broken Arrow
5:45—8 Broken Arrow
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 Three Stooges
13 News & Weather
6:15—8 News, Weather & Sports
13 Evening Report
6:29—7 Editorial
6:30—2 Whirlybirds
4 News, Weather & Sports (C)
5 Mr. Magoo
7 World News
9 Newsnight
13 Sugarfoot
6:40—8 Weather
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley Report
7 Backstage, Business, Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
4 Traffic Court
5 Wyatt Earp
7 Area News
8 Death Valley Days
11 News
7:10—2 Weather
11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Report, Weather
11 Special Report & Sports
7:30—2-9 Rawhide
Eric Fleming, Clint Wastwod. A government census taker who asks the drovers help is suspected of having other motives. (R)
4-8-11 JFK's European Trip (C)
5 Bourbon Street Beat
7-13 Cheyenne
8:30—2-9 Route 66
Martin Milner, Arthur O'Connell. Rebelling at high pressure living an inventor seeks a strange form of escape. (R)
4-8-11 Sing Along With Mitch (C) (Color)
Mitch Miller, Leslie Uggams, Mary Lou Ryhal. Sea chanties and Latin American music are featured.
5 DA's Man
7-13 The Flinestones (C)
Wilma's talking bird is silent until Fred and Barney start planning an outing. (R)
9:00—5 Movie Greats
7-13 I'm Dickens—He's Fensier
John Astin, Marty Ingels. Fenster's coworkers are afraid to admit they help get him fired. (R)
9:30—2-9 Alfred Hitchcock Hour
David Wayne, Elizabeth Allen. Strange events threaten the sanity of an executive exonerated of his wife's death. (R)
4-8-11 The Price Is Right (Color)
7-13 77 Sunset Strip
Edward Byrnes, Roger Smith. Mistaken for a sadistic bandit, Kookie is threatened with lynching. (R)
10:00—4-8-11 Jack Paar (Color)
Guests: Gordon and Sheila MacRae, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Jayne Mansfield. Harlem Globetrotters on film. (R)
10:30—2-9 Evewitness To History
7-13 M Squad
11:00—2-11 News, Weather & Sports
4 News, Weather & Sports (C)
5 Faces & Places In The News
7 The 11 O'clock Final
8 News, Regional News, Sports & Weather (Color)
9 11 P.M Report
13 News & Weather
11:10—5 Hollywood's Finest
11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
11:20—2 Films Of The 50's
11:25—4 Commentary (Color)
9 Steve Allen Show
11 Bob Jones' Daybook
11:30—4-8-11 Tonight Show (C)
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Movie
12:30—2 News & Bible Reading
12:45—13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Late Show
1:00—4 13th Hour Drama
8 News & Wanted Persons
9 Theater of Stars
11 News & Devotions
1:05—8 One Minute With Your Bible
1:20—2 Late News & Bible Reading
1:30—4 Inspiration
11 News
2:30—2 News, Bible Reading
2:40—9 Meditation & Weather
13 Man To Man
2:50—13 Inspiration

SATURDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

6:15—13 Inspiration
6:50—4 Look To This Day
6:55—4 News & Weather
7:00—4 Modern Farmer (Color)
13 Modern Almanac
7:10—9 Meditations
7:15—9 Comedy Playhouse
11 Devotions
7:30—4 Across The Fence
8 Covered Wagon Theater
13 Your Government
8:00—4 Cousin Cupcake Show (C)
9 Ranger Hal's Birthday Party
11 Big Picture
13 Lorenzo And His Friends
8:15—5 Today In Your Life, Newsbeat
8:30—5 British Calendar
8 Supercar
11 Industry on Parade
8:45—11 Light Time
8:55—2 Early News
9:00—2-9 Captain Kangaroo
4 Pinocchio (C)
5 Speedway International
8 Percy Platypus & His Friends
11 Gang's All Here
9:15—7 Light Time
9:30—4-8-11 The Ruff And Reddy Show (Color)
5 Deputy Dawg Show
7 The Big Picture
10:00—2-9 Alvin Show
7 The Life & Teaching Of Jesus
4-8-11 Shari Lewis Show (Color)
5 Six Gun Playhouse
10:30—2-9 Mighty Mouse Playhouse
4-8-11 King Leonard (Color)
11:00—2-9 Rin Tin Tin
4-8-11 Fury
7 Cartoonsville
5 Big Adventure
13 Bugs Bunny
11:30—2-9 Roy Rogers Show
4-8-11 Make Room For Daddy
7 Beany & Cecil
13 Home Nursing
12:00—2-9 Sky King
4-8-11 Watch Mr. Wizard
7 Bugs Bunny
13 Studio 13
12:30—2 News
4 Exploring (Color)
5 Circus Boy
7 Magic Land Of Allakazam
8 Boston Symphony
9 Ripcord
11 Hopalong Cassidy
13 News and Weather
12:55—2 News
1:00—2 Big Picture
5 Big Movie
7 My Friend Flicka
8 Sign Posts
9 Saturday Matinee
13 Box Lacrosse
1:15—8 Air Force In Review
1:30—2 Family Doctor
4 Watch Mr. Wizard
7 Ramar
8 The Third Front
11 Garden Living
1:45—2 Comeback
11 Play Ball
1:50—8 The Third Front
2:00—2 Saturday Matinee
4 Saturday Playhouse
7 Movie
11 At Home in Maryland
2:15—2 Saturday Matinee
2:30—7 Movie
8 Baseball
11 Saturday Afternoon Show
13 Buddy Deane Show
4 Cameo Theater (Color)
3:30— 2 Championship Bowling
4 Broken Arrow
4:00—7 Bowler's Choice
11 Annie Oakley
4:30—2 The Beginning
5 Eastside Comedy
8 Manhunt
9 The Deputy
11 The Lone Ranger
5:00—2 Jobs for America
4-11 Open Golf Tournament
7-13 Wide World of Sports
Daytona "Firecracker 400" Stock Car Championship. Also men's singles finals of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships.
8 Big Picture
9 Early Show
11 Beany & Cecil
5:30—2 The Only War We Seek
8 The Story of . . . a Year
11 Wrestling
6:00—2 Divorce Court
4 A Moment With . . .
5 Popeye & Friends
8 Call Of The Outdoors
11 Beany and Cecil
13 Wide World Of Sports
6:30—4 It's Academic
8 Sports Desk, Weather & News
9 Saturday Newsnight
11 Pinbusters
13 Jazz Scene, U.S.A.
7:00—2 Hennesey
4 Saturday Night Report
5 Highway Patrol
7 Trail's West
8 Keyhole (Color)
9 The Third Man
13 Wyatt Earp
7:15—4 Saturday Report
7:30—2-9 Lucy-Desi Show
Rudy Vallee, Ann Sothern and Cesar Romero join the Ricardos on a Caribbean cruise.
4-8 Sam Benedict
Edmond O'Brien, Richard Rust. A vengeful policeman goes gunning for one of Benedict's clients. (R)
5 Sugarfoot
7-13 Gallant Men
Robert McQueeney, William Reyn-

REGULAR ROLE

Young Jeannie Riley who's had guest spots on "Wagon Train" and "The Virginian" finally has a role she can call her own. It will be as one of Bea Benaderet's teen-aged daughters in the forthcoming "Petticoat Junction" newest creation of Paul Henning who last season dreamed up the highly successful "Beverly Hillbillies."

A high school swimming champion, Miss Riley worked for a time as a professional water ballerina while waiting for an acting break.

They've added things up for the season behind the scenes at "Sing Along With Mitch" and find that a segment set in a toyshop (presented originally in February) drew the heaviest mail of the show's season . . consequently it was set for a repeat broadcast on the Fourth of July weekend (July 5).

And in response to questions, the name of the dancer in the "Dolly With a Hole in Her Stocking" number on the NBC color opus is Dee Jay Mattis.

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EDUCATIONAL

● Schools and Instruction 7

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EMPLOYMENT

● Female Help Wanted 9

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DEMONSTRATORS: EARN $100 weekly demonstrating toys and gifts. Best party plan. No investment. Car, phone necessary. Send name, address, phone to Toy Ladies, Johnstown, Pa.

● Male—Female Help Wanted 10

ADVERTISING SALES trainee. If you have the ability to meet people and are not afraid to put your all into the work, we may have just the type of job you're looking for. You'll be taught the advertising sales field from the ground up with emphasis on professional approach, not high pressure. Applicant must be willing to start at the bottom and work up, expanding both himself and the job. Enthusiasm, attractive and neat appearance, pleasing personality, all combined with ambition are the primary qualifications. Write to Box 58-C, c/o The Gettysburg Times, enclose complete resume of past experience, etc.

● Male Help Wanted 11

I WANT to talk to a healthy, likable guy who must average at least $100 weekly to make ends meet. No experience or investment needed, just a car. Write Box 49-T, c/o Gettysburg Times, for a personal interview.

LOCAL RETAIL store has opening for a young man interested in work with a future. Excellent opportunity for the right person. You will be trained to become a store manager. Write, giving age, experience and other pertinent information, to Box 55-Z, c/o Gettysburg Times.

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Represented wanted with sales experience and agricultural background to cover exclusive territory. If you are willing to work hard and want earnings to match your ability, this is the opportunity you are looking for. We will send the right man to school to fill this vacancy. Send resume to Knipmeyer, Inc., c/o Charles R. Enloe, Box 41, New Holland, Pa.

EXPERIENCED MAN to work on farm. Write Box 56-A, c/o Gettysburg Times.

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WANTED: COMMERCIAL stationery salesman. Apply in person. Bookmart, Chambersburg St., Gettysburg.

LOAN MANAGER wanted for small Pennsylvania group of offices. Three years minimum experience, bondable, energetic and personable. Salary open. Give full resume and reference. Write Box 47-R, c/o Gettysburg Times.

TOP-RATED COMPANY will select one man for on-the-job training, $100 per week and up to start. Must be married, have phone and car. Write Box 52-W, c/o Gettysburg Times.

MAN WANTED for men's clothing store, excellent salary, experience preferred. Apply Benn's Clothing Store, Lincoln Square.

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● Work Wanted 12

LADY DESIRES children to keep in her home. Rt. 30 east. Phone 334-3880.

BUSINESS SERVICES

● Appliance Repairs 14

JOHN A. SHULTZ
Fairfield 642-8717
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● Building & Remodeling 17

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● Cleaners and Laundry 19

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● Excavating & Grading 21

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244 E. Middle St. 334-5603

● Heating, Plumbing and Cooling 22

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● Household Cleaning 23

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● Moving and Storage 26

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● Personal Services 28

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● Rugs and Furniture 31

REUPHOLSTERING, ALL the latest fabrics. For free estimates see G. L. Adair, Gettysburg R. 1. Phone 334-2260.

● Roofing and Siding 32

FOR THE best in roofing service and supplies, call 334-4306. Free estimates given. Codori Roofers Supply Company, Inc., 26 N. Washington St.

● Special Services 33

JOHN E. KERRIGAN JR.
Sign Painting — Free Estimates
366 E. Middle St. 334-3949

FOR THE finest in tree trimming, feeding, topping, spraying and cabling, phone Ray & Joe's Nursery and Tree Service. Gettysburg R. 1, 334-1469 or 334-4811.

SEWING MACHINES cleaned, oiled and adjusted and repairs on all makes. Call 334-1612.

SEPTIC SERVICE: Septic tanks cleaned and installed. Excavating and grading. E. G. Shealer & Son. Call 334-4811 or 334-3565. Gettysburg R. 4.

SOWERS SIGNS
Spring Grove, phone 223-9747
Custom-built
Neon - Plastic - Electrical
Displays
"WE LETTER ANYTHING"

FOR THE best in either exterior or interior painting, phone Harvey A. Miller, 334-4575. Free estimates without obligation.

CERAMIC TILE installation, $1.45 per square ft. Limited colors. Hershey Bowers, 528-4439.

LANDSCAPE TREE SERVICE
Planting · Designing · Lawn Work
Nursery Stock · Mulching Material
Tree Moving · Topping · Bracing
Trimming · Spraying · Feeding
Experienced Men · Full Insurance
HOLTZ NURSERY
334-1341 Gettysburg R. 1

MERCHANDISE

● Cards · Stationery Paper Products 35

WEDDING INVITATIONS and social announcements. Carver's Stationery, Biglerville Rd.

● Antiques 37

2 MATCHING white marble-top pieces: chest of drawers and washstand; original painting, perfect condition. Phone 334-3282.

MERCHANDISE

● Antiques 37

W. H. Tipton photos of the battlefield taken about 1888. See our window. Chritzman's Jewelry Store

● Clothing and Footwear 41

SIZE 16 CENTENNIAL DRESS
Phone 334-4046

● Cameras and Supplies 42

PERUTZ 35 mm. 20-exposure color slide film with processing, only $2.47 each, at Dave's Photo Supply, Steinwehr Ave.

● Dry Goods 43

LARGEST SELECTION of all sewing notions and fabrics in Cumberland Valley. Glasgow's Sewing Center, 1650 Lincolnway East, Chambersburg, CO 4-9551.

● Fuel 44

TEXACO SKY Chief and Fire Chief gasoline and fuel oil and kerosene Walter and Lady Biglerville, Pa. 677-8191

● Home Improvements 45

$198, WATER softener, fully automatic. Call your Culligan man, 677-8495.

HAVE ALL the hot water you need for modern living with a new water heater from C. R. Barnes Company, Biglerville.

SPECIAL FOR June: Glass-lined hot water heaters, 30-gal., gas, $57.50; 52-gal., electric, $72.50; 82-gal., electric, $99.50. Budget terms. Glenn E. Freed, Abbottstown, phone 259-2173.

ELECTRIC HOT water heater, 50-gallon, 6 years old, good working order, $20. Phone 642-8744.

● Sound Systems 46

RECORD THE centennial activities with a portable tape recorder from Dave's Photo Supply, Steinwehr Ave.

● Household Goods 47

New and Used Furniture
Gettysburg, Pa. Phone 334-1630
Rear 449 West Middle St.
SHEALER'S FURNITURE

20% OFF
On all lawn furniture. Make your selection now and save. Easy terms.
COMMUNITY HOUSE
FURNITURE
Littlestown - Taneytown

WE HAVE a wide selection of Kelvinator and Maytag clothes dryers, both gas and electric. Stop in today at Weishaar Bros., Baltimore St.

VINYL ACCOLON floor covering by Armstrong, available 9' and 12' widths. Installation if desired. N. O. Sixeas Furniture, Chambersburg St.

Your Westinghouse Dealer
Electric Ranges
Refrigerators
Automatic Washers
DISCOUNT
FURNITURE CENTER
346 E. Water St., Gettysburg, Pa.
Open 1-9 Closed Wednesday

REPOSSESSED SINGER Slant-O-Matic sewing machine in console cabinet. Yours for the balance. Sews on buttons, makes buttonholes, blind stitching overcasting, darns and mends, does thousands of decorative stitches. See this one. Singer Sewing Machine Company, 43 Baltimore St., Hanover Phone MElrose 2-1148.

12' WIDE linoleum material, $1 per yard and up; 9' x 12' rugs, $5.25; linoleum tile, special, 10c a block; Scram, the wonder cleaner, cleans anything. Thomas Linoleum Store, East Berlin.

CRIB AND mattress, $10; bassinet, mattress, $3; high chair, $3. 334-1789.

SLIGHTLY USED heavy duty zig-zag sewing machine in cherry cabinet, "new guarantee," knee control, makes buttonholes, etc., automatically. Take over payments of $6 month, total balance $119.25. Call Credit Department, 263-8538. New Home Sewing Center, 202 S. Main St., Chambersburg. Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and Saturday.

SPECIAL: CELLAR posts, $5.75; roll-away cots and innerspring mattresses, $31 and $32; Latex paint, $3.75 per gallon; medicine cabinets, utility cabinets and wardrobes. Cullison's Sales, rear 331 S. Washington St., 334-1811.

GOOD USED Universal gas stove. Phone 334-4836.

WEEKEND SPECIAL
2-piece living room suite, nylon and foam, $139.95
TROSTLE'S FURNITURE & APPLIANCE
Two Taverns-Barlow Rd.
R. 1 Gettysburg, Pa.
359-4623

USED REFRIGERATOR, top freezer, good condition, guaranteed. Call 334-1386.

WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR, $70, excellent condition. Phone 334-1320.

NEW AIR conditioners at cost; used Ironrite ironer. Dale Clark, Bendersville.

THE BEST for less in used furniture and appliances. Walhay's Furniture, Fairfield Rd

WEEKEND SPECIAL
Rollaway beds, 39", now $29.95
DITZLER'S FURNITURE
& APPLIANCE
York Springs, Pa.

WE LOAN carpet shampooers free or rent electric shampooer for only $1 per day with purchase of Blue Lustre. Redding's Supply, Gettysburg.

MERCHANDISE

● Household Goods 47

BLONDE DROP-LEAF table with board and pad; also 6 chairs, $65. 528-4886.

CABINET MODEL sewing machine, $45. Glasgow's Sewing Center, 1650 Lincolnway East, Chambersburg, CO 4-9551.

● Trees, Plants, Flowers 48

LATE CABBAGE plants are ready now. No deliveries. Musselman's Greenhouse, 334-1187.

● Jewelry and Gifts 50

NEW BABY or new bride? One of our announcement cards will tell the whole story. Choose from our beautiful selection. You're always welcome to just browse. Bender's Gifts, Lincoln Square.

● Machinery and Tools 51

24,000-WATT AC power plant with WXLC3 Hercules engine. Malsbary steam cleaner. Miller's Service Station, Waynesboro Md., Emmitsburg, 301-447-4772

● Miscellaneous 52

PRIVATE COLLECTION of Abraham Lincoln and Civil War books, 93 volumes, $225. Call 334-4994.

FOX
SWIMMING
POOLS
For family fun. Various sizes, 10-year guarantee, filter pure water. Financing arranged. Still plenty of time to enjoy swimming. Call Arendtsville Planing Mill, Biglerville 677-7218, for free estimates. No obligation, of course.

GYM SETS, slides, porch swing. Jacoby's Gift Shop, Biglerville Rd.

OUR OWN handmade tables, plank-bottom chairs, deacon benches, Boston rockers. Jacoby's Gift Shop, Biglerville Rd.

DITZLER'S MUSIC SUPPLIES
Now at our new location at 5 Baltimore St. Stop in and see our new and larger store!

TIME TO check that antenna. Full line of TV, FM and UHF antennas. Complete service and repair. Ernest D. Rebert, Arendtsville, 677-8170.

TRY DIADAX tablets (formerly Dex-A-Diet). New name, same formula, only 98c. Peoples Drug Store.

COIN BOOKS and coins, Red Book 17th edition available here. 1955 S pennies, 1955 S dimes, 1796 Liberty cap cents, very good. Riley, Seven Stars.

TWO SETS Chevrolet wheels, 17", 16", both have 6 holes and tires; 21" power lawn mower, fair shape. 334-5456.

TELEVISION AND radio test equipment, parts, supplies and schematics. Priced right. Call Fairfield 642-5104.

HISTORICAL BOOK, printed 1865, titled Soldiers National Cemetery, together with accompanying documents. Boards, committees, names and some possessions on soldiers at death. This book would be an asset to any historical collection. Norman Bange, Hanover R. 4, 1 mile west of Conewago. ME 3-7312.

● Musical Instruments 53

SPECIAL SALE
Bicentennial celebration in Hanover! Musical instruments sale at Menchey Music Service, 430 Carlisle St., Hanover.

● Office Equipment 54

LARGE AND small safes for home and office. Fire resistant to protect your valuable papers, insurance policies, deeds, birth certificates, etc., from loss by fire. C. L. Eicholtz Company, New Oxford, Pa. Phone MA 4-7131.

● Pets and Supplies 56

PROFESSIONAL CLIPPING in my home for poodles. Gettysburg R. 3. 642-5109.

PUPPIES GIVEN to good home; mother, rat terrier. 334-1789.

REGISTERED WHITE male Persian stud. Phone 528-4597.

SPAYED FEMALE boxer, 3 years old. Call 334-1601.

● Sporting Goods 58

CABIN CRUISER, 16', sleeps 2, $250. Phone 334-4994.

14' ALUMINUM boat with control and extras. 25-h.p. Evinrude motor, trailer. Phone 334-2241.

● Store Equipment 59

2-TON GIBSON AIR CONDITIONER (WINDOW UNIT)
Restaurant equipment: Hobart 10-qt. mixer, Hamilton Beach milk shaker, 8-ft. stainless steel hood with fan, 1 Pepsi cooler (dry cool), 3-compound stainless steel sink (drain board), 1 Hill 7-ft. meat case with compressor, 1 National cash register (electric), 2 6-ft. folding tables, tables and chairs, Corning green band dishes, stainless steel knives, forks, spoons. All restaurant items. Hotpoint counter french fryer, grill, 4-hole steamer. Wayne A. Trostle, 334-3995.

● Wanted to Buy 61

WANTED TO Buy. Antique guns, autos, papers etc. Have guns to trade. Phone 334-4564.

WANTED TO buy: Old books, deeds, manuscripts, ivory and old coins. George W. Olinger, 137 Washington St.

FARM AND GARDEN

● Implements 64

CROUSE'S FARM SUPPLY
Case and New Idea Dealer
200 Hanover St. Phone 334-5039

NEW WHEEL Horse 4-horsepower tractor with 32" rotary mower, $425, plus tax. Shealer's Motor Clinic, N. Stratton St., 334-1797.

USED MACHINERY
1 New Idea rake
1 No. 3 Allis-Chalmers mower
Model 36 Speed sprayer
Allis-Chalmers and Friend Sales and Service
L. W. & M. S. KLEINFELTER
Biglerville, Pa.

JUNE SPECIALS
New tractors, hay rakes, mowers and balers
MELVIN J. SHEFFER, INC.
Littlestown, Pa.

USED TRACTOR
Massey-Ferguson Model 30 tractor excellent condition
O. C. RICE & SON
Opposite the high school
Biglerville, Pa.

USED JOHN Deere 14-T baler. Slonaker Implement Company, ½ mile east on Hanover Rd.

USED EQUIPMENT
45-T PTO baler, $495; 50-T engine-driven baler, $295; 77 New Holland baler, $450; Cunningham hay conditioner, $375; John Deere hay conditioner (used on 25 acres), $425; 3 No. 5 John Deere mowers, $125 each; 1 fast hitch IH mower, $150; 1 27V McCormick mower, $145.
MELVIN J. SHEFFER, INC.
Littlestown, Pa.

● Livestock and Supplies 66

GOOD, FRESH Wisconsin cows for sale. Free delivery. Call collect. Reuben Greenberg, Inc., Columbus, N. J. Area code 609, phone 298-1021 or 298-1664.

10 SHOATS, about 30 lbs. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, 528-4786.

● Poultry and Supplies 69

275 NEW bushel crates, can be used for cherries or apples. Call 642-8792, Fairfield R. 1.

● Products and Supplies 70

SWEET CHERRIES, white and red. Boyer's Nurseries and Orchards, Biglerville R. 2. Phone 677-8558.

Roadside Stands - Fruit Markets
We have available
Pint and Quart Berry Boxes
Berry Crates
4, 8, 16-qt. Wood Baskets
From Pint to Bushel Size
Dress Up Your Stand with
Attractive Design Containers
ADAMS COUNTY FRUIT
PACKING & DISTRIBUTING
CO., INC.
BIGLERVILLE, PA.
Dial 677-7131

FORD Tractor and Implement
Sales and Service

RASPBERRIES: PICK your own, 20c per qt. Bring containers. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Sanford Weaver, near Brysonia.

Let us make your dairy feed with Purina Supplement. Results are wonderful.
D. H. SHARRER & SON, INC.
New Oxford R. 2, Pa.
We Give S&H Green Stamps

LARGE QUALITY blueberries, pick your own. Anderson, Lower

SWEET CHERRIES and early apples. Straley's Fruit Market, 2½ miles south of Gettysburg on Rt. 15. Phone 334-4584.

RHUBARB FOR sale. Mrs. Chester Shriver, 334-1779.

THERMO-FOGGER KILLS insects dead in 30 seconds. For stables, granaries, farms, dairies. For sale at DeGroft Feed & Farm Supply, Littlestown and Barlow.

NEW BARLEY straw. Paul Barney, Littlestown, 359-4218.

SHORT SEASON hybrid seed corn, baler twine, wire fencing. Adams County Farm Bureau.

SWEET CHERRIES
Strawberries
Potatoes
Watermelons
Cantaloupes
SANDOE'S FRUIT
MARKET
Biglerville, Pa. 677-8310

● Wanted to Buy 71

WANTED: 5,000 Leghorn fowl weekly. Knox Brothers, Taneytown, Md. PLymouth 6-6337.

RENTALS

● Apartments Furnished 75

3-ROOM APARTMENT, utilities furnished. Phone 334-3013 before 3 p.m.

2 3RD-FLOOR furnished apartments, available now. Write Box 57-B, c/o Gettysburg Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENT and trailer spaces. Apply E. L. Smith, S. Washington St., 334-1819.

● Apartments Unfurnished 76

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT, furnished kitchen and utilities; also 4-room apartment. Apply N. A. Meligakes.

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, one bedroom, second floor, centrally located, $55 per month. Lee M. Hartman, 334-1713.

MODERN APARTMENT, Fairfield, 2 persons. Dr. Henderson.

CLASSIFIED HOURS — Monday through Friday, 8 to 5; Saturday, 8 to Noon. Phone 334-1131.

RENTALS

● Houses for Rent 80

4-BEDROOM HOUSE and adjoining store room in Gettysburg. Apply 202 Chambersburg St. after 6 p.m.

4-ROOM HOUSE for rent. Adults only. Apply E. L. Smith's Garage, 241 S. Washington St.

2 3-bedroom homes, available July 1, $125 and $135 per month
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

DWELLING WITH all conveniences in McKnightstown, Pa. Rent $76 a month. Call 334-4527

● Miscellaneous 82

MODERN WAREHOUSE, center town, 16,000 square feet. Call J. E. Codori.

TRAILER, 19', will sleep up to 6 people, $20 weekend; $30 week. Call Ernest Shriver, HI 7-5101 or HI 7-5871.

● Office—Desk Space 83

FOR RENT
1-room office with private bath and air conditioning; also suitable for bachelor apartment; off street parking. 334-1014.

● Rooms 85

112 BALTIMORE St. building, will rent one or both of two pleasant, completely finished basement rooms, one with exterior windows, tile floors, acoustical ceilings, radiant heat, fluorescent lights, front or rear entrance. Apply in person, or call 334-2315 during office hours.

REAL ESTATE

● Agents—Brokers 90

HARRY D. RIDINGER
Real Estate and Insurance
Baltimore St. 334-2213

MAY WE HELP YOU?
LEE M. HARTMAN, REALTOR
54 HANOVER ST. 334-1713

Always the Best Selection
in Town and Country Homes
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

For Real Estate
See WEST'S
J. C. Bream, Rep. 334-1824

● Farms for Sale 92

VERY NICE 6-room frame house, 29-acre farm, 7 miles north Gettysburg, ½ mile west Rt. 15. Beautiful lay of land and very productive. Bathon Real Estate, Hanover, Pa., 103 York St. ME 2-4280.

● House for Sale 93

ALUMINUM SIDING, 2-bedroom, on your lot. $500 down, balance like rent. Phone 677-8114.

Plan to build your home on a choice building site in beautiful
ROLLING ACRES
I. H. CROUSE & SONS
359-4121 Littlestown, Pa.

STUCCO-OVER-BRICK HOME, 3 bedrooms, 1½ baths, utility, garage, near school and college. Call 334-1750 for appointment.

MODERN BRICK home, two bedrooms with expandable second story, natural gas-fired furnace, within two miles Gettysburg square, $14,500. Brendle, Realtor, phone 624-2388.

ATTENTION, LOT owners. Send 25c for Hilco catalog. Hilco Homes, Guernsey, Pa.

$6,000
will buy a comfortable 5-room house in quiet residential location 3 blocks from Lincoln Square.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

NEW 3-BEDROOM, all brick, with full basement, ceramic tile bath and many outstanding features. $500 down to qualified buyer. 334-4366 or 334-4208.

ARENDTSVILLE
Modern home in excellent condition, scenic location high on a hill. This spacious home has 4 bedrooms and many outstanding features. Owner transferred. Early possession.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

COLT PARK
3-bedroom home, large living room, convenient kitchen has knotty pine units and disposal, 1½ baths, finished recreation room, enclosed breezeway and 1-car garage. All appliances included. Owner will sacrifice for quick sale. A real buy at $15,000. Owner paid $17,400. Immediate possession.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

ARENDTSVILLE
3-bedroom modern rancher. Large living room has brick fireplace, dining room, spacious kitchen. Nice lot located on Conewago St. near school. Reduced for quick sale, low down payment, immediate possession.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

FAIRFIELD, 10-ROOM brick with carport, 1½ baths, den, fireplace, laundry, four bedrooms. On Orrtanna Rd., 3 houses behind Esso station. Available now Lt. Col. Russell Anderson, 642-8605.

OLD STONE HOME
With conveniences, suitable for two-family home if desired. Fine rural location, near town. $7,500. Phone 624-2388. Brendle, Realtor.

For Sale: Modernized 127-year-old country home, 3 bedrooms, 1½ baths, oil burner hot water heat. Located middle 28 acres, 10 acres 13-year-old evergreen planting. 652-foot frontage navigable portion Conewago Creek. Good small game hunting, $19,500
R. J. BRENDLE, REALTOR
New Oxford, Pa. Phone 624-2388

REAL ESTATE

● House for Sale 93

FOUR ACRES: 4-bedroom home, two full baths, hot water oil heat. Trout stream, beautiful setting. Some furnishings included. Reduced for quick sale to $10,750. Strout Realty, J. C. Hartman, Salesman, 246 Baltimore St., Gettysburg, Pa.

● Lots—Acreage Timber 94

37-ACRE WOOD lot with building site, spring water, on graveled road with telephone electric line and mail route. 8-minute drive from Gettysburg, also another building lot, near site of Allen Heights. Phone 642-8487.

● Miscellaneous 95

YEAR 'ROUND living in beautiful Caledonia mountains, Pa. Exclusive mountain estate, 1 mile east of Caledonia State Park, 12 miles west of Gettysburg on Rt. 30, 21 acres, 300 feet on U.S. 30 and stream. 10-year-old masonry house, back 2/10 mile from highway, having 6 large rooms, 3 large bedrooms, each with private bath, 25' x 20' living room, large dining room, modern kitchen, double garage with apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated. Elsie V. John Real Estate Agency, 263-1568.

FINANCIAL

● Mortgages 99

MORTGAGES AVAILABLE
Savings Accounts at 4%
GETTYSBURG B&L ASSOC.
145 Baltimore St.

● Business Opportunities 100

SERVICE STATION for rent, new, well located on U.S. 140 in Littlestown, Pa. Pay training to qualified man. Phone W. E. Hudson, Waynesboro, 762-4103.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS
can be purchased with or without living quarters and storeroom. Good terms available with good credit report. Fine opportunity for one willing to work. Phone 624-2388, Brendle, Realtor.

● Miscellaneous 102

WANTED TO borrow, $40,000 at 7%. Will give first mortgage. Write Box 53-X, c/o Gettysburg Times.

AUTOMOTIVE

● Miscellaneous for Sale 105

WE HAVE just added Willys Jeeps and a full line of Travel Trailers to our line of mobile homes and prefab houses. Stop anytime to see them. We are open from 8 a.m. 'til 9 p.m. We will be looking for you. Keller's Mobile Homes & Jeep Sales, W. King St., Shippensburg.

● Auto and Trailer Rentals 106

APACHE CAMPING TRAILERS
For rent or for sale
158 E. Water St.

Rent a Car or Truck
For a Day or Week
from
GARY McCRAY COMPANY
334-2010

● Automobile Dealers 107

SEE E. L. Smith for good used cars, trucks and trailers, 241 S. Washington St. Phone 334-1819.

Looking for a new car
or a used car?
See
WARREN
Chevrolet - Buick - Corvair
Lincolnway East 334-3191

GETTYSBURG'S ONLY authorized Volkswagen dealer for service, parts and sales is Eastland Motors, Inc., 800 Lincolnway West, Chambersburg, Pa. Phone COlony 3-8489

For the finest cars around
Come to the center of town
ZENTZ AUTO SALES
Carlisle and Railroad Sts. 334-6116

● Accessories Parts 108

BE SURE to register at Mellott's Esso Service, Buford Ave., for Esso's Happy Motoring Travel Spectacular. 1 million prizes and gifts given away.

GOOD SELECTION of 1950 to 1955 model used parts at low prices. Call Fairfield Auto Parts, 642-8808

● Service and Repair 109

ADAMS VOLKSWAGEN Repair, Heidlersburg R. 4, Gettysburg. Specializing in engine and transmission repairs and general maintenance.

WE WASH, wax and polish your car for almost nothing. Kuhn's American Service, York St., Gettysburg, 334-4212.

VACATION TIME is here. Let us service your car so it will be ready to go when you are. Fred & Merle's Gulf, 334-4530

WE WASH 'em, we grease 'em. No points missed. This is the service you get at Swope's "66" Service, 150 Carlisle St., Gettysburg.

BEAT EXPENSIVE repairs with a cooling system check today. Fast, low cost, guaranteed service. James P. Neth, Biglerville Rd., 334-1790 or 334-4907.

IF YOUR tires need a little air, like as not a little in your spare; if your engine is a-wheezing and your car needs a greasing, get it here! Chamberlain's Atlantic, Chambersburg & Washington Sts., Gettysburg.

WENTZEL'S MACHINE Shop Service, general machine work, Penn St. Biglerville, Pa. Phone 677-7231 evenings after 6 p.m.

AUTOMOTIVE

● Service and Repair 109

HAVE MOTOR troubles? Motor tune-ups. We use guaranteed parts. Low overhead means low cost to you. Keller's Esso Service, 334-4511, opposite Dave's Photo Supply.

● Motorcycles 110

'60 MATCHLESS motorcycle, good condition, $595. Phone 334-2538.

● Mobile Homes 111

FACTORY OUTLET, wholesale, 10' wide, 2-bedroom from the factory direct to you. $3,496 delivered, set up, ready to live in. Low down payment and easy terms. Chas. C. Greene Mobile Homes, Fayetteville, Pa. Phone FL 2-3121

WAIT NO LONGER—
LOOK NO LONGER
We are going to sell 25 Homemaker Mobile Homes during June. If you've been considering trading or making your first purchase now is the time and this is the place to buy. All customers are welcome to tour the factory to view our many standard and quality features. We are offering the best values in the area. Our Homemakers are built to a standard and not to a price. There is no substitute for quality. Many models and sizes available. Ben Thomas Trailer Sales, Rt. 11, next to drive-in, State Line, Pa.

● Trucks for Sale 114

'52 Chevrolet panel ½-ton truck, $175
'50 GMC 1-ton panel, $125
'34 Chevrolet 4-door in good-looking condition, $175
Phone 334-1572

'54 FORD V-8 pickup truck. Phone 334-2241

Y-TAG DUMP truck, diesel engine, good condition. Apply M. J. Smith, Bonneauville.

'60 INTERNATIONAL BC 189, 16-ft. aluminum insulated van in fair condition, is a Y-tag truck, also 1955 Chevrolet with 133-ft. stake dump. May be seen by calling 677-7094.

● Automobiles for Sale 115

'52 STUDEBAKER Commander, V-8, automatic, $85. Phone 334-3584 after 5 p.m.

'59 Plymouth Fury	$995
'58 Chevrolet Biscayne	$995
'57 Buick	$795
'58 Plymouth	$595
'57 Chrysler	$595
'56 De Soto	$395
'56 Chevrolet	
'56 Buick	
'55 Buick	
'55 Oldsmobile	

STAUB'S GARAGE
Sales and Service Since 1915
Bonneauville, Pa 334-5373

'61 CORVAIR 2-door coupe, real sharp. Martin's Used Cars, between Biglerville and Heidlersburg, 528-4317.

'63 RAMBLER Classic 4-door, V-8, 770, fully equipped. New price $3,064, $600 discount, sale price $2,464. Hunt Avenue, Inc., 1 mile south on Rt. 140. 334-2180.

'55 STUDEBAKER 4-door V-8, automatic. Jago Brothers Used Cars, Bonneauville, 334-5690.

'48 CHEVROLET, 1953 motor, good tires, $65. 334-1789.

'57 PLYMOUTH 2-door hardtop, $525. Jago Brothers Used Cars, Bonneauville, 334-5690

'55 OLDSMOBILE 88 2-door, runs well, locally owned, $395. 30 West Auto Sales, 1 mile west of Country Club. 334-2300.

'63 RAMBLER Classic 4-door, 6-cylinder, 770, fully equipped. New price $3,172, $600 discount, sale price $2,572. Hunt Avenue, Inc., 1 mile south on Rt. 140 334-2180

'54 Chevrolet 6, 4-door, stick $175
'57 Plymouth Savoy 2-door, automatic $350
'53 Hudson Hornet, automatic $135
FAIRFIELD AUTO PARTS
642-8808

'56 THUNDERBIRD, in good condition, extra parts. Phone 677-8576.

'61 FALCON 2-door de luxe, radio, heater, 3,000 actual miles. McCleaf's Used Cars, Arendtsville, Pa.

A C M
'62 Ford Galaxie 500 4-door 352, V-8, Cruiseomatic, power steering, power brakes, solid beige color, spotless inside and out, 1 local owner $2,495
'59 Ford V-8 standard transmission, 4-door, solid black $995
'57 Studebaker station wagon 6-cylinder, straight shift, top economy car $392
'56 Pontiac hardtop, good running order $349

ADAMS COUNTY
MOTORS
Your Local Ford Dealer
York St. Gettysburg, Pa.
334-1101

REDUCED PRICES
'63 Buick hardtop, loaded, $1,400 less than list price
'62 Chevy II, $1,495
EMERSON ORNER USED CARS
Bendersville, Pa. 677-8350

'52 CHEVROLET 4-door, standard shift, good motor and body. Best offer. 677-8667.

'56 BUICK Century convertible, power windows and seats, good top, excellent running condition, $495. Call 334-9919 or 334-4051 or apply Skat Oil Company, Biglerville Rd.

USE TIMES WANT ADS

For Result—Action Power

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

6-ROOM HOUSE with conveniences, adjacent to Boyer's Nursery, Biglerville R. 2. Call XXX-XXXX.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

House Rented in 1 Day!

Boyer's Nursery rented their house in 1 day by letting the Times Want-Ads use their result-action power to find tenant. Phone 334-1131 now.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● Restaurant and Food Specialties 4

Choose delicious dinners and platters from our main menu
SMITH'S RESTAURANT
York Springs, Pa.

BATTLEGROUND RESTAURANT and picnic area open Tuesday through Sunday, 11:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sunday special, roast beef or chicken and waffles.

TWIN KISS DRIVE-IN
RT. 15 SOUTH
Sundaes, shakes, sandwiches and our own special fried chicken. Open every day 11 a.m. 'til 11 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL

● Schools and Instruction 7

TYPING INSTRUCTION for beginning and advanced students starting July 15. Inquire James R. Feather, 838 Fairview Ave., Gettysburg, 334-1444.

EMPLOYMENT

● Female Help Wanted 9

PART TIME
No Collecting or Delivering
High Earnings
Harrisburg 737-4177

WOMAN, OVER 21, for part-time office work, 8 a.m. 'til 12 noon, 5-day week. Apply K & W Tire Company, Carlisle St.

EXPERIENCED SEWING machine operators, vacation with pay, 6 paid holidays. Kay-Allen Classic, Inc., 334-5323.

DEMONSTRATORS: EARN $100 weekly demonstrating toys and gifts. Best party plan. No investment. Car, phone necessary. Send name, address, phone to Toy Ladies, Johnstown, Pa.

● Male—Female Help Wanted 10

ADVERTISING SALES trainee. If you have the ability to meet people and are not afraid to put your all into the work, we may have just the type of job you're looking for. You'll be taught the advertising sales field from the ground up with emphasis on professional approach, not high pressure. Applicant must be willing to start at the bottom and work up, expanding both himself and the job. Enthusiasm, attractive and neat appearance, pleasing personality, all combined with ambition are the primary qualifications. Write to Box 58-C, c/o The Gettysburg Times, enclose complete resume of past experience, etc.

● Male Help Wanted 11

I WANT to talk to a healthy, likable guy who must average at least $100 weekly to make ends meet. No experience or investment needed, just a car. Write Box 49-T, c/o Gettysburg Times, for a personal interview.

LOCAL RETAIL store has opening for a young man interested in work with a future. Excellent opportunity for the right person. You will be trained to become a store manager. Write, giving age, experience and other pertinent information, to Box 55-Z, c/o Gettysburg Times.

HARVESTORE SALES REPRESENTATIVE
Represented wanted with sales experience and agricultural background to cover exclusive territory. If you are willing to work hard and want earnings to match your ability, this is the opportunity you are looking for. We will send the right man to school to fill this vacancy. Send resume to Knipmeyer, Inc., c/o Charles R. Enloe, Box 41, New Holland, Pa.

EXPERIENCED MAN to work on farm. Write Box 56-A, c/o Gettysburg Times.

BEST ONE-MAN BUSINESS
Own and operate your own business without capital investment. Watkins dealership now available in your county. Profits up to $5,000 a year and more possible the first year. Car or truck required. Write today for personal interview to Box 50-U, c/o Gettysburg Times.

WANTED: COMMERCIAL stationery salesman. Apply in person. Bookmart, Chambersburg St., Gettysburg.

LOAN MANAGER wanted for small Pennsylvania group of offices. Three years minimum experience, bondable, energetic and personable. Salary open. Give full resume and reference. Write Box 47-R, c/o Gettysburg Times.

TOP-RATED COMPANY will select one man for on-the-job training, $100 per week and up to start. Must be married, have phone and car. Write Box 52-W, c/o Gettysburg Times.

MAN WANTED for men's clothing store, excellent salary, experience preferred. Apply Benn's Clothing Store, Lincoln Square.

TRUCK DRIVERS, with 5 years of experience or more on Mack diesels. Old reliable company is in need of drivers to enlarge its relay operation out of Harrisburg. Runs east to New York and New England, west to Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Only those with good safe driving record need to apply. Give complete and full information in first letter, work record, safety awards, age, marital status and driver's operation plate number. Reply to P. O. Box 667, Camp Hill, Pa.

● Work Wanted 12

LADY DESIRES children to keep in her home. Rt. 30 east. Phone 334-3089.

BUSINESS SERVICES

● Appliance Repairs 14

JOHN A. SHULTZ
Fairfield 642-8717
Refrigeration Repair

● Building & Remodeling 17

GLENN E. Simpson Northern Home Sales. FHA approved Estimates. terms. General contracting, residential and commercial. 1 mile north of Gettysburg on Rt. 15. 334-1929.

CEDAR-LINED CABINETS and chests custom-made to your specifications. Your thoughts and our know-how will give you just what you're looking for. Call or stop at East End Planing Mill, E. Middle St., Gettysburg. Phone 334-3617.

● Cleaners and Laundry 19

DRY CLEANING, Coin-Op., 8 lbs. $2. 413 York St., Gettysburg.

● Excavating & Grading 21

COMPLETE EXCAVATING
C. E. WILLIAMS' SONS
Free Estimates
137 Baltimore St., Gettysburg, Pa.
334-5511

EXCAVATING
C. B. Shanoltz
244 E. Middle St. 334-5603

● Heating, Plumbing and Cooling 22

Myers Pumps and Water Systems
FLOYD E. McDANNELL
Rt. 2 334-1317

Melvin D. Crouse
Plumbing and Heating
Gettysburg R. 1 334-1284

● Household Cleaning 23

CLEANING SERVICE. Call Blair Dubbs for floors, walls, general cleaning. Phone 334-2030.

● Lawnmower Sales and Service 24

USED MOWER needed at Gettysburg Hardware Store, 43 Baltimore St., on trade for a new Lawnboy or Toro power mower. Liberal trade allowed. See us before you buy. Phone 334-4515.

$30 OFF on Eclipse reel mower, 1 used riding mower. Smith's Radiator Shop, 31 E. Water St.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE of used mowers, $15 up. Kane's Lawnmower Shop, Arendtsville.

● Moving and Storage 26

BRINKERHOFF VAN LINES
Local and
Long Distance
120 Carlisle St., Gettysburg, Pa.
334-3614

● Personal Services 28

WILL MAKE centennial dresses and bonnets, $4 up. Dora Ford, 334-2769.

● Photographic Services 29

BRIDE-TO-BE
If someone in your family is a bride-to-be, she'll be a bride-to-be-pleased with the appealing and exciting photographs made by our wedding specialists. Call our studio now. Make arrangements well in advance, while there's planty of time for planning. Credit terms available. Lane Studio, 34 York St., Gettysburg, 334-5513.

● Rugs and Furniture 31

REUPHOLSTERING, ALL the latest fabrics. For free estimates see G. L. Adair, Gettysburg R. 1. Phone 334-2260.

● Roofing and Siding 32

FOR THE best in roofing service and supplies, call 334-4300. Free estimates given. Codori Roofers Supply Company, Inc., 26 N. Washington St.

● Special Services 33

JOHN E. KERRIGAN JR.
Sign Painting — Free Estimates
366 E. Middle St. 334-3949

FOR THE finest in tree trimming, feeding, topping, spraying and cabling, phone Ray & Joe's Nursery and Tree Service, Gettysburg R. 1, 334-1469 or 334-4811.

SEWING MACHINES cleaned, oiled and adjusted and repairs on all makes. Call 334-1612.

SEPTIC SERVICE: Septic tanks cleaned and installed. Excavating and grading. E. G. Shealer & Son. Call 334-4811 or 334-3565, Gettysburg R. 4.

SOWERS SIGNS
Spring Grove, phone 223-9747
Custom-built
Neon · Plastic · Electrical
Displays
"WE LETTER ANYTHING"

FOR THE best in either exterior or interior painting, phone Harvey A. Miller, 334-4575. Free estimates without obligation.

CERAMIC TILE installation, $1.45 per square ft. Limited colors. Hershey Bowers, 528-4439.

LANDSCAPE TREE SERVICE
Planting · Designing · Lawn Work
Nursery Stock · Mulching Material
Tree Moving · Topping · Bracing
Trimming · Spraying · Feeding
Experienced Men · Full Insurance
HOLTZ NURSERY
334-1341 Gettysburg R. 1

MERCHANDISE

● Cards · Stationery Paper Products 35

WEDDING INVITATIONS and social announcements. Carver's Stationery, Biglerville Rd.

● Antiques 37

2 MATCHING white marble-top pieces: chest of drawers and washstand: original painting, perfect condition. Phone 334-3282.

MERCHANDISE

● Antiques 37

W. H. Tipton photos of the battlefield taken about 1888. See our window. Chritzman's Jewelry Store.

● Clothing and Footwear 41

SIZE 16 CENTENNIAL DRESS
Phone 334-4046

● Cameras and Supplies 42

PERUTZ 35 mm. 20-exposure color slide film with processing, only $2.47 each, at Dave's Photo Supply, Steinwehr Ave.

● Dry Goods 43

LARGEST SELECTION of all sewing notions and fabrics in Cumberland Valley. Glasgow's Sewing Center, 1650 Lincolnway East, Chambersburg. CO 4-9551.

● Fuel 44

TEXACO SKY Chief and Fire Chief gasoline and fuel oil and kerosene Walter and Lady. Biglerville, Pa. 677-8191

● Home Improvements 45

$198, WATER softener, fully automatic. Call your Culligan man, 677-8495.

HAVE ALL the hot water you need for modern living with a new water heater from C. R. Barnes Company, Biglerville.

SPECIAL FOR June: Glass-lined hot water heaters, 30-gal., gas, $57.50; 52-gal., electric, $72.50; 82-gal., electric, $99.50. Budget terms. Glenn E. Freed, Abbottstown, phone 259-2173.

ELECTRIC HOT water heater, 50-gallon, 6 years old, good working order, $20. Phone 642-8744.

● Sound Systems 46

RECORD THE centennial activities with a portable tape recorder from Dave's Photo Supply, Steinwehr Ave.

● Household Goods 47

New and Used Furniture
Gettysburg, Pa. Phone 334-1630
Rear 449 West Middle St.
SHEALER'S FURNITURE

20% OFF
On all lawn furniture. Make your selection now and save. Easy terms.
COMMUNITY HOUSE FURNITURE
Littlestown - Taneytown

WE HAVE a wide selection of Kelvinator and Maytag clothes dryers, both gas and electric. Stop in today at Weishaar Bros., Baltimore St.

VINYL ACCOLON floor covering by Armstrong, available 9' and 12' widths. Installation if desired. N. O. Sixeas Furniture, Chambersburg St.

Your Westinghouse Dealer
Electric Ranges
Refrigerators
Automatic Washers
DISCOUNT
FURNITURE CENTER
346 E. Water St., Gettysburg, Pa.
Open 1-9 Closed Wednesday

REPOSSESSED SINGER Slant-O-Matic sewing machine in console cabinet. Yours for the balance. Sews on buttons, makes buttonholes, blind stitching, overcasting, darns and mends, does thousands of decorative stitches. See this one. Singer Sewing Machine Company, 43 Baltimore St., Hanover. Phone MElrose 2-1148.

12' WIDE linoleum material, $1 per yard and up; 9' x 12' rugs, $5.25; linoleum tile, special, 10c a block; Scram, the wonder cleaner, cleans anything. Thomas Linoleum Store, East Berlin.

CRIB AND mattress, $10; bassinet, mattress, $3; high chair, $3. 334-1789.

SLIGHTLY USED heavy duty zigzag sewing machine in cherry cabinet, "new guarantee," knee control, makes buttonholes, etc., automatically. Take over payments of $6 month, total balance $119.25. Call Credit Department, 263-8538, New Home Sewing Center, 202 S. Main St., Chambersburg. Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and Saturday.

SPECIAL: CELLAR posts, $5.75; roll-away cots and innerspring mattresses, $31 and $32; Latex paint, $3.75 per gallon; medicine cabinets, utility cabinets and wardrobes. Cullison's Sales, rear 331 S. Washington St., 334-1811.

GOOD USED Universal gas stove. Phone 334-4886.

WEEKEND SPECIAL
2-piece living room suite, nylon and foam, $139.95
TROSTLE'S FURNITURE & APPLIANCE
Two Taverns-Barlow Rd.
R. 1 Gettysburg, Pa.
359-4623

USED REFRIGERATOR, top freezer, good condition, guaranteed. Call 334-1386.

WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR, $70, excellent condition. Phone 334-1320.

NEW AIR conditioners at cost; used Ironrite ironer. Dale Clark, Bendersville.

THE BEST for less in used furniture and appliances. Walhay's Furniture, Fairfield Rd.

WEEKEND SPECIAL
Rollaway beds, 39", now $29.95
DITZLER'S FURNITURE & APPLIANCE
York Springs, Pa.

WE LOAN carpet shampooers free or rent electric shampooer for only $1 per day with purchase of Blue Lustre. Redding's Supply, Gettysburg.

MERCHANDISE

● Household Goods 47

BLONDE DROP-LEAF table with board and pad; also 6 chairs, $65. 528-4886.

CABINET MODEL sewing machine, $45. Glasgow's Sewing Center, 1650 Lincolnway East, Chambersburg, CO 4-9551.

● Trees, Plants, Flowers 48

LATE CABBAGE plants are ready now. No deliveries. Musselman's Greenhouse, 334-1187.

● Jewelry and Gifts 50

NEW BABY or new bride? One of our announcement cards will tell the whole story. Choose from our beautiful selection. You're always welcome to just browse. Bender's Gifts, Lincoln Square.

● Machinery and Tools 51

24,000-WATT AC power plant with WXLC3 Hercules engine; Malsbary steam cleaner. Miller's Service Station, Waynesboro Md., Emmitsburg, 301-447-4772.

● Miscellaneous 52

PRIVATE COLLECTION of Abraham Lincoln and Civil War books, 93 volumes, $225. Call 334-4994.

FOX
SWIMMING
POOLS
For family fun. Various sizes, 10-year guarantee, filter pure water. Financing arranged. Still plenty of time to enjoy swimming. Call Arendtsville Planing Mill, Biglerville 677-7218, for free estimates. No obligation, of course.

GYM SETS, slides, porch swing. Jacoby's Gift Shop, Biglerville Rd.

OUR OWN handmade tables, plank-bottom chairs, deacon benches, Boston rockers. Jacoby's Gift Shop, Biglerville Rd.

DITZLER'S MUSIC SUPPLIES
Now at our new location at 5 Baltimore St. Stop in and see our new and larger store!

TIME TO check that antenna. Full line of TV, FM and UHF antennas. Complete service and repair. Ernest D. Rebert, Arendtsville, 677-8170.

TRY DIADAX tablets (formerly Dex-A-Diet). New name, same formula, only 98c. Peoples Drug Store.

COIN BOOKS and coins, Red Book 17th edition available here. 1955 S pennies, 1955 S dimes; 1796 Liberty cap cents, very good. Riley, Seven Stars.

TWO SETS Chevrolet wheels, 17", 16", both have 6 holes and tires; 21" power lawn mower, fair shape. 334-5456.

TELEVISION AND radio test equipment, parts, supplies and schematics. Priced right. Call Fairfield 642-5104.

HISTORICAL BOOK, printed 1865, titled Soldiers National Cemetery, together with accompanying documents. Boards, committees, names and some possessions on soldiers at death. This book would be an asset to any historical collection. Norman Bange, Hanover R. 4, 1 mile west of Conewago. ME 3-7312.

● Musical Instruments 53

SPECIAL SALE
Bicentennial celebration in Hanover! Musical instruments sale at Menchey Music Service, 430 Carlisle St., Hanover.

● Office Equipment 54

LARGE AND small safes for home and office. Fire resistant to protect your valuable papers, insurance policies, deeds, birth certificates, etc., from loss by fire. C. L. Eicholtz Company, New Oxford, Pa. Phone MA 4-7131.

● Pets and Supplies 56

PROFESSIONAL CLIPPING in my home for poodles. Gettysburg R. 3. 642-5109.

PUPPIES GIVEN to good home; mother, rat terrier. 334-1789.

REGISTERED WHITE male Persian stud. Phone 528-4597.

SPAYED FEMALE boxer, 3 years old. Call 334-1601.

● Sporting Goods 58

CABIN CRUISER, 16', sleeps 2, $250. Phone 334-4994.

14' ALUMINUM boat with control and extras, 25-h.p. Evinrude motor, trailer. Phone 334-2241.

● Store Equipment 59

2-TON GIBSON AIR CONDITIONER (WINDOW UNIT)
Restaurant equipment: Hobart 10-qt. mixer, Hamilton Beach milk shaker, 8-ft. stainless steel hood with fan, 1 Pepsi cooler (dry cool), 3-compound stainless steel sink (drain board), 1 Hill 7-ft. meat case with compressor, 1 National cash register (electric), 2 6-ft. folding tables, tables and chairs, Corning green band dishes, stainless steel knives, forks, spoons. All restaurant items. Hotpoint counter french fryer, grill, 4-hole steamer. Wayne A. Trostle, 334-3995.

● Wanted to Buy 61

WANTED TO Buy: Antique guns, autos, papers, etc. Have guns to trade. Phone 334-4564.

WANTED TO buy: Old books, deeds, manuscripts, ivory and old coins. George W. Olinger, 137 Washington St.

FARM AND GARDEN

● Implements 64

CROUSE'S FARM SUPPLY
Case and New Idea Dealer
200 Hanover St. Phone 334-5039

NEW WHEEL Horse 4-horsepower tractor with 32" rotary mower, $425, plus tax. Shealer's Motor Clinic, N. Stratton St., 334-1797.

USED MACHINERY
1 New Idea rake
1 No. 3 Allis-Chalmers mower
Model 36 Speed sprayer
Allis-Chalmers and Friend Sales and Service
L. W. & M. S. KLEINFELTER
Biglerville, Pa.

JUNE SPECIALS
New tractors, hay rakes, mowers and balers
MELVIN J. SHEFFER, INC.
Littlestown, Pa.

USED TRACTOR
Massey-Ferguson Model 30 tractor
excellent condition
O. C. RICE & SON
Opposite the high school
Biglerville, Pa.

USED JOHN Deere 14-T baler. Slonaker Implement Company, ½ mile east on Hanover Rd.

USED EQUIPMENT
45-T PTO baler, $495; 50-T engine-driven baler, $295; 77 New Holland baler, $450; Cunningham hay conditioner, $375; John Deere hay conditioner (used on 25 acres), $425; 3 No. 5 John Deere mowers, $125 each; 1 fast hitch IH mower, $150; 1 27V McCormick mower, $145.
MELVIN J. SHEFFER, INC.
Littlestown, Pa.

● Livestock and Supplies 66

GOOD, FRESH Wisconsin cows for sale. Free delivery. Call collect. Reuben Greenberg, Inc., Columbus, N. J. Area code 609, phone 298-1021 or 298-1664.

10 SHOATS, about 80 lbs. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, 528-4786.

● Poultry and Supplies 69

275 NEW bushel crates, can be used for cherries or apples. Call 642-8792, Fairfield R. 1.

● Products and Supplies 70

SWEET CHERRIES, white and red. Boyer's Nurseries and Orchards, Biglerville R. 2. Phone 677-8558.

Roadside Stands - Fruit Markets
We have available
Pint and Quart Berry Boxes
Berry Crates
4, 8, 16-qt. Wood Baskets
From Pint to Bushel Size
Dress Up Your Stand with
Attractive Design Containers
ADAMS COUNTY FRUIT PACKING & DISTRIBUTING CO., INC.
BIGLERVILLE, PA.
Dial 677-7131

FORD Tractor and Implement Sales and Service

RASPBERRIES: PICK your own, 20c per qt. Bring containers. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Sanford Weaver, near Brysonia.

Let us make your dairy feed with Purina Supplement. Results are wonderful.
D. H. SHARRER & SON, INC.
New Oxford R. 2, Pa.
We Give S&H Green Stamps

LARGE QUALITY blueberries, pick your own. Anderson, Lower

SWEET CHERRIES and early apples. Straley's Fruit Market, 2½ miles south of Gettysburg on Rt. 15. Phone 334-4584.

RHUBARB FOR sale. Mrs. Chester Shriver, 334-1779.

THERMO-FOGGER KILLS insects dead in 30 seconds. For stables, granaries, farms, dairies. For sale at DeGroft Feed & Farm Supply, Littlestown and Barlow.

NEW BARLEY straw. Paul Barney, Littlestown, 359-4218.

SHORT SEASON hybrid seed corn, baler twine, wire fencing. Adams County Farm Bureau.

SWEET CHERRIES
Strawberries
Potatoes
Watermelons
Cantaloupes
SANDOE'S FRUIT MARKET
Biglerville, Pa. 677-8310

● Wanted to Buy 71

WANTED: 5,000 Leghorn fowl weekly. Knox Brothers, Taneytown, Md. PLymouth 6-6337.

RENTALS

● Apartments Furnished 75

3-ROOM APARTMENT, utilities furnished. Phone 334-3013 before 3 p.m.

2 3RD-FLOOR furnished apartments, available now. Write Box 57-B, c/o Gettysburg Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENT and trailer spaces. Apply E. L. Smith, S. Washington St., 334-1819.

● Apartments Unfurnished 76

TWO-ROOM APARTMENT, furnished kitchen and utilities; also 4-room apartment. Apply N. A. Meligakes.

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, one bedroom, second floor, centrally located, $55 per month. Lee M. Hartman, 334-1713.

MODERN APARTMENT, Fairfield, 2 persons. Dr. Henderson.

CLASSIFIED HOURS — Monday through Friday, 8 to 5; Saturday, 8 to Noon. Phone 334-1131.

RENTALS

● Houses for Rent 80

4-BEDROOM HOUSE and adjoining store room in Gettysburg. Apply 202 Chambersburg St. after 6 p.m.

4-ROOM HOUSE for rent. Adults only. Apply E. L. Smith's Garage, 241 S. Washington St.

2 3-bedroom homes, available July 1, $125 and $135 per month
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

DWELLING WITH all conveniences in McKnightstown, Pa. Rent $70 a month. Call 334-4527.

● Miscellaneous 82

MODERN WAREHOUSE, center town, 16,000 square feet. Call J. E. Codori.

TRAILER, 19', will sleep up to 6 people, $20 weekend; $30 week. Call Ernest Shriver, HI 7-5101 or HI 7-5871.

● Office—Desk Space 83

FOR RENT
1-room office with private bath and air conditioning; also suitable for bachelor apartment; off street parking. 334-1014.

● Rooms 85

112 BALTIMORE St. building, will rent one or both of two pleasant, completely finished basement rooms, one with exterior windows, tile floors, acoustical ceilings, radiant heat, fluorescent lights, front or rear entrance. Apply in person, or call 334-2315 during office hours.

REAL ESTATE

● Agents—Brokers 90

HARRY D. RIDINGER
Real Estate and Insurance
Baltimore St. 334-2213

MAY WE HELP YOU?
LEE M. HARTMAN, REALTOR
54 HANOVER ST. 334-1713

Always the Best Selection
in Town and Country Homes
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

For Real Estate
See WEST'S
J. C. Bream, Rep. 334-1824

● Farms for Sale 92

VERY NICE 6-room frame house, 29-acre farm, 7 miles north Gettysburg, ½ mile west Rt. 15. Beautiful lay of land and very productive. Bathon Real Estate, Hanover, Pa., 103 York St. ME 2-4280.

● House for Sale 93

ALUMINUM SIDING, 2-bedroom, on your lot. $500 down, balance like rent. Phone 677-8114.

Plan to build your home on a choice building site in beautiful
ROLLING ACRES
I. H. CROUSE & SONS
359-4121 Littlestown, Pa.

STUCCO-OVER-BRICK HOME, 3 bedrooms, 1½ baths, utility, garage, near school and college. Call 334-1750 for appointment.

MODERN BRICK home, two bedrooms with expandable second story, natural gas-fired furnace, within two miles Gettysburg square, $14,500. Brendle, Realtor, phone 624-2388.

ATTENTION, LOT owners. Send 25c for Hilco catalog. Hilco Homes, Guernsey, Pa.

$6,000
will buy a comfortable 5-room house in quiet residential location 3 blocks from Lincoln Square.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

NEW 3-BEDROOM, all brick, with full basement, ceramic tile bath and many outstanding features. $500 down to qualified buyer. 334-4366 or 334-4208.

ARENDTSVILLE
Modern home in excellent condition, scenic location high on a hill. This spacious home has 4 bedrooms and many outstanding features. Owner transferred. Early possession.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

COLT PARK
3-bedroom home, large living room, convenient kitchen has knotty pine units and disposal, 1½ baths, finished recreation room, enclosed breezeway and 1-car garage. All appliances included. Owner will sacrifice for quick sale. A real buy at $15,000. Owner paid $17,400. Immediate possession.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

ARENDTSVILLE
3-bedroom modern rancher. Large living room has brick fireplace, dining room, spacious kitchen. Nice lot located on Conewago St. near school. Reduced for quick sale, low down payment, immediate possession.
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. 334-3817

FAIRFIELD, 10-ROOM brick with carport, 1½ baths, den, fireplace, laundry, four bedrooms. On Orrtanna Rd., 3 houses behind Esso station. Available now Lt. Col. Russell Anderson, 642-8605.

OLD STONE HOME
With conveniences, suitable for two-family home if desired. Fine rural location, near town. $7,500. Phone 624-2388. Brendle, Realtor.

For Sale: Modernized 127-year-old country home, 3 bedrooms, 1½ baths, oil burner hot water heat. Located middle 28 acres, 10 acres 13-year-old evergreen planting. 652-foot frontage navigable portion Conewago Creek. Good small game hunting, $19,500.
R. J. BRENDLE, REALTOR
New Oxford, Pa. Phone 624-2388

REAL ESTATE

● House for Sale 93

FOUR ACRES: 4-bedroom home, two full baths, hot water oil heat. Trout stream, beautiful setting. Some furnishings included. Reduced for quick sale to $10,750. Strout Realty, J. C. Hartman, Salesman, 246 Baltimore St., Gettysburg, Pa.

● Lots—Acreage Timber 94

37-ACRE WOOD lot with building site, spring water, on graveled road with telephone, electric line and mail route, 8-minute drive from Gettysburg; also another building lot, near site of Allen Heights. Phone 642-8487.

● Miscellaneous 95

YEAR 'ROUND living in beautiful Caledonia mountains, Pa. Exclusive mountain estate, 1 mile east of Caledonia State Park, 12 miles west of Gettysburg on Rt. 30, 21 acres, 300 feet on U.S. 30 and stream. 10-year-old masonry house, back 2/10 mile from highway, having 6 large rooms, 3 large bedrooms, each with private bath, 25' x 20' living room, large dining room, modern kitchen, double garage with apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated. Elsie V. John Real Estate Agency, 263-1568.

FINANCIAL

● Mortgages 99

MORTGAGES AVAILABLE
Savings Accounts at 4%
GETTYSBURG B&L ASSOC.
145 Baltimore St.

● Business Opportunities 100

SERVICE STATION for rent, new, well located on U.S. 140 in Littlestown, Pa. Pay training to qualified man. Phone W. E. Hudson, Waynesboro, 762-4103.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS
can be purchased with or without living quarters and storeroom. Good terms available with good credit report. Fine opportunity for one willing to work. Phone 624-2388, Brendle, Realtor.

● Miscellaneous 102

WANTED TO borrow, $40,000 at 7%. Will give first mortgage. Write Box 53-X, c/o Gettysburg Times.

AUTOMOTIVE

● Miscellaneous for Sale 105

WE HAVE just added Willys Jeeps and a full line of Travel Trailers to our line of mobile homes and prefab houses. Stop anytime to see them. We are open from 8 a.m. 'til 9 p.m. We will be looking for you. Keller's Mobile Homes & Jeep Sales, W. King St., Shippensburg.

● Auto and Trailer Rentals 106

APACHE CAMPING TRAILERS
For rent or for sale
158 E. Water St.

Rent a Car or Truck
For a Day or Week
from
GARY McCRAY COMPANY
334-2010

● Automobile Dealers 107

SEE E. L. Smith for good used cars, trucks and trailers, 241 S. Washington St. Phone 334-1819.

Looking for a new car
or a used car?
See
WARREN
Chevrolet · Buick · Corvair
Lincolnway East 334-3191

GETTYSBURG'S ONLY authorized Volkswagen dealer for service, parts and sales is Eastland Motors, Inc., 800 Lincolnway West, Chambersburg, Pa. Phone COlony 3-8489.

For the finest cars around
Come to the center of town
ZENTZ AUTO SALES
Carlisle and Railroad Sts. 334-6116

● Accessories Parts 108

BE SURE to register at Mellott's Esso Service, Buford Ave., for Esso's Happy Motoring Travel Spectacular. 1 million prizes and gifts given away.

GOOD SELECTION of 1950 to 1955 model used parts at low prices. Call Fairfield Auto Parts, 642-8808.

● Service and Repair 109

ADAMS VOLKSWAGEN Repair, Heidlersburg R. 4, Gettysburg. Specializing in engine and transmission repairs and general maintenance.

WE WASH, wax and polish your car for almost nothing. Kuhn's American Service, York St., Gettysburg, 334-4212.

VACATION TIME is here. Let us service your car so it will be ready to go when you are. Fred & Merle's Gulf, 334-4530.

WE WASH 'em, we grease 'em. No points missed. This is the service you get at Swope's "66" Service, 150 Carlisle St., Gettysburg.

BEAT EXPENSIVE repairs with a cooling system check today. Fast, low cost, guaranteed service. James P. Neth, Biglerville Rd., 334-1790 or 334-4907.

IF YOUR tires need a little air, like as not a little in your spare; if your engine is a-wheezing and your car needs a greasing, get it here! Chamberlain's Atlantic, Chambersburg & Washington Sts., Gettysburg.

WENTZEL'S MACHINE Shop Service, general machine work, Penn St., Biglerville, Pa. Phone 677-7231 evenings after 6 p.m.

AUTOMOTIVE

● Service and Repair 109

HAVE MOTOR troubles? Motor tune-ups. We use guaranteed parts. Low overhead means low cost to you. Keller's Esso Service, 334-4511, opposite Dave's Photo Supply.

● Motorcycles 110

'60 MATCHLESS motorcycle, good condition, $595. Phone 334-2588.

● Mobile Homes 111

FACTORY OUTLET, wholesale, 10' wide, 2-bedroom, from the factory direct to you, $3,495 delivered, set up, ready to live in. Low down payment and easy terms. Chas. C. Greene Mobile Homes, Fayetteville, Pa. Phone FL 2-3121.

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We are going to sell 25 Homemaker Mobile Homes during June. If you've been considering trading or making your first purchase now is the time and this is the place to buy. All customers are welcome to tour the factory to view our many standout and quality features. We are offering the best values in the area. Our Homemakers are built to a standard and not to a price. There is no substitute for quality. Many models and sizes available. Ben Thomas Trailer Sales, Rt. 11, next to drive-in, State Line, Pa.

● Trucks for Sale 114

'52 Chevrolet panel ½-ton truck, $175
'50 GMC 1-ton panel, $125
'34 Chevrolet 4-door in good-looking condition, $175
Phone 334-1572

'54 FORD V-8 pickup truck. Phone 334-2241.

Y-TAG DUMP truck, diesel engine, good condition. Apply M. J. Smith, Bonneauville.

'60 INTERNATIONAL BC 189, 16-ft. aluminum insulated van in fair condition, is a Y-tag truck; also 1955 Chevrolet with 133-ft. stake dump. May be seen by calling 677-7094.

● Automobiles for Sale 115

'52 STUDEBAKER Commander, V-8, automatic, $85. Phone 334-3584 after 5 p.m.

'59 Plymouth Fury	$995
'58 Chevrolet Biscayne	$995
'57 Buick	$795
'58 Plymouth	$595
'57 Chrysler	$595
'56 De Soto	$395
'56 Chevrolet	
'56 Buick	
'55 Buick	
'55 Oldsmobile	

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'61 CORVAIR 2-door coupe, real sharp. Martin's Used Cars, between Biglerville and Heidlersburg, 528-4317.

'63 RAMBLER Classic 4-door, V-8, 770, fully equipped. New price $3,064, $600 discount, sale price $2,464. Hunt Avenue, Inc., 1 mile south on Rt. 140. 334-2180.

'55 STUDEBAKER 4-door V-8, automatic. Jago Brothers Used Cars, Bonneauville, 334-5690.

'48 CHEVROLET, 1953 motor, good tires, $65. 334-1789.

'57 PLYMOUTH 2-door hardtop, $525. Jago Brothers Used Cars, Bonneauville, 334-5690.

'55 OLDSMOBILE 88 2-door, runs well, locally owned, $395. 30 West Auto Sales, 1 mile west of Country Club, 334-3300.

'63 RAMBLER Classic 4-door, 6-cylinder, 770, fully equipped. New price $3,172, $600 discount, sale price $2,572. Hunt Avenue, Inc., 1 mile south on Rt. 140. 334-2180.

'54 Chevrolet 6, 4-door, stick	$175
'57 Plymouth Savoy 2-door, automatic	$350
'53 Hudson Hornet, automatic	$135

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'56 THUNDERBIRD, in good condition, extra parts. Phone 677-8576.

'61 FALCON 2-door de luxe, radio, heater, 8,000 actual miles. McCleaf's Used Cars, Arendtsville, Pa.

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'62 Ford Galaxie 500 4-door 352, V-8, Cruiseomatic, power steering, power brakes, solid beige color, spotless inside and out, 1 local owner	$2,495
'59 Ford V-8, standard transmission, 4-door, solid black	$995
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'56 Pontiac hardtop, good running order	$349

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'62 Chevy II, $1,495
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Bendersville, Pa. 677-8350

'52 CHEVROLET 4-door, standard shift, good motor and body. Best offer. 677-8667.

'56 BUICK Century convertible, power windows and seats, good top, excellent running condition, $495. Call 334-9919 or 334-4051 or apply Skat Oil Company, Biglerville Rd.

Week Of Sports

MONDAY, JULY 1
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
11:15—11 Sports Final

TUESDAY, JULY 2
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
9:00— 5 Wrestling

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
11:15—11 Sports Final

THURSDAY, JULY 4
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
9:00— 5 Wrestling
11:15—11 Sports Final

FRIDAY, JULY 5
5:55— 2 Magic Moments In Sports
11:15—11 Sports Final

SATURDAY, JULY 6
1:00—13 Box Lacrosse
3:30— 2 Championship Bowling
4:00— 7 Bowler's Choice
5:00— 4-8-11 Open Golf Tournament
7-13 Wide World Of Sports
11:15—11 Sports Final
6:30— 8 Sports Desk
•11 Pinbusters
10:00— 7 Fight Of The Week
10:45— 7 Make That Spare

TUESDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

EVENING

5:00—2 Bozo The Clown
4-11 Mickey Mouse Club
5 Popeye With Capt. Tugg
7 Lone Ranger
8 Quick Draw McGraw
9 Early Show
5:30—2 Rocky & Friends
4 Phil Silvers Show
7 Frontier Circus
8 Touche the Turtle (Color)
11 Five-Thirty Show
5:45—2 Deputy Dawg Show
8 Whirlybirds
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 Three Stooges
13 News, Weather
6:15—8 News, Weather & Sports
13 Evening Report
6:29—7 Editorial
6:30—2 San Francisco Beat
4 News, Weather And Sports (C)
5 Deputy Dawg
7 World News
9 Newsnight
13 Adventures In Paradise
6:40—8 Weather
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley Report
7 Backstage, Business, Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
4 Wanted: Dead Or Alive
5 Bat Masterson
7 Area News
8 Ripcord
11 News
7:10—11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Weather
11 Special Report & Sports
7:30—2 Dobie Gillis
4-8 Laramie (Color)
John Smith, Robert Fuller. Slim is harassed by a girl after he arrests Virg Walker for bank robbery. (R)
5 Roaring 20's
7-13 Combat
Vic Morrow, Rick Jason. Platoon forced captured German doctor to operate on wounded Frenchman with vital information. (R)
9 Mr. Ed
11 Huckleberry Hound
8:00—2-9 Lloyd Bridges
11 Strikes And Spares
8:30—2-9 Celebrity Talent Scouts
4-8-11 Empire (Color)
Richard Egan, Ryne O'Neal. An engineer attempts to befriend the son of the widow he hopes to marry. (R)
5 Tightrope
7-13 Hawaiian Eye
Robert Conrad, Anthony Eisley. A murderer steals a manuscript Lopaka was trying to buy. (R)
9:00—5 Wrestling
9:30—2-9 Picture This
4-8-11 Dick Powell Show
Card-cheating drifters play cupid for a disfigured farm girl. Guests: Lee Marvin, Rosemary Clooney, Keenan Wynn. (R)
7-13 Untouchables
Robert Stack, Richard Conte. Ness tangles with fish merchant who also deals in wine. (R).
10:00—2-9 Keefe Brasselle Show
10:30—7-13 Focus on America
4-8-11 Report JFK's European Trip
President Kennedy's European trip.
11 Third Man
11:00—2-11 News, Weather and Sports
4 News, Weather & Sports (C)
5 Faces & Places In The News
7 The 11 O'clock Final
8 News, Regional News, Sports & Weather (Color)
9 11 P M Report
13 News & Weather
11:10—5 Hollywoods Finest
11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
11:20—2 Channel 2 Theater
11:25—4 Commentary (Color)
9 Steve Allen Show
11 Bob Jones' Daybook
11:30—4-8-11 The Tonight Show (Color)
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Surfside 6
12:25—2 News & Bible Reading
12:30—7 M Squad
12:45—13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Man To Man
1:00—4 A Moment With . . .
8 News, Wanted Persons
11 News
1:05—8 Wanted Person
1:10—2 News & Bible Reading
13 Inspiration
1:30—4 Inspiration
2:25—9 Meditation & Weather

WEDNESDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

EVENING

5:00—2 Bozo The Clown
4-11 Mickey Mouse Club
5 Popeye With Captain Tugg
7 The Lone Ranger
8 Yogi Bear
9 Early Show
5:30—2 Rocky & Friends
4 Phil Silvers Show
7 Maverick
8 Wally Gator (Color)
11 Five Thirty Show
5:45—2 Deputy Dawg Show
8 Bat Masterson
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 Three Stooges
13 News, Weather
6:15—8 News, Weather & Sports
13 Evening Report
6:29—7 Editorial
6:30—2 Dragnet
4 News, Weather, Sports (C)
5 Yogi Bear Show
7 World News
9 Newsnight
13 Maverick
6:40—8 Weather
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley Report
7 Backstage, Business, Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
4 The Rebel
5 Wyatt Earp
7 Area News
8 Flight
11 News
7:10—2 Weather
11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Report, Weather
11 Sports, Special Report
7:30—2-9 TV Reports
4-8-11 The Virginian (Color)
James Drury, Lee J. Cobb. Thieves stampede wild horses into the Virginian's roundup crew. (R)
5 The Detectives
7-13 Wagon Train
8:30—2 Highway Patrol
5 87th Precinct
7 Going My Way
Gene Kelly, Dick York. Father O'Malley hopes to convince an ailing wrestler to quit his profession. (R)
9 Dobie Gillis
Dwayne Hickman, Frank Faylen. The Gillis family is held hostage by an escaped convict. (R)
13 Focal Point
9:00—2-9 Beverly Hillbillies
Buddy Ebsen, Irene Ryan. Granny tries her sobering up mash as a cure for Mrs. Drysdale's hypochondria. (R)
4-8-11 Mystery Theater
Hugh O'Brian, Bethel Leslie. A newspaper editor is shaken by a dying man's confession. (R)
9:30—2-9 Dick Van Dyke Show
Mary Tyler Moore, Morey Amsterdam. The police think it's a publicity stunt when Rob reports the theft of furniture. (R)
4 Bronco
7-13 Our Man Higgins
10:00—2-8-9 Circle Theater
Wesley Addy, Lori March. Drama of spy operation in U. S. towns and cities. (R)
7-13 Naked City
Paul Burke, Horace McMahon. A laborer tries to secure a better job by blackmail. (R)
11 11th Hour
5 The Lawman
11:00—2-11 News, Weather and Sports
4 News, Weather & Sports (C)
5 Faces & Places In The News
7 The 11 O'clock Final
8 News, Regional News, Sports & Weather (Color)
13 News & Weather
11:10—5 Hollywood's Finest
11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
11:20—2 Channel 2 Theater
11:25—4 Commentary (Color)
9 Steve Allen Show
11 Bob Jones' Daybook
11:30—4-8-11 The Tonight Show (Color)
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Checkmate
12:25—2 News & Bible Reading
12:30—7 M Squad
12:45—13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Man To Man
1:00—4 13th Hour Drama
8 News & Wanted Persons
1:05—8 One Minute With Your Bible
1:10—13 Inspiration
1:30—4 Inspiration
11 News
2:25—9 Meditations & Weather

THURSDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

EVENING

5:00—2 Bozo The Clown
4-11 Mickey Mouse Club
5 Popeye, Rockey & Friends
7 The Lone Ranger
8 Huckleberry Hound
9 Early Show
5:30—2 Rocky & His Friends
4 Phil Silvers Show
7 Maverick
8 Lippy Lion (Color)
11 Five-thirty Show
5:45—2 Deputy Dawg Show
8 Jeff's Collie
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 The Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 The Three Stooges
13 News, Weather
6:15—8 News, Weather & Sports
13 Evening Report
6:25—7 Editorial
6:30—2 State Trooper
4 News, Weather & Sports (C)
5 Huckleberry Hound
7 World News
9 Newsnight
13 Surfside Six
6:40—8 Regional News
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley
7 B'kstage Bus Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
4 Hennesey
5 Assignment Underwater
7 Area News
8 Shannon
11 News
7:10—2 Weather
11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Report, Weather
11 Special Report—Sports
7:30—2-9 Fair Exchange
Eddie Foy Jr., Audrey Christie. Peace on both sides of the Atlantic is threatened over whether Heather should have her tonsils removed in America or England. (R)
4-8 Wide Country
5 The Outlaws
7-13 Adventures Of Ozzie & Harriet
Rick and Wally have a mixup with pairs of dates at a new restaurant. (R)
11 Yogi Bear
8:00—2-9 Perry Mason
Raymond Burr, William Hopper. The secretary of an inventor seeks Perry's help when her employer's vindictive wife is slain. (R)
7-13 Donna Reed Show
Jess suffers conscience pangs after conning Alex into being a weekend chaperone. (R)
11 Death Valley Days
8:30—4-8-11 Dr. Kildare
Richard Chamberlain, Raymond Massey. A penniless patient (Joseph Schildkraut) resists doctors efforts to help. (R)
5 Peter Gunn
7-13 Leave It To Beaver
9:00—2-9 Twilight Zone
Pat Hingle, Nan Martin. A toy designer finds a way to return physically to the past. (R)
5 Wrestling
7-13 My Three Sons
9:30—4-8-11 Hazel (Color)
Shirley Booth. Hazel tries her own kind of blackmail, refusing to make brownies, to force Mr. Griffin to hire Herbert. (R)
7-13 McHale's Navy
10:00—2-9 The Nurses
Shirl Conway, Zina Bethune. A nurse learns the supposed victim of a teen-aged gang is lying. (R)
4-8-11 The World of Jimmy Doolittle
7-13 TV Premier
11:00—2-11 News, Weather, Sports
4 News Weather & Sports (C)
5 Faces And Places In The News
7 The 11 O'clock Final
8 News Regional News, Sports & Weather (Color)
9 11 P M Report
13 News & Weather
11:10—8 Hollywood's Finest
11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
11:20—2 Channel Two Theater
11:25—4 Commnetary (Color)
9 Steve Allen Show
11 Bob Jones' Daybook
11:30—4-8-11 The Tonight Show (Color)
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Adventure In Paradise
12:10—2 News & Bible Reading
12:30—7 M Squad
12:45—13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Man To Man
1:00—4 13th Hour Drama
4 13th Hour Drama
8 News & Wanted Persons
11 News & Devotions
1:05—8 One Minute With Your Bible
1:10—13 Inspiration
1:30—4 Inspiration
11 News
1:45—2 Late News

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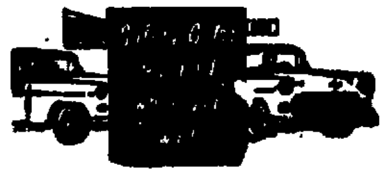

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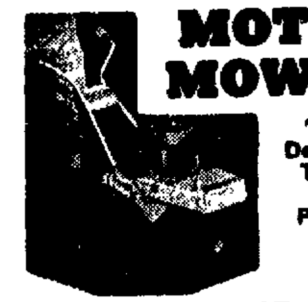

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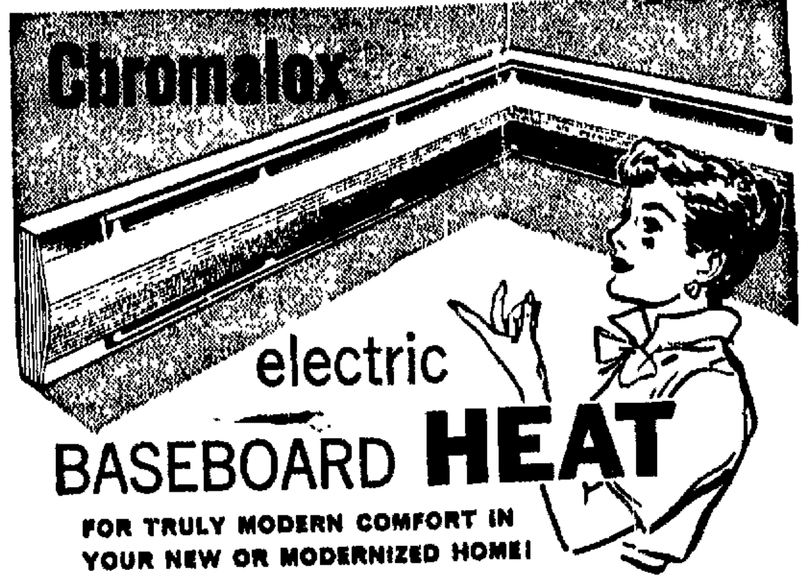

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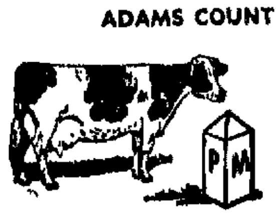

FRIDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

EVENING

5:00—2 Bozo The Clown
4-11 Mickey Mouse Club
5 Popeye, Rocky & Friends
7 The Lone Ranger
8 Rocky & Friends
9 Early Show
5:30—2 Rocky & Friends
4 Love That Bob
7 Maverick
8 Touche the Turtle (Color)
11 Five Thirty Show
5:35—2 Deputy Dawg
8 Broken Arrow
5:45—8 Broken Arrow
5:55—2 Magic Moments In Sports
6:00—2 Best of Groucho
4 Love That Bob
5 Three Stooges
13 News & Weather
6:15—2 News, Weather & Sports
13 Evening Report
6:29—7 Editorial
6:30—2 Whirlybirds
4 News Weather & Sports (C)
5 Mr. Magoo
7 World News
9 Newsnight
13 Sugarfoot
6:40—8 Weather
6:45—4-8-11 Huntley-Brinkley Report
7 Backstage, Business, Sports
6:55—2 Sports Picture
7:00—2 Seven O'clock Final
4 Traffic Court
5 Wyatt Earp
7 Area News
8 Death Valley Days
11 News
7:10—2 Weather
11 Inquiring Reporters
7:15—2 News
7 Capital Report, Weather
11 Special Report & Sports
7:30—2-9 Rawhide
Eric Fleming, Clint Eastwood. A government census taker who asks the drovers help is suspected of having other motives. (R)
4-8-11 JFK's European Trip (C)
5 Bourbon Street Beat
7-13 Cheyenne
8:30—2-9 Route 66
Martin Milner, Arthur O'Connell. Rebelling at high pressure living an inventor seeks a strange form of escape. (R)
4-8-11 Sing Along With Mitch (C) (Color)
Mitch Miller, Leslie Uggams, Mary Lou Rybal. Sea chanties and Latin American music are featured.
5 DA's Man
7-13 The Flintstones (C)
Wilma's talking bird is silent until Fred and Barney start planning an outing. (R)
9:00—5 Movie Greats
7-13 I'm Dickens—He's Fenster
John Astin, Marty Ingels. Fenster's coworkers are afraid to admit they help get him fired. (R)
9:30—2-9 Alfred Hitchcock Hour
David Wayne, Elizabeth Allen. Strange events threaten the sanity of an executive exonerated of his wife's death. (R)
4-8-11 The Price Is Right (Color)
7-13 77 Sunset Strip
Edward Byrnes, Roger Smith. Mistaken for a sadistic bandit, Kookie is threatened with lynching. (R)
10:00—4-8-11 Jack Paar (Color)
Guests: Gordon and Sheila MacRae, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Jayne Mansfield, Harlem Globetrotters on film. (R)
10:30—2-9 Eyewitness To History
7-13 M Squad
11:00—2-11 News, Weather & Sports
4 News Weather & Sports (C)
5 Faces & Places In The News
7 The 11 O'clock Final
8 News Regional News, Sports & Weather (Color)
9 11 P M Report
13 News & Weather
11:10—5 Hollywood's Finest
11:15—13 Steve Allen Show
11:20—2 Films Of The 50's
11:25—4 Commentary (Color)
9 Steve Allen Show
11 Bob Jones' Daybook
11:30—4-8-11 Tonight Show (C)
7 Editorial
11:31—7 Movie
12:30—2 News & Bible Reading
12:45—13 News
12:55—9 Late Show
13 Late Show
1:00—4 13th Hour Drama
8 News & Wanted Persons
9 Theater of Stars
11 News & Devotions
1:05—8 One Minute With Your Bible
1:20—2 Late News & Bible Reading
1:30—4 Inspiration
11 News
2:30—2 News, Bible Reading
2:40—9 Meditation & Weather
13 Man To Man
2:50—13 Inspiration

SATURDAY TELEVISION PROGRAM

6:15—13 Inspiration
6:50—4 Look To This Day
6:55—4 News & Weather
7:00—4 Modern Farmer (Color)
13 Modern Almanac
7:10—9 Meditations
7:15—9 Comedy Playhouse
11 Devotions
7:30—4 Across The Fence
8 Covered Wagon Theater
13 Your Government
8:00—4 Cousin Cupcake Show (C)
9 Ranger Hal's Birthday Party
11 Big Picture
13 Lorenzo And His Friends
8:15—5 Today In Your Life, Newsbeat
8:30—5 British Calendar
8 Supercar
11 Industry on Parade
8:45—11 Light Time
8:55—2 Early News
9:00—2-9 Captain Kangaroo
4 Pinocchio (C)
5 Speedway International
8 Percy Platypus & His Friends
11 Gang's All Here
9:15—7 Light Time
9:30—4-8-11 The Ruff And Reddy Show (Color)
5 Deputy Dawg Show
7 The Big Picture
10:00—2-9 Alvin Show
7 The Life & Teaching Of Jesus
4-8-11 Shari Lewis Show (Color)
5 Six Gun Playhouse
10:30—2-9 Mighty Mouse Playhouse
4-8-11 King Leonard (Color)
11:00—2-9 Rin Tin Tin
4-8-11 Fury
7 Cartoonsville
5 Big Adventure
13 Bugs Bunny
11:30—2-9 Roy Rogers Show
4-8-11 Make Room For Daddy
7 Beany & Cecil
13 Home Nursing
12:00—2-9 Sky King
4-8-11 Watch Mr. Wizard
7 Bugs Bunny
13 Studio 13
12:30—2 News
4 Exploring (Color)
5 Circus Boy
7 Magic Land Of Allakazam
8 Boston Symphony
9 Ripcord
11 Hopalong Cassidy
13 News and Weather
12:55—2 News
1:00—2 Big Picture
5 Big Movie
7 My Friend Flicka
8 Sign Posts
9 Saturday Matinee
13 Box Lacrosse
1:15—8 Air Force In Review
1:30—2 Family Doctor
4 Watch Mr. Wizard
7 Ramar
8 The Third Front
11 Garden Living
1:45—2 Comeback
11 Play Ball
1:50—8 The Third Front
2:00—2 Saturday Matinee
4 Saturday Playhouse
7 Movie
11 At Home in Maryland
2:15—2 Saturday Matinee
2:30—7 Movie
8 Baseball
11 Saturday Afternoon Show
13 Buddy Deane Show
4 Cameo Theater (Color)
3:30— 2 Championship Bowling
4 Broken Arrow
4:00—7 Bowler's Choice
11 Annie Oakley
4:30—2 The Beginning
5 Eastside Comedy
8 Manhunt
9 The Deputy
11 The Lone Ranger
5:00—3 Jobs for America
4-11 Open Golf Tournament
7-13 Wide World of Sports
Daytona "Firecracker 400" Stock Car Championship. Also men's singles finals of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships.
8 Big Picture
9 Early Show
11 Beany & Cecil
5:30—2 The Only War We Seek
8 The Story of . . . a Year
11 Wrestling
6:00—2 Divorce Court
4 A Moment With . . .
5 Popeye & Friends
8 Call Of The Outdoors
11 Beany and Cecil
13 Wide World Of Sports
6:30—4 It's Academic
8 Sports Desk, Weather & News
9 Saturday Newsnight
11 Pinbusters
13 Jazz Scene, U.S.A.
7:00—2 Hennesey
4 Saturday Night Report
5 Highway Patrol
7 Trail's West
8 Keyhole (Color)
9 The Third Man
13 Wyatt Earp
7:15—4 Saturday Report
7:30—2-9 Lucy-Desi Show
Rudy Vallee, Ann Sothern and Cesar Romero join the Ricardos on a Caribbean cruise.
4-8 Sam Benedict
Edmond O'Brien, Richard Rust. A vengeful policeman goes gunning for one of Benedict's clients. (R)
5 Sugarfoot
7-13 Gallant Men
Robert McQueeney, William Reynolds.

REGULAR ROLE

Young Jeannie Riley who's had guest spots on "Wagon Train" and "The Virginian" finally has a role she can call her own. It will be as one of Bea Benaderet's teen-aged daughters in the forthcoming "Petticoat Junction" newest creation of Paul Henning who last season dreamed up the highly successful "Beverly Hillbillies."

A high school swimming champion, Miss Riley worked for a time as a professional water ballerina while waiting for an acting break.

They've added things up for the season behind the scenes at "Sing Along With Mitch" and find that a segment set in a toyshop (presented originally in February) drew the heaviest mail of the show's season . . . consequently it was set for a repeat broadcast on the Fourth of July weekend (July 5)

And in response to questions, the name of the dancer in the "Dolly With a Hole in Her Stocking" number on the NBC color opus is Dee Jay Mattis.

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July 7-14—International Tour, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, N. Y. State
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GOLDWATER ADDRESSES YOUNG GOP

By JERRY RANKIN

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Democratic party leaders are linked in a "cynical alliance" with "corrupt big city machines," Sen. Barry Goldwater has told warring Young Republicans at their national convention.

The Arizona conservative's speech to a cheering crowd of 3,000 Thursday night came aftr a day of bitter wrangling. More was in store today, the last day, when national officers and resolutions were to be decided.

Goldwater, obviously the favorite of the majority at the convention for the 1964 GOP presidential nomination, got a rousing ovation—complete with trim young girls clad in Goldwater sweat shirts.

ISN'T RUNNING

Goldwater again insisted that he isn't running for anything except the U.S. Senate. Most of his talk was devoted to castigating modern liberals, whom he called "soft-shelled creatures."

These, he said, "are the reactionaries. They haven't had a new idea in 30 years."

Republicans, he said to applause, must bring the liberals "kicking and screaming into the 1960's."

Praising the liberals of 50 years ago, Goldwater contended "The politicians who have inherited the traditions of liberalism . . . are not liberals at all, but merely ambitious men who have become the captives of the big city machines." He cited Chicago, Philadelphia and New York.

HITS KENNEDY TRIP

He said the narrowness of "the modern liberal view has been that all problems are . . . essentially economic in character. This is the Marxist view and it has had a deep effect on the modern liberals in this country."

President Kennedy's European trip also came under fire. Referring to the Ireland stop, Goldwater said, "I don't know what troubles they have . . . but we have a hell of a lot here and he ought to be here taking care of them."

Goldwater called Cuba ". . . in all probability a greater and more dangerous defeat than any we have suffered in any war. How many more defeats can we take? How much longer dare we keep a weak and indecisive national leadership?" he asked.

2 Cousins Drown Swimming In Pond

BUTLER, Pa. (AP)—Two cousins drowned Thursday in a farm pond some 10 miles north of Butler.

Firemen recovered the bodies of Mary Jane Neff, 13, of Chicora R. 2, and Carol Lee Neff, 21, of Fenelton R. 1.

Police said there were no witnesses to the drownings on the farm of Peter Neff, father of Mary Jane. It was believed the cousins had been swimming.

PROFUMO IN COURT

BRENTWOOD, England (AP)—Former War Minister John D. Profumo, central figure in Britain's political-sex scandal, is to be in court next Wednesday to answer a summons for speeding.

Although speeding summonses can be dealt with without the defendant being present, it is understood Profumo has decided to appear.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

To Make Study On Student Driving

HARRISBURG (AP)—The state has received a $13,700 federal grant to study more economical ways to teach youngsters how to drive, the Department of Public Instruction said Thursday.

The grant was approved by the U.S. Office of Education.

The DPI said it would use the money to determine if the amount of on-the-road training can be reduced through the use of a driving simulator.

The study will be conducted during the next school year in the Harrisburg school district, the department said.

POPE IS EAGER TO ACCOMPLISH WORK OF JOHN

EDITOR'S NOTE — AP correspondent James M. Long reports in the last of three articles how Pope Paul VI echoes, in many ways, the words of his predecessor, Pope John XXIII, on Christian unity, the Ecumenical Council and peace.

By JAMES M. LONG

VATICAN CITY (AP) — "We open our arms to all those who glory in the name of Christ. We call them with the sweet name of brothers."

Those words sound like Pope John XXIII. But they were spoken with the younger, vibrant voice of Pope Paul VI.

"Our work, with the aid of God, will be to undertake every effort for the conservation of the great good of peace among peoples."

Those words, too, sound like Pope John. They, too, were spoken by Pope Paul.

RESEMBLES PINS

Slightly built, intense, ascetic Pope Paul resembles Pope Pius XII. But he expresses thoughts more like Pope John in terms of Christian unity, social reform and justice.

When the conclave of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church selected Giovannia Battista Montini to succeed Pope John, they knew where he stood.

Two weeks before he left his archbishopric of Milan to attend the conclave, he pledged support of Pope John's Ecumenical Council and his work for peace, even with the Communist countries.

Pope Paul stated this even more plainly in his first address, the day after his election: "The preeminent part of our pontificate will be occupied with the continuation of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council. This will be the principal work for which we intend to devote all the energies which the Lord gave us so that the Catholic Church . . . can attract all men to it."

SEES EUCMENICAL PROGRESS

Like Pope John, Pope Paul does not think Christian unity will be soon or easily achieved. But he believes the Ecumenical Council can make progress toward that goal.

Some on the extreme left and extreme right had claimed that Pope John, in creating a new atmosphere between the church and countries under Kremlin control, had softened toward communism.

Pope Paul, too, has spoken of the need for understanding. But during his eight years as archbishop in the Red stronghold of industrial North Italy, his words left no doubt as to his ideas on communism.

Pope Paul is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 150 pounds.

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TODAY'S SPECIALS

1962 Pontiac Sedan, air condition 2,695
1960 Ford Falcon Sedan 895
1958 Oldsmobile 98 Sedan, air condition 995
1956 Pontiac Sedan 195
1949 Chevrolet Sedan 95

MANY MORE TO CHOOSE FROM

1963 Chevrolet 409-SS coupe
1962 Oldsmobile 98 sedan, air
1962 Pontiac 4-dr., air conditioning
1962 Cadillac Coupe DeVille, Air
1962 700 Corvair 4-dr.
1962 Chevrolet Impala 4-dr. hardtop
1962 Cadillac Sedan DeVille
1962 Cadillac convertible coupe
1962 Oldsmobile 88 4-dr.,
1961 Ford 500 sedan
1961 Chevrolet 2-dr.
1961 Cadillac Coupe DeVille
1961 Oldsmobile 4-dr. Holiday
1961 Pontiac Bonneville
1960 Oldsmobile 88 cpe.
1960 Cadillac sedan, 4-dr.
1960 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday, sdn.
1960 Chevrolet wagon
1960 Falcon 4-dr.
1960 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1960 Pontiac 2-dr.
1960 Dodge coupe, power
1960 Cadillac Cpe. DeVille
1959 Chevrolet Impala 4-dr.
1959 Chevrolet Impala convertible
1959 Mercury sedan
1959 Ford 2-dr.
1959 Cadillac coupe
1959 Opel Wagon
1959 Pontiac 4-dr., power
1958 Chevrolet 2-dr.
1958 Chevrolet wagon
1958 Dodge 2-dr. sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 98 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet 210 4-dr.
1957 Pontiac 2-dr.
1957 Oldsmobile 98 sedan
1957 Mercury 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet 2-dr. hardtop
1956 Pontiac 4-dr.
1956 Buick Special sedan (red and black)
1956 Buick wagon
1956 Buick 4-dr.
1956 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday sedan
1955 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1955 Chrysler sedan
1955 Cadillac sedan
1955 Pontiac sedan, power
1954 Oldsmobile 88 2-dr.
GMC Panel ½-ton
1949 Chevrolet sedan

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CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer

1	2	3	4	■	5	6	7	8	■	9	10	11
12				■	13				■	14		
15				■	16				■	17		
■	■	■	18	19		■	20		21			
22	23	24				25	■	26		■	■	■
27				■	28		29			30	31	32
33			■	34		■	35		■	36		
37			38			39		■	40			
■	■	■	41		■	42		43				
44	45	46			47	■	48			■	■	■
49			■	50		51		■	52	53	54	55
56			■	57				■	58			
59			■	60				■	61			

6-29

HORIZONTAL
1. Jupiter
5. mast
9. chart
12. operatic feature
13. melody
14. employ
15. endure
16. eager
17. title
18. conjunction
20. West Indian island
22. regrets
26. behold!
27. Roman poet
28. English poet
33. male beings
34. exist
35. because
36. rifle
37. consigns
40. feathered vertebrate
41. conjunction
42. large cats
44. food
48. feminine name
49. legal profession
50. Russian Lake
52. section
56. salutation
57. actress: —— Hayworth
58. always
59. through
60. prophet
61. palm fruit

VERTICAL
1. poke
2. metallic rock
3. by way of
4. merited
5. frightens
6. dog
7. soon
8. entertains
9. rumple
10. continent
11. South American country
19. upon
21. the sun
22. Italian city
23. level
24. measure of capacity
25. therefore
29. of blood vessels
30. exchange premium
31. concise
32. concludes
34. treasurers
38. fish eggs
39. toward
40. flamed
43. printer's measure
44. applaud
45. possess
46. wide-mouthed jug
47. Lake ——
51. daughter of Zeus
53. eggs
54. seine
55. before

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.

B	A	D	■	D	A	M	E	■	C	R	A	B
O	N	E	■	O	R	A	L	■	L	U	L	U
Y	E	S	■	D	E	D	I	C	A	T	E	D
S	W	I	N	G	S	■	■	R	I	S	E	S
■	■	■	G	E	E	■	C	R	A	M	■	■
K	A	N	T	■	F	L	A	G	S	H	I	P
I	C	E	■	F	R	O	G	S	■	E	T	A
N	E	E	D	L	E	S	S	■	P	A	S	T
■	■	■	R	A	T	E	■	F	A	T	■	■
C	R	E	A	M	■	■	L	A	S	H	E	D
R	E	S	P	E	C	T	E	D	■	E	V	A
E	L	S	E	■	O	I	S	E	■	N	I	L
E	Y	E	S	■	W	E	T	S	■	S	L	Y

6-28

Average time of solution: 22 minutes.
(© 1963, King Features Synd., Inc.)

CRYPTOQUIPS

FOQHHZ PUQH FEWZ FGRDY NWROOZ TWFADNPUWF ARY'F TEFDYWFF FEDG.

Yesterday's Cryptoquip: GOOD PRIMER TELLS SIMPLE TALES FOR FIRST GRADERS.

15 YEARS SINCE STALIN READ TITO "OUT"

By BORIS BOSKOVIC

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—Fifteen years ago Friday Joseph Stalin read Yugoslavia out of the Communist bloc because Marshal Tito said "no" to Soviet meddling in Yugoslav affairs.

Tito's defiance produced the first crack in the monolithic Communist wall Stalin built. Yugoslavs think it also brought on de-Stalinization, a process which altered the course of Soviet communism and developed deep divisions in the Communist world.

Russia, its East European satellites and Yugoslavia are locked in an ideological war with China and Albania over the question.

OTHER REASONS

June 28 also is a historic Yugoslav date for other reasons.

On that day in 1389 the Turks defeated Serbia in the battle of Kosovo Polje and established Turkish rule that lasted 500 years.

On June 28, 1914, in Sarajevo, a young Serbian nationalist named Gavrilo Princip killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. His bullets triggered World War I.

HE WAS WRONG

But Yugoslavs prefer to remember June 28, 1948. On that day Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau), the Soviet-dominated organization which ruled world communism. Stalin ordered the expulsion after Tito rebuffed his dictation of Yugoslavia's internal and Communist party affairs.

Stalin also ordered all Communist states to impos an economic blockade on Yugoslavia.

"It's enough to wiggle my little finger and Tito will go," the Soviet dictator reportedly said.

He was wrong.

His grey hair is sparse. His blue eyes, deep set under heavy black eyebrows, have an intense, almost hypnotic look.

IS MULTI-LINGUAL

He speaks fluent French and good English in addition to Latin and Italian. He also has considerable knowledge of German and Spanish and knows some Polish.

He eats lightly, sleeps no more than six hours a night, and drives himself intensely in his work.

Pope Paul enjoys television. He delights in quiz programs and follows transmissions of bicycle racing. He always has been a bike fan. He also enjoys his large collection of records of classical and religious music. He surrounds himself with books.

Because of his intense energy Pope Paul has been called "The Pope in a hurry."

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

TODAY In History

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Today is Saturday, June 29, the 180th day of 1963. There are 185 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On this date in 1837, the great American educator, Horace Mann, was appointed secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Mann, who abandoned a prosperous career for educational work, made a series of annual reports that served as beacons for the course of popular American education.

PATRICK HENRY GOVERNOR

On this date—

In 1776, the Virginia state constitution was adopted and Patrick Henry was made governor.

In 1854, Quebec's second major fire in a month made 12,000 persons homeless.

In 1880, the island of Tahiti was annexed by France.

In 1927, Commander Richard E. Byrd left New York on his trans-Atlantic flight.

In 1946, Trieste was the scene of rioting between Italians and Yugoslavs.

JORDAN AGREEMENT

Ten years ago . . . Jordan agreed to take measures to prevent the infiltration of Jordanians into Israel after two weeks of increasing tension over border incidents.

Five years ago . . . The United States demanded the immediate return of nine American airmen aboard a U.S. transport forced down inside the Soviet Union.

One year ago . . . Peru was without a president when it was disclosed that none of the three principal candidates in the recent presidential elections received the one-third of the valid votes required for election.

Offer Scooter For Travel On Moon

DOWNEY, Calif. (AP) — An aerospace firm has come up with something it calls a space scooter, a one man platform with handlebars designed for crater hopping and crag climbing on the moon.

It's steered by balance, like a surfboard. Lean in the direction you want to go, and you do.

North American Aviation envisions a model, powered by jets of storable liquid propllants, which would carry a man quickly over rough lunar terrain, hovering or soaring as necessary

---

SEOUL, South Korea (AP)—Communist North Korea admitted for the first time today that it is holding two U.S. Army captains whose helicopter made a forced landing in Communist territory May 17.

But the Communists gave no indication of the condition of the captains, Ben W. Stutts of Florence, Ala., and Carleton A. Voltz of Frankfort, Mich.

W-G-E-T Programs Dial 1320

WGET-FM, 107.7 megacycles, is now broadcasting from 8 a.m. till midnight seven days a week.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Viewpoint
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—News
7:05—Hawaii Calls
7:30—News
7:35—Big Lie
7:35—Pregame Show
8:00—Baseball: Phils vs. Cubs
Camels, Atlantic, Ballantine
—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News
Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—News

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMS

8:00—Sign On News
8:05—Weather
8:10—Music Sunday Side Up
8:30—News
8:35—Herald of Truth
9:00—Wings Of Healing
9:30—News
9:35—Back To God
10:00—News
10.05—World of Music
10:30—Mantovani Serenade
10:45—Presbyterian Church Services
Rev. Robert MacAskill
11:45—Mantovani Serenade
12:00—News
12:05—Local News
12:10—Sports
12:15—Weather
12:20—Weather
12 30—News
12:35—Sunday Show
1.00—News
1:05—Sunday Show
1:30—Baseball: Phils vs. Cubs
Atlantic, Ballantine, Camel
—Sunday Show
4:30—News
4:35—Sunday Show
5:00—News
5:05—Sunday Show
5:30—News
5:35—Sunday Show
6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Evening Overtures
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—News
7:05—Evening Overtures
7:30—Firemen's Memorial Service
Gen. Eisenhower
8:35—Serenade in the Night
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
1:05—Local News
Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—News

MONDAY'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Morning Show
6:30—News
6:45—Morning Show
7:00—News
7:05—Morning Show
7:30—News
7:35—Morning Show
8:00—News—Martin Optical
8:05—Local News—Adams County National Bank
8:15—Morning Show
8:25—Weather
8:30—Sports
8:35—Morning Show
9:00—Morning Devotions
Rev. John Martin
United Church of Christ
New Oxford
9:30—Foreign Correspondentr Report
9:35—Music in the Morning
10:00—Local, Regional News
10:15—Music in the Morning
10:30—News
10:35—Music in the Morning
11:00—News
11:05—Music in the Morning
11:30—News
11:35—Farm Journal
11:45—Farm Representative
12:00—News—Wentz Furniture
12:05—Local News
12:10—Market Reports
12:15—Weather, O. C. Rice
12:20—Farm World
12:30—News
12:35—Sports
12:40—1320 Matinee
1:00—News
1:15—1320 Matinee
1:30—News
1:35—1320 Matinee
2:00—Governor's Centennial Program
Gov. Scranton
4:00—News
4:05—Traffic Time
4:30—News
4:35—Traffic Time
5:00—News
5:05—Spotlight on Sports
5:15—Traffic Time
5:30—Sports, Bill Stern
5:35—Traffic Time
5:45—Report on Wall Street
5:55—Take Five
6:00—Baseball (2): Phils vs. Pirates
Atlantic, Ballantine, Tastykake, Camels
—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10.35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—New.
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

BIG AUDITORIUM

VERONA, Italy (AP) — Summer visitors to Verona can attend outdoor opera in the evenings in a Roman amphitheater built by Diocletian in 290 A.D. for gladiator games. It holds 25,000 people.

Emmitsburg

MRS. RALPH LONG
HI 7-2231

EMMITSBURG — Emmitsburgians observing their birthday anniversaries during the month of June are Paul J. Humerick, Miss Pearl Neiman, Miss Joan Rodgers and Miss Katherine Rodgers. Wedding anniversaries being observed included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gerken and Mr. and Mrs. William Rodgers.

Charles F. Troxell, a veteran of 39 years of service with the Potomac Edison Company in this area, recently retired from active service with the electric company.

A day camp for Girl Scouts, Brownies through Seniors, will be held July 15 to the 22 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week. Camp will open at 9:30 a.m. and close at 3:30 p.m. each day. The campsite is located near the intersection of Rt. 15 and Rt. 76 in the grove belonging to St. Anthony's Church. The fee for the eight days is $4.50 per girl and includes program supplies, milk and insurance. Registration forms are available through any Girl Scout leader. In the Emmitsburg area, a bus will be available for daily transportation. The camp director will be Mrs. Harold Curry, Thurmont, a Brownie leader, and assistant camp director will be Mrs. John Chatlos, Emmitsburg, intermediate troop leader and troop service director for Community 4.

Recently elected officers of the Indian Lookout Conservation Club are: President, Eugene Myers; vice president, Gilbert Eiker; treasurer, Jason Sanders; secretary, William Eiker; board of directors, Robert Eiker, James Kemp, Fred Moore, James Wantz and Carroll Wills. The club's annual carnival will be held the third week in July.

York Springs

MRS. F. E. COULSON

YORK SPRINGS—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Case and children, David, Carol and Linda, Enola, and Mrs. Case's mother, Mrs. Blanche Webb, Harrisburg, were visitors of H. E. Trostle.

Mr. and Mrs: Luther Spertzel are visiting the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Arnold, Garden Grove, Ia. Mrs. Arnold is the former Miss Ruth Hankey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Anson Miller and daughter, Margaret, spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight E. Miller, Carlisle.

The Latimore WCTU June meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Ira Rumsey with Mrs. Rumsey in charge. Theme: Lift Up Your Eyes, Look On the Fields, Scripture John 4:35, Matthew 28:18-20; prayer by Mrs. Ruby Roemer; song, "Some Glad Day"; salute to the flags. The business session was in charge of the president, Mrs. Roemer. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were given. A poem was given by Mrs. Chester Worley. Fourteen members and one visitor attended. The meeting closed with benediction.

People In The News

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mrs. John F. Kennedy is spending a long weekend in Newport, R.I., at the home of her mother, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss. Also at Hammersmith Farm are the Kennedy children, Caroline, 5½, and John F. Jr., 2½.

On Tuesday, Mrs. Kennedy and the children will move to a rented house on Squaw Island near Hyannis Port, Mass. The President is expected to join them for the July 4 weekend.

Edna Gardner Whyte, 61, who has been flying more than 36 years, was one of 26 women pilots completing the Sky Lady Derby—East Alton, Ill., to Little Rock, to Fort Smith, Ark., to Kansas City, Mo.

While waiting for the winner to be announced, Mrs. Whyte, a grandmother from Fort Worth, Tex., said Thursday: "I'm having too much fun now" to think of retiring as a pilot.

Bandleader Ted Fio Rito is retiring after nearly 40 years in show business. But, he said in Tucson, Ariz., he plans to continue writing songs.

Fio Rito, who says he's "pushing 60," intnds to settle in Scottsdale, Ariz., with his wife and three children.

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — The United States is supplying 200,000 tons of surplus wheat to help tide South Korea over a serious grain shortage.

Refreshments were served by hostess.

The King's Men Quartet, Gulf Coast Bible College, of Houston, Tex., sang at the York Springs Church of God Friday evening.

Cherry Hill Shopping Center
Every Saturday
Sept. 7 to Dec. 7
Kutztown, Pa.
July 4
Atlantic City, N. J.
Every Weekend—July and Aug.
Allentown Fair
Sept. 14, 15, 21
Miami Beach, Florida
June 29 to July 10
Aug. 5 to 16
St. Lawrence River Cruise
June 28 to July 7
July 26 to Aug. 4
Western, U. S. A.
July 11 to Aug. 11
Sept. 5 to Oct. 6
New England Tour
July 13 to 20
Atlantic Provinces
Aug. 13 to Aug. 28
Banff and Lake Louise
July 28 to Aug. 18
Toronto Fair and Niagara Falls
Aug. 26 to Aug. 30
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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
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BLONDIE

CAN I HAVE PEAS INSTEAD OF TURNIPS ON THE BUSINESSMEN'S LUNCH?
NO SUBSTITUTIONS!
OKAY--THIS IS THE LAST TIME I COME TO THIS JOINT FOR LUNCH
DON'T YOU DARE REFER TO THIS DUMP AS A JOINT!
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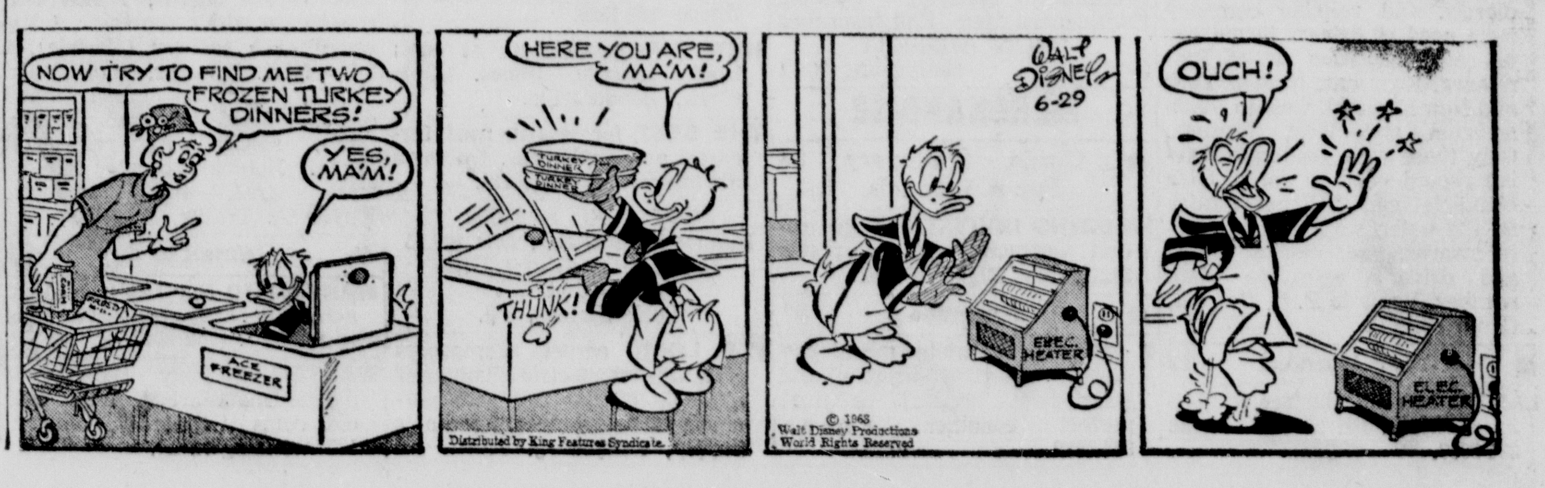
CHIC YOUNG 6-29

DONALD DUCK


NOW TRY TO FIND ME TWO FROZEN TURKEY DINNERS!
YES, MA'M!
ACE FREEZER
HERE YOU ARE, MA'M!
TURKEY DINNER
TURKEY DINNER
THUNK!
Distributed by King Features Syndicate.
WALT DISNEY 6-29
ELEC. HEATER
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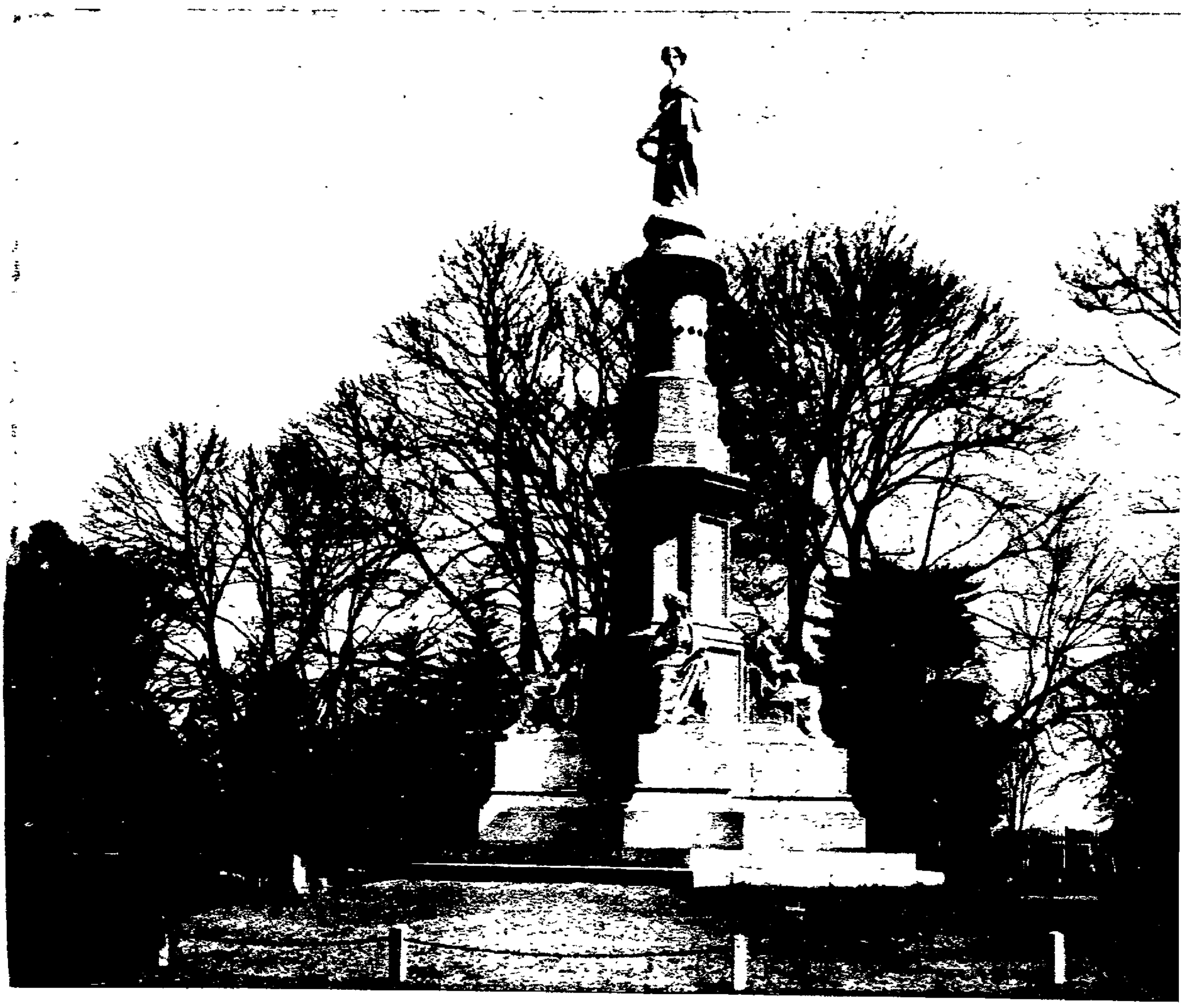
OUCH!
ELEC. HEATER

1863

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
CENTENNIAL

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONA

Commemorates Gettysburg's Hallowed I
From The North And South



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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

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1863 THE GETTYSBURG TIMES 1963

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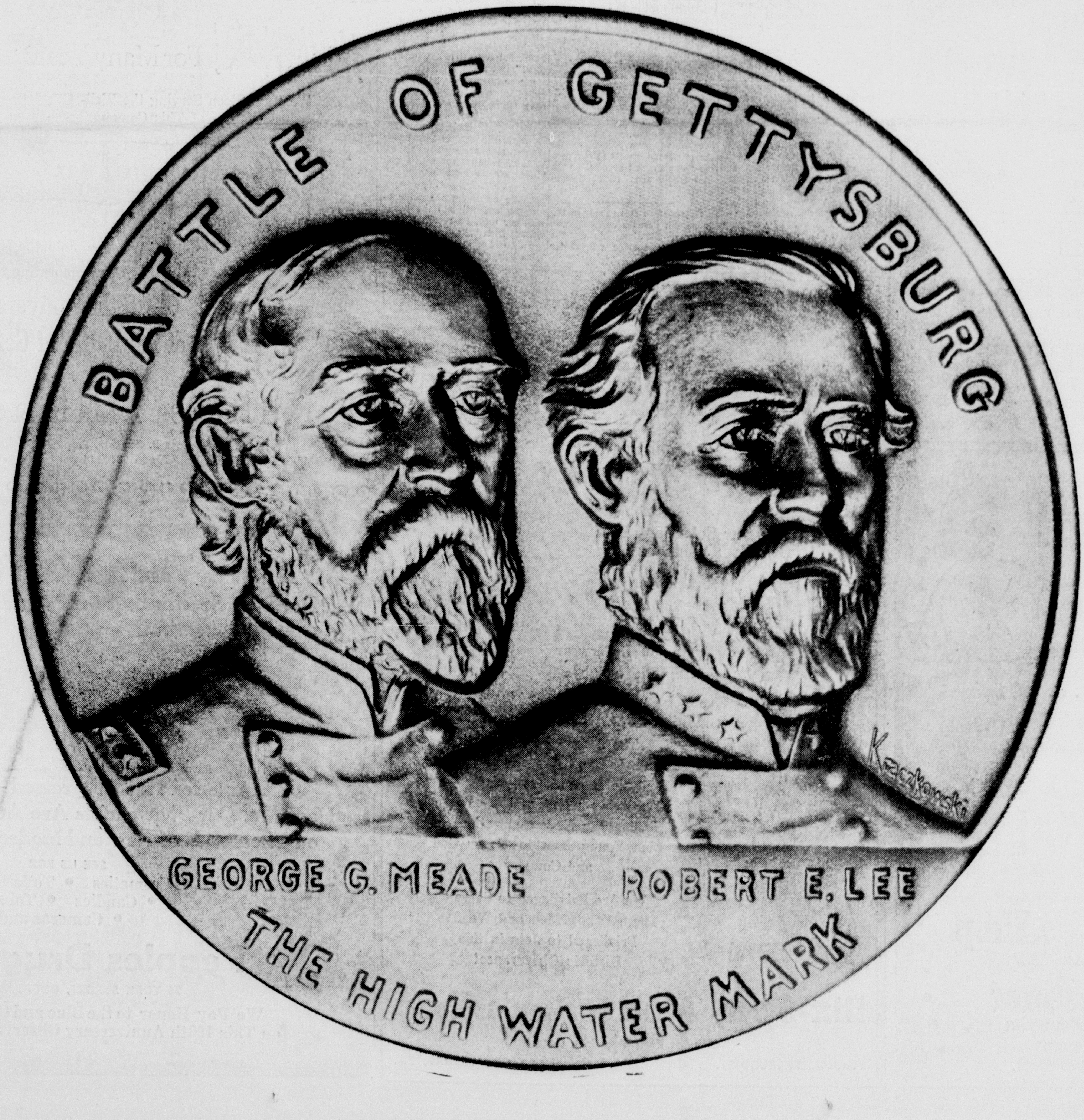
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
Kaczkowski
GEORGE G. MEADE
ROBERT E. LEE
THE HIGH WATER MARK

GOLDWATER ADDRESSES YOUNG GOP

By JERRY RANKIN

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Democratic party leaders are linked in a "cynical alliance" with "corrupt big city machines." Sen. Barry Goldwater has told warring Young Republicans at their national convention.

The Arizona conservative's speech to a cheering crowd of 3,000 Thursday night came aftr a day of bitter wrangling. More was in store today, the last day, when national officers and resolutions were to be decided.

Goldwater obviously the favorite of the majority at the convention for the 1964 GOP presidential nomination, got a rousing ovation —complete with trim young girls clad in Goldwater sweat shirts.

ISN'T RUNNING

Goldwater again insisted that he isn't running for anything except the U.S. Senate Most of his talk was devoted to castigating modern liberals, whom he called "soft-shelled creatures."

These, he said, "are the reactionaries. They haven't had a new idea in 30 years."

Republicans, he said to applause, must bring the liberals "kicking and screaming into the 1960's."

Praising the liberals of 30 years ago, Goldwater contended "The politicians who have inherited the traditions of liberalism . . . are not liberals at all, but merely ambitious men who have become the captives of the big city machines." He cited Chicago, Philadelphia and New York.

HITS KENNEDY TRIP

He said the narrowness of "the modern liberal view has been that all problems are . . . essentially economic in character. This is the Marxist view and it has had a deep effect on the modern liberals in this country"

President Kennedy's European trip also came under fire. Referring to the Ireland stop, Goldwater said, "I don't know what troubles they have . . . but we have a hell of a lot here and he ought to be here taking care of them."

Goldwater called Cuba ". . . in all probability a greater and more dangerous defeat than any we have suffered in any war. How many more defeats can we take? How much longer dare we keep a weak and indecisive national leadership?" he asked.

2 Cousins Drown Swimming In Pond

BUTLER, Pa. (AP)—Two cousins drowned Thursday in a farm pond some 10 miles north of Butler.

Firemen recovered the bodies of Mary Jane Neff, 13, of Chicora R. 2, and Carol Lee Neff, 21, of Fenelton R. 1.

Police said there were no witnesses to the drownings on the farm of Peter Neff, father of Mary Jane. It was believed the cousins had been swimming.

PROFUMO IN COURT

BRENTWOOD, England (AP)—Former War Minister John D. Profumo, central figure in Britain's political-sex scandal, is to be in court next Wednesday to answer a summons for speeding.

Although speeding summonses can be dealt with without the defendant being present, it is understood Profumo has decided to appear.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

To Make Study On Student Driving

HARRISBURG (AP)—The state has received a $13,700 federal grant to study more economical ways to teach youngsters how to drive, the Department of Public Instruction said Thursday.

The grant was approved by the U.S. Office of Education.

The DPI said it would use the money to determine if the amount of on-the-road training can be reduced through the use of a driving simulator.

The study will be conducted during the next school year in the Harrisburg school district, the department said.

POPE IS EAGER TO ACCOMPLISH WORK OF JOHN

EDITOR'S NOTE — AP correspondent James M. Long reports in the last of three articles how Pope Paul VI echoes, in many ways, the words of his predecessor, Pope John XXIII, on Christian unity, the Ecumenical Council and peace.

By JAMES M. LONG

VATICAN CITY (AP) — "We open our arms to all those who glory in the name of Christ. We call them with the sweet name of brothers."

Those words sound like Pope John XXIII. But they were spoken with the younger, vibrant voice of Pope Paul VI

"Our work, with the aid of God, will be to undertake every effort for the conservation of the great good of peace among peoples."

Those words, too, sound like Pope John. They, too, were spoken by Pope Paul.

RESEMBLES PINS

Slightly built, intense, ascetic Pope Paul resembles Pope Pius XII. But he expresses thoughts more like Pope John in terms of Christian unity, social reform and justice.

When the conclave of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church seelected Giovannia Battista Montini to succeed Pope John, they knew where he stood.

Two weeks before he left his archbishopric of Milan to attend the conclave, he pledged support of Pope John's Ecumenical Council and his work for peace, even with the Communist countries.

Pope Paul stated this even more plainly in his first address, the day after his election: "The preeminent part of our pontificate will be occupied with the continuation of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council This will be the principal work for which we intend to devote all the energies which the Lord gave us so that the Catholic Church . . . can attract all men to it."

SEES EUCMENICAL PROGRESS

Like Pope John, Pope Paul does not think Christian unity will be soon or easily achieved. But he believes the Ecumenical Council can make progress toward that goal.

Some on the extreme left and extreme right had claimed that Pope John, in creating a new atmosphere between the church and countries under Kremlin control, had softened toward communism.

Pope Paul, too, has spoken of the need for understanding. But during his eight years as archbishop in the Red stronghold of industrial North Italy, his words left no doubt as to his ideas on communism.

Pope Paul is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. His grey hair is sparse. His blue eyes, deep set under heavy black eyebrows, have an intense, almost hypnotic look.

IS MULTI-LINGUAL

He speaks fluent French and good English in addition to Latin and Italian. He also has considerable knowledge of German and Spanish and knows some Polish.

He eats lightly, sleeps no more than six hours a night, and drives himself intensely in his work.

Pope Paul enjoys television. He delights in quiz programs and follows transmissions of bicycle racing. He always has been a bike fan. He also enjoys his large collection of records of classical and religious music. He surrounds himself with books.

Because of his intense energy Pope Paul has been called "The Pope in a hurry"

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

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TODAY'S SPECIALS

1962	Pontiac Sedan, air condition	2,695
1960	Ford Falcon Sedan	895
1958	Oldsmobile 98 Sedan, air condition	995
1956	Pontiac Sedan	195
1949	Chevrolet Sedan	95

MANY MORE TO CHOOSE FROM

1962 Chevrolet 409-SS coupe
1962 Oldsmobile 98 sedan, air
1962 Pontiac 4-dr., air conditioning
1962 Cadillac Coupe DeVille, Air
1962 700 Corvair 4-dr.
1962 Chevrolet Impala 4-dr. hardtop
1962 Cadillac Sedan DeVille
1962 Cadillac convertible coupe
1962 Oldsmobile 88 4-dr.,
1961 Ford 500 sedan
1961 Chevrolet 2-dr.
1961 Cadillac Coupe DeVille
1961 Oldsmobile 4-dr. Holiday
1961 Pontiac Bonneville
1960 Oldsmobile 88 cpe.
1960 Cadillac sedan, 4-dr.
1960 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday, sdn.
1960 Chevrolet wagon
1960 Falcon 4-dr.
1960 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1960 Pontiac 2-dr.
1960 Dodge coupe, power
1960 Cadillac Cpe. DeVille
1959 Chevrolet Impala 4-dr.
1959 Chevrolet Impala convertible
1959 Mercury sedan
1959 Ford 2-dr.
1959 Cadillac coupe
1959 Opel Wagon
1959 Pontiac 4-dr., power
1958 Chevrolet 2-dr.
1958 Chevrolet wagon
1958 Dodge 2-dr. sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1958 Oldsmobile 98 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet 210 4-dr.
1957 Pontiac 2-dr.
1957 Oldsmobile 98 sedan
1957 Mercury 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet 4-dr.
1957 Chevrolet 2-dr. hardtop
1956 Pontiac 4-dr.
1956 Buick Special sedan (red and black)
1956 Buick wagon
1956 Buick 4-dr.
1956 Oldsmobile 88 Holiday sedan
1955 Oldsmobile 88 sedan
1955 Chrysler sedan
1955 Cadillac sedan
1955 Pontiac sedan, power
1954 Oldsmobile 88 2-dr.
GMC Panel ½-ton
1949 Chevrolet sedan

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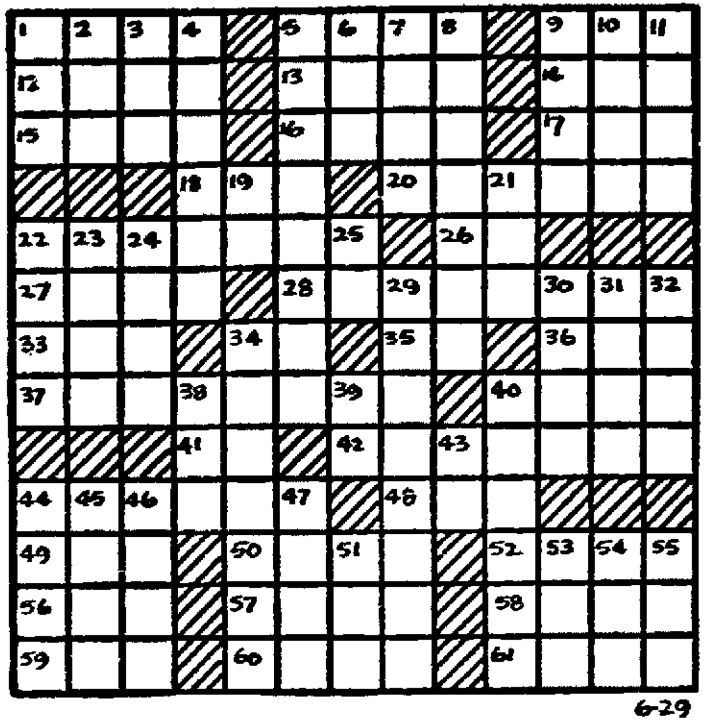

6-29

HORIZONTAL
1. Jupiter
5. mast
9. chart
12. operatic feature
13. melody
14. employ
15. endure
16. eager
17. title
18. conjunction
20. West Indian island
22. regrets
25. behold!
27. Roman poet
28. English poet
33. male beings
34. exist
35. because
36. rifle
37. consigns
40. feathered vertebrate
41. conjunction
42. large cats
44. food
48. feminine name
49. legal profession
50. Russian Lake
52. section
56. salutation
57. actress: —— Hayworth
58. always
59. through
60. prophet
61. palm fruit

VERTICAL
1. poke
2. metallic rock
3. by way of
4. merited
5. frightens
6. dog
7. soon
8. entertains
9. rumple
10. continent
11. South American country
19. upon
21. the sun
22. Italian city
23. level
24. measure of capacity
25. therefore
29. of blood vessels
30. exchange premium
31. concise
32. concludes
34. treasurers
38. fish eggs
39. toward
40. flamed
43. printer's measure
44. applaud
45. possess
46. wide-mouthed jug
47. Lake ——
51. daughter of Zeus
53. eggs
54. seine
55. before

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.

B	A	D	■	D	A	M	E	■	C	R	A	B
O	N	E	■	O	R	A	L	■	L	U	L	U
Y	E	S	■	D	E	D	I	C	A	T	E	D
S	W	I	N	G	S	■	■	R	I	S	E	S
■	■	G	E	E	■	C	R	A	M	■	■	■
K	A	N	T	■	F	L	A	G	S	H	I	P
I	C	E	■	F	R	O	G	S	■	E	T	A
N	E	E	D	L	E	S	S	■	P	A	S	T
■	■	■	R	A	T	E	■	F	A	T	■	■
C	R	E	A	M	■	■	L	A	S	H	E	D
R	E	S	P	E	C	T	E	D	■	E	V	A
E	L	S	E	■	O	I	S	E	■	N	I	L
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6-29

Average time of solution: 22 minutes.
(© 1963, King Features Synd., Inc.)

CRYPTOQUIPS

F O Q H H Z P U Q H F E W Z F G R D Y N W R O O Z T W F A D N P U W F A R Y'F T E F D Y W F F F E D G.

Yesterday's Cryptoquip: GOOD PRIMER TELLS SIMPLE TALES FOR FIRST GRADERS.

15 YEARS SINCE STALIN READ TITO "OUT"

By BORIS BOSKOVIC

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) —Fifteen years ago Friday Joseph Stalin read Yugoslavia out of the Communist bloc because Marshal Tito said "no" to Soviet meddling in Yugoslav affairs.

Tito's defiance produced the first crack in the monolithic Communist wall Stalin built. Yugoslavs think it also brought on de-Stalinization, a process which altered the course of Soviet communism and developed deep divisions in the Communist world.

Russia, its East European satellites and Yugoslavia are locked in an ideological war with China and Albania over the question.

OTHER REASONS

June 28 also is a historic Yugoslav date for other reasons.

On that day in 1389 the Turks defeated Serbia in the battle of Kosovo Polje and established Turkish rule that lasted 500 years.

On June 28, 1914, in Sarajevo, a young Serbian nationalist named Gavrilo Princip killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. His bullets triggered World War I.

HE WAS WRONG

But Yugoslavs prefer to remember June 28, 1948. On that day Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau), the Soviet-dominated organization which ruled world communism. Stalin ordered the expulsion after Tito rebuffed his dictation of Yugoslavia's internal and Communist party affairs.

Stalin also ordered all Communist states to impos an economic blockade on Yugoslavia.

"It's enough to wiggle my little finger and Tito will go," the Soviet dictator reportedly said.

He was wrong.

TODAY In History

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Today is Saturday, June 29, the 180th day of 1963. There are 185 days left in the year.

Today's highlight in history:

On this date in 1837, the great American educator, Horace Mann, was appointed secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Mann, who abandoned a prosperous career for educational work, made a series of annual reports that served as beacons for the course of popular American education.

PATRICK HENRY GOVERNOR

On this date—

In 1776, the Virginia state constitution was adopted and Patrick Henry was made governor.

In 1854, Quebec's second major fire in a month made 12,000 persons homeless.

In 1880, the island of Tahiti was annexed by France.

In 1927, Commander Richard E. Byrd left New York on his trans-Atlantic flight.

In 1946, Trieste was the scene of rioting between Italians and Yugoslavs.

JORDAN AGREEMENT

Ten years ago . . . Jordan agreed to take measures to prevent the infiltration of Jordanians into Israel after two weeks of increasing tension over border incidents.

Five years ago . . . The United States demanded the immediate return of nine American airmen aboard a U.S. transport forced down inside the Soviet Union.

One year ago . . . Peru was without a president when it was disclosed that none of the three principal candidates in the recent presidential elections received the one-third of the valid votes required for election.

Offer Scooter For Travel On Moon

DOWNEY, Calif. (AP) — An aerospace firm has come up with something it calls a space scooter, a one man platform with handlebars designed for crater hopping and crag climbing on the moon.

It's steered by balance, like a surfboard. Lean in the direction you want to go, and you do.

North American Aviation envisions a model, powered by jets of storable liquid propllants, which would carry a man quickly over rough lunar terrain, hovering or soaring as necessary

SEOUL, South Korea (AP)—Communist North Korea admitted for the first time today that it is holding two U.S. Army captains whose helicopter made a forced landing in Communist territory May 17.

But the Communists gave no indication of the condition of the captains, Ben W. Stutts of Florence, Ala., and Carleton A. Voltz of Frankfort, Mich.

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WGET-FM, 107.7 megacycles, is now broadcasting from 8 a.m. till midnight seven days a week.

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Viewpoint
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—News
7:05—Hawaii Calls
7:30—News
7:35—Big Lie
7:35—Pregame Show
8:00—Baseball: Phils vs. Cubs
Camels, Atlantic, Ballantine
—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News
Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—News

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMS

8:00—Sign On News
8:05—Weather
8:10—Music Sunday Side Up
8:30—News
8:35—Herald of Truth
9:00—Wings Of Healing
9:30—News
9:35—Back To God
10:00—News
10:05—World of Music
10:30—Mantovani Serenade
10:45—Presbyterian Church Services
Rev. Robert MacAskill
11:45—Mantovani Serenade
12:00—News
12:05—Local News
12:10—Sports
12:15—Weather
12:20—Weather
12:30—News
12:35—Sunday Show
1:00—News
1:05—Sunday Show
1:30—Baseball: Phils vs. Cubs
Atlantic, Ballantine, Camel
—Sunday Show
4:30—News
4:35—Sunday Show
5:00—News
5:05—Sunday Show
5:30—News
5:35—Sunday Show
6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Local News
6:15—Evening Overtures
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—News
7:05—Evening Overtures
7:30—Firemen's Memorial Service
Gen. Eisenhower
8:05—Serenade in the Night
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News
Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—News

MONDAY'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather
6:10—Morning Show
6:30—News
6:45—Morning Show
7:00—News
7:05—Morning Show
7:30—News
7:35—Morning Show
8:00—News—Martin Optical
8:05—Local News—Adams County National Bank
8:15—Morning Show
8:25—Weather
8:30—Sports
8:35—Morning Show
9:00—Morning Devotions
Rev. John Martin
United Church of Christ
New Oxford
9:30—Foreign Correspondents Report
9:35—Music in the Morning
10:00—Local, Regional News
10:15—Music in the Morning
10:30—News
10:35—Music in the Morning
11:00—News
11:05—Music in the Morning
11:30—News
11:35—Farm Journal
11:45—Farm Representative
12:00—News—Wentz Furniture
12:05—Local News
12:10—Market Reports
12:15—Weather, O. C. Rice
12:20—Farm World
12:30—News
12:35—Sports
12:40—1320 Matinee
1:00—News
1:15—1320 Matinee
1:30—News
1:35—1320 Matinee
2:00—Governor's Centennial Program
Gov. Scranton
4:00—News
4:05—Traffic Time
4:30—News
4:35—Traffic Time
5:00—News
5:05—Spotlight on Sports
5:15—Traffic Time
5:30—Sports, Bill Stern
5:35—Traffic Time
5:45—Report on Wall Street
5:55—Take Five
6:00—Baseball (2): Phils vs. Pirates
Atlantic, Ballantine, Tastykake, Camels
—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

BIG AUDITORIUM

VERONA, Italy (AP) — Summer visitors to Verona can attend outdoor opera in the evenings in a Roman amphitheater built by Diocletian in 290 A.D. for gladiator games. It holds 25,000 people.

Emmitsb

MRS. RAL
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EMMITSBURG
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Henry Gerken an
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A day camp
Brownies through
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Recently elected
Indian Lookout Co
are: President,
vice president,
treasurer, Jason
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rectors, Robert
Kemp, Fred Moor
and Carroll Wills,
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third week in Jul

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MRS. F. E.

YORK SPRINGS
Paul Case and c
Carol and Linda,
Case's mother,
Webb, Harrisburg
of H. E. Trostle.

Mr. and Mrs.
are visiting the
in-law and sister,
Fred Arnold, Gar
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Ruth Hankey.

Mr. and Mrs.
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Eyes, Look On th
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Mrs. Roemer. The
treasurer's report
A poem was giver
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meeting closed w

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Centennial Commission's O
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1863 — 196
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KING STREET AND STEINWEHR
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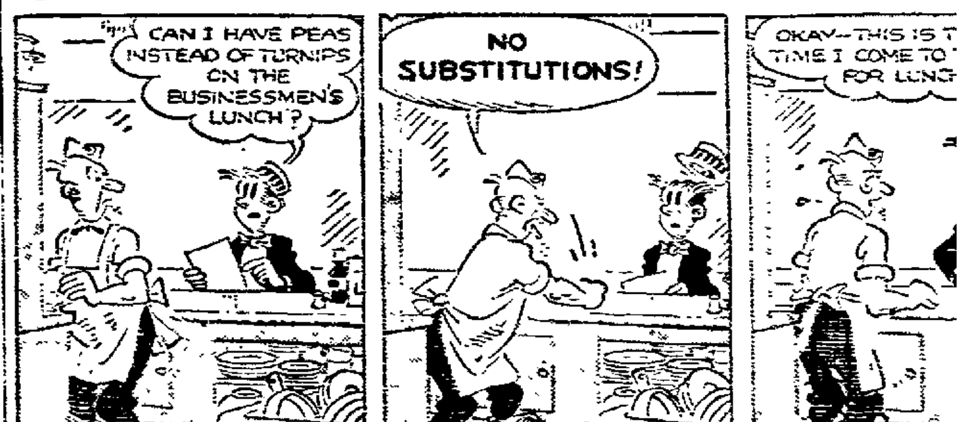

CAN I HAVE PEAS INSTEAD OF TURNIPS ON THE BUSINESSMEN'S LUNCH?
NO SUBSTITUTIONS!
OKAY—THIS IS T TIME I COME TO FOR LUNC

DONALD DUCK

NOW TRY TO FIND ME TWO FROZEN TURKEY DINNERS!
YES, MA'M!
ACE FREEZER
HERE YOU ARE, MA'M!
THUNK!
© 1963 Walt Disney Productions

Battle Of Gettysburg Hastened End Of Devastation Between The States

By DR. FREDERICK TILBERG

THE INFLUENCE of war on the course of history has often been minimized in historical writing.

Critical battles, even though they may have had tremendous effect upon the people and the national economy at the time of occurrence, have been looked upon in the broad picture as only transitory events.

Of late, however, a more thorough examination of wars and war periods leads one to consider more seriously the real effect of war upon the subsequent course of events.

When Garibaldi said "Here we make Italy or die," he was pointing up the most critical stage of the conquest of Sicily which eventually brought unification of Italy within reach.

"Here we save the Union, or fail utterly," Grant might have said at Shiloh, or Meade at Gettysburg. Responsible civil and military leaders of the Civil War clearly recognized the stakes involved in every military move, and the effects of critical battles on the eventual outcome. The whole Civil War period, wrote James Ford Rhodes, "was an era big with fate for our country and, for the American, must remain fraught with the same interest that the War of the Peloponnesus had for the ancient Greek."

WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM

The Civil War was "our" war. It grew out of differences in the way of life of two great sections of our country. And in this era of re-examination of the causes and the course of the war, the sons and daughters of both sections now help to write the true story. Nothing quite like the current wave of enthusiasm for the study of and writing on Civil War subjects has previously been known in our land. Beyond the chosen study limits of the scholar or popular writer, scores of Round Tables of large membership and many less formal groups have been formed throughout the land to discuss military campaigns and personalities. Books on the war have been on the best-seller lists. There is now a Civil War Book Club and a Civil War Quarterly.

Nor is it likely that this resurgency of interest will prove transitory. Unquestionably, much of this interest is tied in with the approaching hundredth anniversary of the war. The observance will have broad appeal and the localities of observance will be as far-reaching as the war itself. The opening event of war anniversary observance was the re-enactment of the first battle of the war at Manassas, July 22-23, 1961.

"BEACON LIGHT"

In the plethora of observances, Gettysburg will stand out as a beacon light in the war observance scene. Aside from the controversial subject of decisiveness of battles, the three days of Gettysburg will remain in the public mind as a period of transcendent importance, for Gettysburg bore a pronounced effect upon the outcome of the war. With 75,000 Confederates pitted against 97,000 Federal troops, a resultant list of 51,000 casualties, the critical loss of leadership and of arms and ammunition, the end of battle was certain to have a decisive effect on the course of the struggle, especially for the Confederacy. After Gettysburg, the outcome was inevitable — only the time was undetermined. In two more years — at Appomattox — that, too, was final.

The forthcoming 100th anniversary observance at Gettysburg July 1-3, will not be an event unrelated to the past. The great interest of veterans and public alike in the battlefield has been reflected over the years in three outstanding anniversary celebrations. Dominant in the observance of the 25th anniversary in 1888 were the veterans themselves who returned to encamp on familiar ground and, in their mellowing years, to reminisce. It was on this occasion that a large number of regimental monuments, erected by survivors of regiments or by state appropriation, were dedicated.

RANKS WERE THINNED

Again in 1913, even though the ranks were thinning, the 50th anniversary brought thousands of veterans back to the battlefield. Although the men were in their declining years and with the memory of the war events was somewhat dimmer, it was a great reunion of comrades in arms and a time of remembrance. Perhaps the most impressive tribute to the surviving veterans occurred July 1-4, 1938, on the 75th anniversary of the battle and the last reunion of the men who wore the blue and the gray. Although 94 years was the average age of the 1,845 veterans in attendance out of a total of 8,000 then living, all of them lived through the great days of reunion. It was on this occasion that the Eternal Light Peace Memorial was dedicated.

Significant in the public attitude toward the Civil War has been the movement over the years of battleground preservation. Eleven military parks, and numerous national monuments have been established by Congress to preserve historic grounds and buildings. The program of preservation has more recently been extended to all periods of the country's history. Of special interest in the broad field of preservation is the current development of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis which memorializes the Louisiana Purchase and westward expansion in the territory.

GETTYSBURG'S PARK

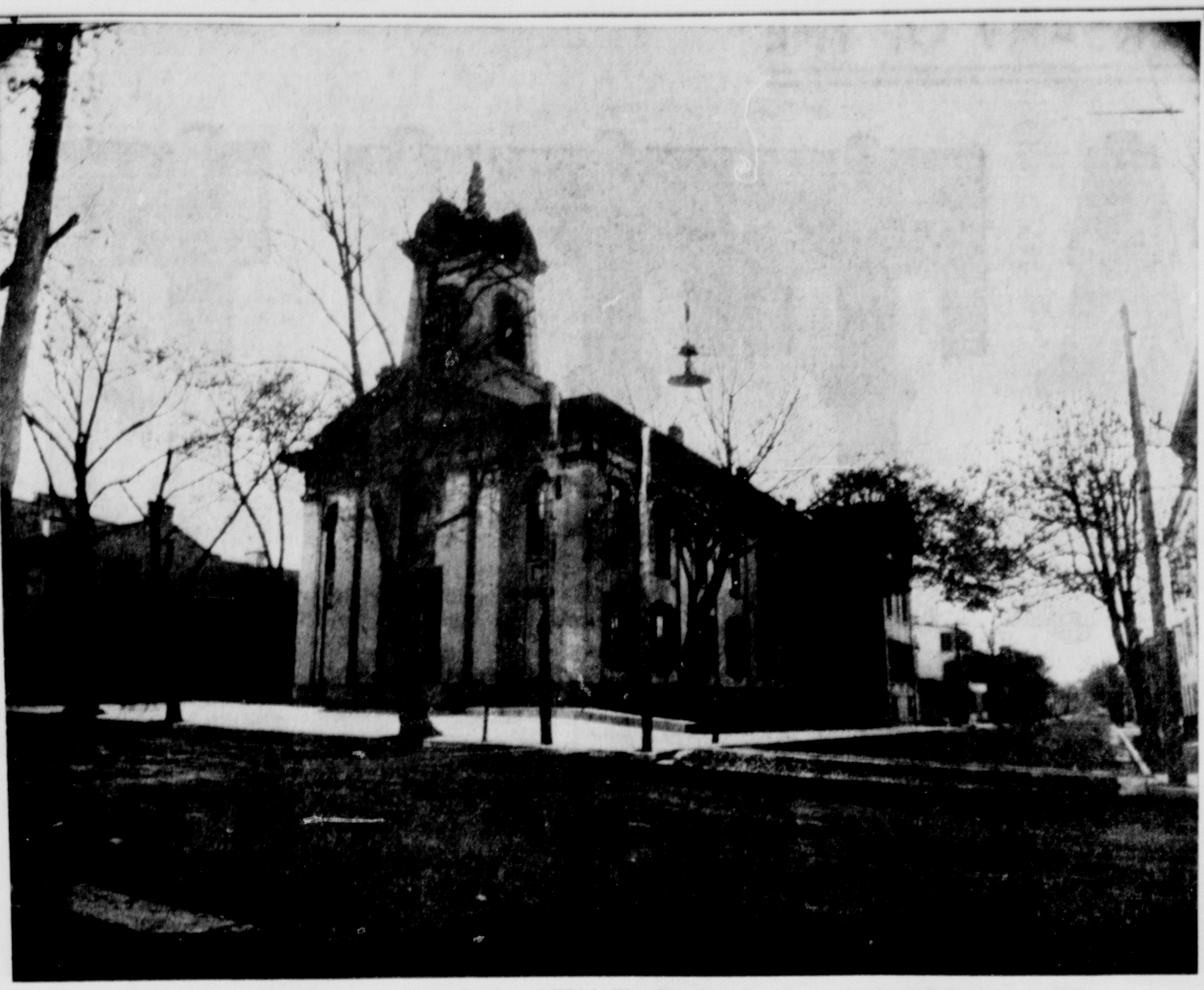
Typical of the method of preservation on historic sites is the story of Gettysburg. Formed in the year after the battle by a group of represenative local citizens, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was established for the purpose of commemorating "the great deeds of valor, endurance, and noble self-sacrifice, and perpetuating the memory of the heroes, and the signal events which render the battlefield illustrious." By 1895, the association had purchased 800 acres of important battleground, developed a road system of 17 miles, and provided for the erection of 320 monuments through survivor organizations or States. In that year, the holdings were transferred to the Federal Government as agreed upon in the Act of Congress establishing Gettysburg National Military Park.

Under the jurisdiction of the War Department until 1933, the park was transferred in that year to the Department of the Interior to be administered by the National Park Service. Today, the park consists of 2,800 acres and 28 miles of paved avenues. The ground over which the battles were fought covers about 16,000 acres, and includes the town of Gettysburg. A total of 1,427 monuments, tablets and markers has been erected over the years to indicate the positions where infantry, artillery and cavalry units fought. Of the 354 Union and 272 Confederate artillery pieces engaged or held in reserve during the battle, 233 Union and 182 Confederate guns are located on the field in the approximate positions of the batteries during the battle action.

TOURIST FAVORITE

Over the years, the great interest of the public in the crucial battle, the extensive system of explanatory markers and numerous guns indicating artillery positions, and even the natural beauty of the battleground have made the park a favorite tour stop. Last year more than a million and a quarter Americans visited the notable battlefield.

The name of Gettysburg is immortalized not alone by the great struggle fought there but also by Abraham Lincoln's noble address. Delivered a few months after the battle on the occasion of the Soldiers' National Cemetery dedication, it is a rededication of the nation's effort to the task of attaining final victory. Lincoln's words stating the fundamental aims of the Union and, indeed the broad aims of democracy everywhere, have perpetuated in the minds and hearts of our people the high purpose of the men who fought and died at Gettysburg.



Adams County Courthouse, the Main Section of Which Was Standing During the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863

Colonel John D. Kennedy of the 2nd South Carolina regiment was wounded six times during the war, and rose to be a Brigadier General.

Community Spared Heavy Death Toll

Reviewing the scenes of the past week, we can do nothing less than gratefully and reverently acknowledge the Divine favor which has watched over our lives and our homes. Remembering that our town was the dividing line between the two opposing forces, and that shot and shell, grape and canister from both, darkened the air in every direction, we are led to exclaim with the Psalmist:— "I will say of the Lord, he is my refuge and my fortress; my Lord; in him will I trust. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night, nor for the arrow that flieth by day, nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon-day. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at the right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee!" Ps., xci.

But withal, we have been called to part with some. We have learned only of the following: Killed, Miss Virginia Wade, by our own sharpshooters; and Edward M., son of Alexander Woods, shot accidentally by his brother, while playing with a gun picked off the battlefield.

Wounded — John L. Burns, a patriotic citizen, who shouldered his gun and fell into the ranks with our men. He received three wounds from balls, none of which are thought to be dangerous. Mr. Whetstone, of the Theological Seminary, received a slight wound in the foot; and Mr. Lehman, of the College, in the leg; Mr. R. F McIlhenny was wounded in the leg, and is recovering.

The suffering and afflicted need not be assured that they have the hearty sympathy of the entire community.

June 30, 1863
Adams Sentinal

The 1st Minnesota regiment was made a stop-gap in a critical hour of the second day's battle, by General Hancock, in an attempt to arrest the charge of the Confederates against the Union lines. The command was literally cut to pieces.

Alabama Memorial

Rebels Move North Toward Gettysburg

There has been much excitement here all week, owing to the presence of the Confederates in the neighboring Counties. A few words will give the cause.

The Rebels after obliging Gen. Milroy to evacuate Winchester, sent a large force over the Potomac river at Williamsport and Hancock, one division coming to Hagerstown and the other going to Cumberland. They took possession of Hagerstown and on Monday night of last week, a force of 850 cavalry and mounted infantry entered Chambersburg. They remained until Wednesday afternoon, when they left in great haste, after taking drugs and goods from the stores, sometimes paying for them in confederate money. They set fire to a warehouse, but the fire was extinguished by the citizens. They carried with them some horses, and quite a number of colored persons, but otherwise doing little damage. They retreated towards Hagerstown, and on Friday there was a large force still there, probably 20,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and artillery numbering twenty or more guns.

On Saturday night Jenkins' cavalry, say 2,000, were encamped a short distance beyond Waynesboro, and on Sunday moved up the South Mountain. The woods were scoured by their skirmishers on foot in advance on each side of the turnpike. When our informants left they had reached Monterey Springs, on the top of the mountain, firing at several bodies of persons on horseback on the route.

Near dusk a body of their cavalry entered Fairfield, in this county, and but eight miles from Gettysburg. Their number is estimated at from fifty to one-hundred.

The rebel days, will no doubt determine the length of their stay in this neighborhood. It is possible that a great battle will be fought before they will be wllowed to return to Virginia, as Gen. Hooker is moving rapidly along with Gen. Lee, and a collision is almost certain.

Adams Sentinel
June 23, 1863

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and Canvas Awnings Add Comfort, Beauty to Your Mobile Home or Residence
Large Selection of Styles and Fabrics
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Fiberglass Awning Co.
Mr. and Mrs. Fern R. Ohler
127 York Street Gettysburg, Pa.
We Pay Humble Tribute to the Men of the Blue and the Gray Who 100 Years Ago Fought So Nobly Here on the Fields at Gettysburg

Years Pass . . . and Adams Countians Continue to Travel on Tires From Dale's Tire Shop
Years Pass . . . and the Entire Nation is Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
We Are Pleased to Join in Commemorating This Occasion
Dale's Tire Shop and Sue's Diner
U. S. ROUTE 15, NORTH
Phone 334-5617
GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

In the Olden Days — Clothing Came From the General Store
Now You Can Get
Men's & Boys' Wear At BIX-SWAY'S
See Our Selection of Beautiful Fashions in
• Sportswear
• Rainwear
• Sweaters
• Underwear
• Shirts
• Suits
The Armies of the North and the South Wagered a Bitter Battle Here at Gettysburg — Achieving a Nation United and Helping the New Generations of Fine Young Men to Honor God and Country
We Are Privileged to Serve These Young Men and We Are Privileged to Join in this Historic Observance!
Bix-Sway Men & Boy's Shop
"With the Early American Decor"
24 CHAMBERSBURG ST. GETTYSBURG, PA.

Hats! HATS! Hats! For Many Years
We Have Been Serving the Well-Dressed Women of This Community
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We, Too, Join the Nation Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
Kuhn's Millinery
Rose B. Sanders, Prop.
130 CHAMBERSBURG STREET Phone 334-5544 GETTYSBURG, PA.

For More Than 70 Years...
We Have Been Serving the Fine People of this Area
APOTHECARY & GROCERY
As America Has Progressed — So Have We. Our Pharmacists Are Authorities on Thousands of New and Modern Drugs
SEE US FOR
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We Pay Honor to the Blue and Gray on This 100th Anniversary Observance

100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE *Souvenir Edition*

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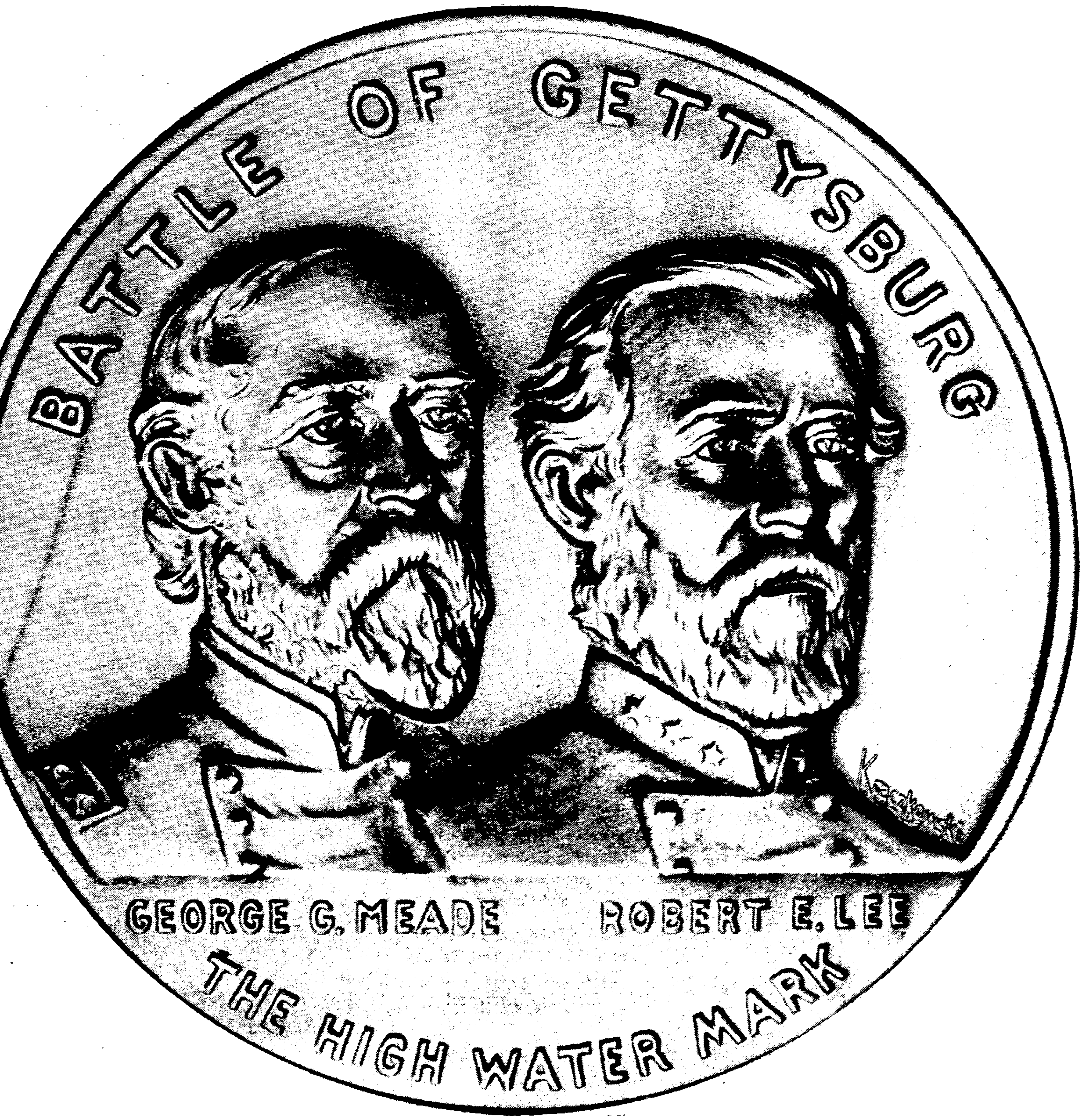
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

1863 THE GETTYSBURG TIMES 1963

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, GETTYSBURG, PA. Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press Section A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Kaczkowski
GEORGE G. MEADE
ROBERT E. LEE
THE HIGH WATER MARK

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After the battle but one gun of this battery remained uninjured — the rest having been dismounted or destroyed by the terrible fire of the enemy, which for the time was concentrated upon the batteries on this part of the field. In front of this position fell dead, the Rebel Gen. Dick Garnett, who was courageously sending his men in this charge upon our batteries — The Rebel Gen. Armstead was also wounded here while advancing at the head of his brigade.

"AT POINT OF BAYONET"

About fifty yards in front of our batteries was a stone wall running from our centre in a southwesterly direction behind which laid several of our regiments, picking off the enemy as they advanced up the slope of the hill. Notwithstanding the terrible fire poured into their ranks from our guns, so impetuous was the charge of the rebels that they drove our men from their position, and were advancing upon our batteries, several of which they captured, but the capture was only temporary. Gen. Gibbon's division composed of Gen. Webb's, Harrell's and Hall's brigades, at the point of the bayonet, drove them back over the stone wall into the plain below.

Gen. Gibbon's division captured fourteen stands of colors and a large number of prisoners. Twenty eight stands of colors in all were captured by the Second Corps.

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"MOST DISASTROUS"

Rebel officers with whom I have conversed frankly admit that the result of the last two days has been most disastrous to their cause, which depended, they say, upon the success of Lee's attempt to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to the Northern Border States. A wounded Rebel Colonel told me that, in the first and second days' fight, the Rebel losses were between ten and eleven thousand. Yesterday they were greater still. In one part of the field, in an area of not more than twenty feet in circumstance, in front of General Gibbon's division, I counted seven dead Rebels, three of whom were piled on top of each other. And close by in a spot not more than fifteen feet square, lay fifteen "graybacks," stretched in death. These were the adventurous spirits, who in the face of the horrible stream of canister, hell and musketry, scaled the fence wall in their attempt upon our batteries.

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Very large numbers of wounded were strewn around, not to mention more who had crawled away or been taken away — The field in front of the stone wall was literally covered with dead and wounded, a large proportion of whom were Rebels. Where our musketry and artillery took effect they lay in swaths as if mown down by a scythe. This field presented a horrible sight — such as has never yet been witnessed during the war. Not less than one thousand dead and wounded laid in a space of less than four acres in extent and that, too, after numbers had crawled away to places of shelter.

The Second Army Corps lost seventeen hundred in the battle. The Philadelphia Brigade, Gen. Owen, acted nobly throughout the battle which was fought entirely by the old Army of the Potomac, with the exception of a division from General Heintzelman's Corps. Gen. Longstreet moved in our centre with seven thousand, and lost all except five hundred. The Pennsylvania Reserves charged on the enemy's flank and completely routed them.

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When Longstreet made his attack on our centre, our men were behind a stone wall. The rebels were told that the men ahead were militia, and they marched boldly up. When within thirty yards of the the Union line, they recognized the bronzed features of their old enemy, and the cry was raised "The Army of the Potomac!" when they became at once demoralized, and were cut to pieces. Nearly all the rebels shot in the attack in the centre were struck in the head.

The one-hundred-and-fifty Pennsylvania went into the fight with four hundred and eighty men and came out with less than ninety. Col. Fry, who shot Gen. McCook,. in the ambulance, some time ago in Tennessee, was taken prisoner. Fitzhugh Lee is reported killed.

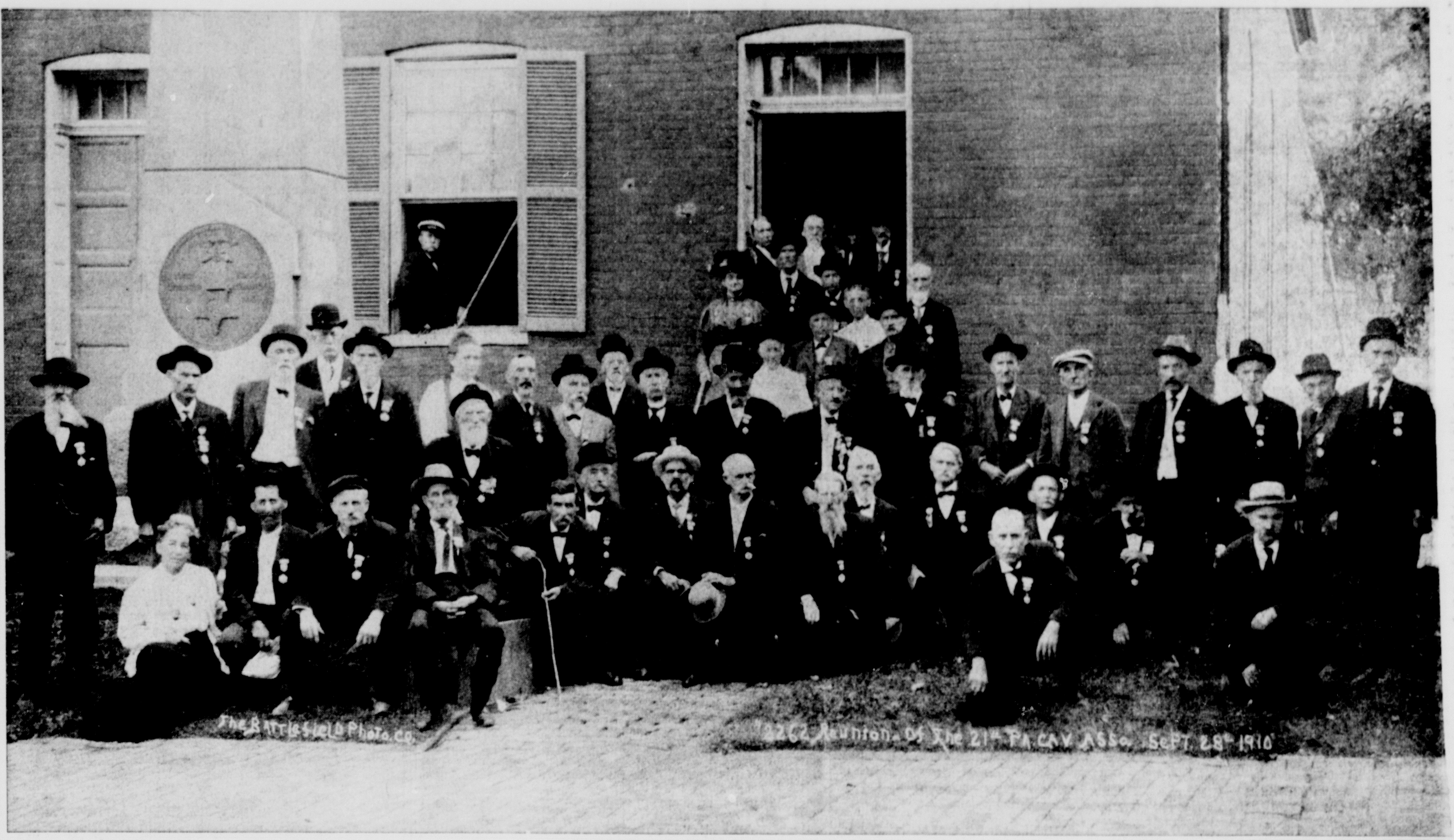
The Star and Banner
July 9, 1863

DEAD ON BATTLEFIELD

Farmers are requested to leave at my office, in Gettysburg, a description of the location on their lands of graves of Union Soldiers. Many have been buried in secluded spots, and persons will confer a great favor by making known to me, or to Mr. Samuel Weaver, the locality of such graves. DAVID WILLS, Agent, &c.

December 7, 1863
Compiler

Reunion Of The 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry In Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1910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2262 Reunion Of The 21st PA CAV Asso. Sept 28th 1910

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The gathering battle's smoky shield.
Athwart the gloom the lightning flashed,
And through the cloud some horsemen dashed,
And from the heights the thunder pealed.

Then at the brief command of Lee
Moved out that matchless infantry,
With Pickett leading grandly down,
To rush against the roaring crown
Of those dread heights of destiny.

Far heard above the angry guns
A cry across the tumult runs.—
The voice that rang through Shiloh's woods
And Chickamauga's solitudes,
The fierce South cheering on her sons!

Ah, how the withering tempest blew
Against the front of Pettigrew!
A Kamsin wind that scorched and singed
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A thousand fell where Kemper led;
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In blinding flame and strangling smoke
The remnant through the batteries broke
And crossed the works with Armistead.

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"We two together, come what may,
Shall stand upon these works today!"
(The reddest day in history.)

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Virginia heard her comrade say:
"Close round this rent and riddled rag!"
What time she set her battle-flag
Amid the guns of Doubleday.

But who shall break the guards that wait
Before the awful lace of Fate?
The tattered standard of the South
Were shriveled at the cannon's mouth,
And all her hopes were desolate.

In vain the Tennesseean set
His breast againt the bayonet!
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A tigress in her wrath uncaged,
Till all the hill was red and wet!

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On through the fight's delirium!
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Where floats her flag in triumph still!
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To the BLUE and the GREY
We Pay Honor
on the
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of the
Battle of Gettysburg

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Our nation is stronger and wiser due to this great conflict. We proudly stand united today.

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Charlie and Ethel Ditzler, Proprietors
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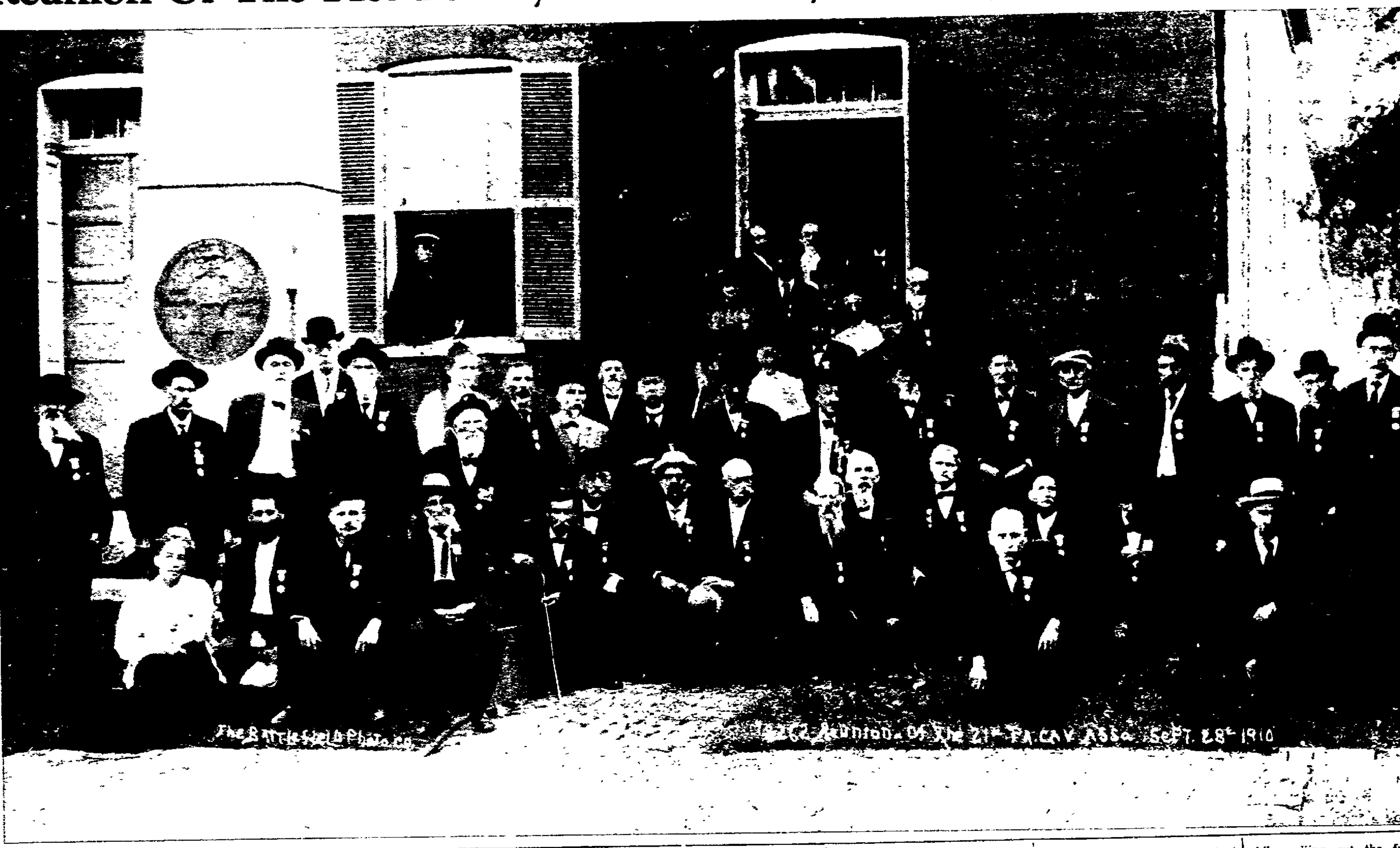
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5 BALTIMORE STREET PHONE 334-1421 GETTYSBURG, PA.

Fraudulent Letter Of Political Enemy Brought Editor's Arrest, Imprisonment

ON SATURDAY, the 25th ult., whilst engaged in writing an account of the two weeks' arrest which I had undergone, a letter reached me from Fort McHenry, requesting my presence there without delay. Not waiting to add the "reflections" necessarily belonging to the "narrative," I hurried off, by turnpike, (the last train of cars conveying passengers for the day having left,) and on Sunday arrived at the Fort, reporting immediately. My promptness was rewarded with a parole of the grounds and the offer of better quarters than those previously occupied by me. The parole was thankfully accepted, but I had, somehow, formed an attachment for my old "bunk," and asked to be again assigned to it, which was readily accorded. Thus then I was again "registered" at the Fort.

It will be remembered that my first arrest occurred on the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the day which gave Freedom to the white men of America — and the very day upon which my heart had been gladdened by the entrance of the victorious troops of the Nation into the town in which all I have is centered — and which for three days trembled amid the thunder of artillery and the rattle of musketry, that sent the blood in terrifying thrills back to the heart of almost every hearer. But deliverance from the rebel occupation had come — and all were glad.

GRANTED PAROLE

In the midst of this, and whilst I and every member of my family old enough were lending what aid we could to our sick and wounded soldiers, I was placed under arrest. I demanded an immediate investigation of whatever charge political malice could have invented against me, convinced that to that cause alone was my arrest owing. No investigation was allowed, yet I feel assured that my discharge would have promptly resulted but for the intrigues of a brazen-faced and cold blooded political opponent, who for the gratification of selfish promptings sought thus to get me out of the way. After an arrest continuing two weeks, most of the time at Fort McHenry, and there being no reason for my detention, I was released on parole, with the understanding that this was the usual way of closing up such cases. I had every reason to expect that the matter had thus ended.

My release occurred on the 18th, in the afternoon, and I reached home about dusk on the 19th. Some three hours after, a guard surrounded my house, and I was asked to the door. Upon appearing and inquiring into the cause of this strange proceeding, I was informed that they had come to arrest me, but no reason for it was given. I desired to be at once taken before the Provost Marshal, but was refused, the officer stating that he had orders to place me in the jail of the county! And this without a hearing, or even the poor privilege of knowing what it was for — without which even the meanest felon dare not, under the laws of the land, be deprived of his personal freedom.

Under protest, proceeded to the jail with the guard — but whilst waiting the appearance of Sheriff Wolf, who had gone to bed, two officers stepped up, and one of them said he had understood I was under parole. I replied, that was so. Would I show him my parole? I did. One of them read, and, I thought, re-read it — evidently no little staggered. The other, after a glance, pronounced the paper all sufficient, and I was permitted — what a boon in a free country, governed by constitutions and laws — to return to my own domicil, and to a family almost distracted and heart-broken. To whom the annoyance consequent upon this "midnight arrest" is to be justly attributed, I am not yet prepared to say.

Suspicion strongly attaches to the Titus Oates who was instrumental in my first arrest, but as I would not wilfully wrong any one, and much less in so grave a matter, I withheld judgment until the truth shall be entirely developed. Whoever it may turn out to be must not expect to escape the responsibility.

ORDERED TO FORT

I remained at home six days, and on the 25th, as already stated, upon being again summoned to Fort McHenry, immediately reported there, I at once inquired into the reason for the summons, and was informed that it was in consequence of a letter addressed to Gen. Schenck, and which letter had been sent to the commandant at the Fort, Gen. Morris.

The letter was produced and, like a flash, the PLOT DISCOVERED presented itself, with the damning evidence of the guilt of the leader in it in my hand. D. McCONAUGHY was caught, over his own signature and in his own hand-writing, playing the part of a cowardly and lying "INFORMER!" Though indignant that such "a thing could be," it was coupled with no little satisfaction that I was thus enabled to put my finger upon the despicable wretch — the author of all that I and mine had suffered.

In this precious letter McConaughy complained that I had been released — "feared that (by my release) a great misfortune had befallen the service and the cause of loyalty here" — repeated the baseless, even ridiculous, charge that I had pointed out Union soldiers in the town — and wound up (significant of his motive!) by sweepingly denouncing the Compiler! A copy of this grossly libellous letter I have, and shall use it, as my judgment shall decide most effective, should occasion require. But whether made public or not, the fact that he wrote it will stand out in his history (marked by nothing but cold and calculating selfishness) as odious beyond eradication, inviting the scorn and detestation of all honest men.

"Oh, for a lash in every man's hand,
To scourge the rascal through the land."

INQUIRY PROMISED

The letter was signed "D. McConaughy, Captain and Aid to Gen. Couch" — the title being of course added to give the "document" the appearance of authority, and which, I doubt not, had the effect of deceiving the commandant at the Fort. But it occurred to me at once that the letter was solely the prompting of McConaughy's evil heart, and said so. As proof of this belief, I referred to the fact that my previous release from the Fort was dated July 18th — I reached home on the evening of the 19th Sunday — and McConaughy's letter bore the same date — "Gettysburg, July 19th, 1863!" The proper inquiry was promised me, and I retired to my quarters, no little relieved by the discovery made.

I remained there two weeks, when a letter was received from Gen. Couch, stating that from the representations of distinguish gentlemen, he was doubtful of guilt on my part. He, therefore, as my re-arrest had occurred through D. McConaughy, former "volunteer aid-de-camp," suggested that I be released on my parole, and this Gen. Morris proposed to do I said to him that, though very glad of the opportunity to return home, I would prefer an immediate trial — that I had already sufficient testimony from most reliable persons (several distinguished from their gallantry on the battle field) to prove the charge as false as it was malicious, and that much more could be had; that I knew that not a single fair-minded man in my county, of any party, would for a moment credit such a charge against me, but that it had been spread abroad, and a trial at once would be preferable — sure as I was of a full and entire vindication.

The General said he thought the case at an end, and that my presence there was no longer required. I could not resist the conviction that all in authority, (above a volunteer aid,) acquainted with the case, considered the "farce" entirely "played out."

RETURNS HOME

Under these circumstances I took my leave of the Fort on Saturday week, and reached home next day.

Thus ends my narrative of "Four Weeks Under Arrest" — a period which I shall always look back to with varied emotions. Considering that I was a prisoner, I was well treated by the officers at the Fort, for which I shall ever be grateful.

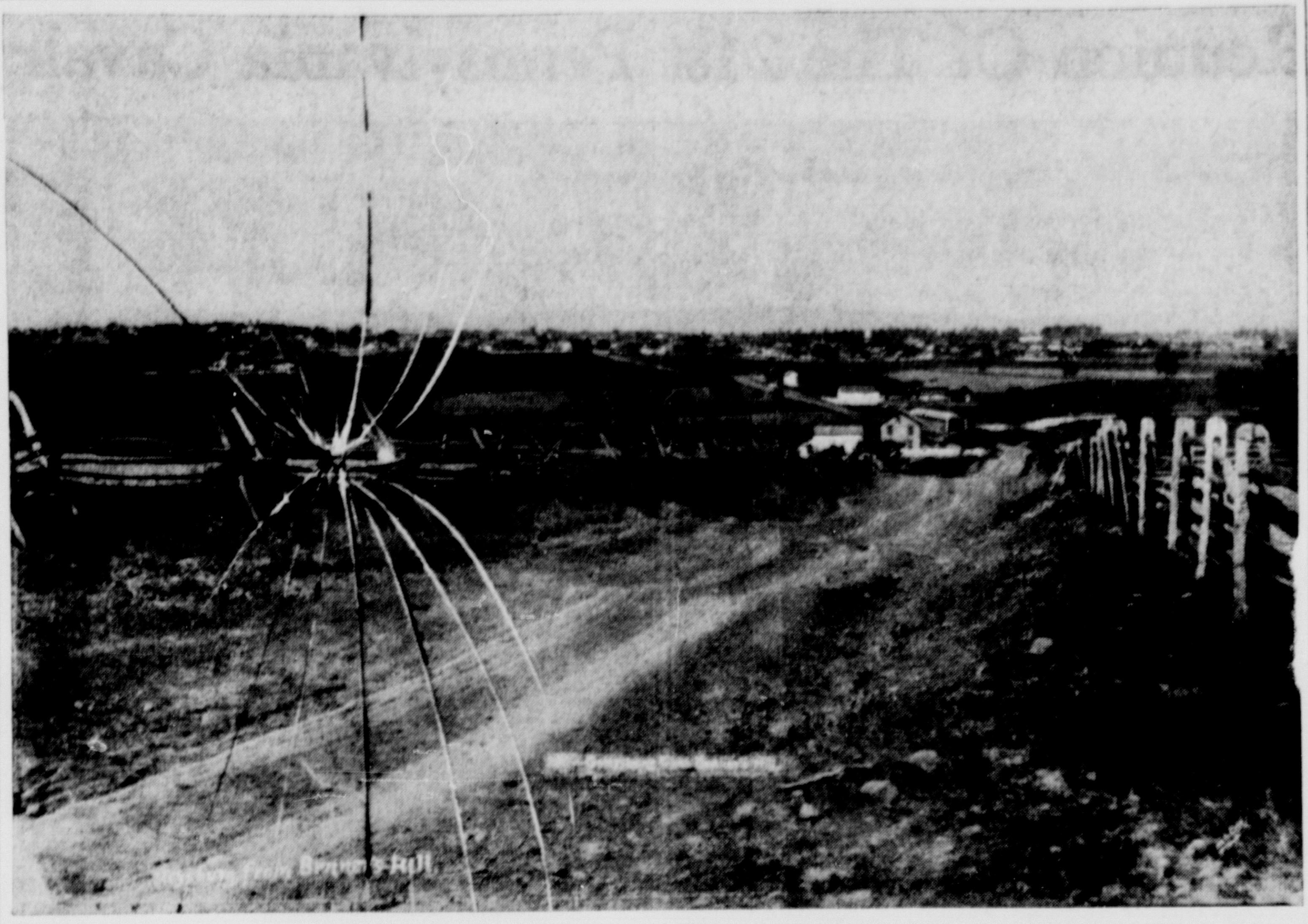
Now for a few "reflections."

What I have suffered, McConaughy is mainly, if not entirely, blamable for. Let him reap at least one instalment of the punishment due him — the scorn of all men. Parents in their injunctions to their children should teach them to avoid the example and the fate of Human, the "informer."

Politically viewed, my arrest has had a gratifying effect. The Democratic party is today firmer, and therefore, stronger, in this county, than ever before — and I feel very certain that if my faith in the "good old cause" had ever required strengthening, such experiences as I had had, (because of my political opinions,) during "Four Weeks Under Arrest," would have had the desired effect. That the sensible portion of the Republican party look upon this move of McConaughy's as calculated to have a damaging influence upon their party prospects, it requires no extraordinary wisdom to discover. "Another of McConaughy's blunders!" is their almost universal verdict. No one defends his conduct, because it is indefensible — all condemn it, because it is only worthy of condemnation. Punishment of this sort (if he is not too cold-hearted to feel public scorn) will hand to him throughout life. Whether, and when, it shall assume any other form, occasion will determine me. He has a wife and children as I have; but I trust that I shall always have heart enough not to cause them the anguish on his account which he has caused mine to feel on my account.

But, for the present, enough. The warm grasp of the hand and the hearty "welcome home," greeting me on all sides, almost make me forget what I have suffered. From the bottom of my heart, Thanks, friends, thanks! God bless you!

August 17, 1863
Compiler



View of Gettysburg from Benner's Mill on the Bonneauville Road

GETTYSBURG

O Gettysburg, we seem to look
On Pickett's charge again;
The dauntless soldiers of the South;
Those gallant men in Gray.
We hear the thunder of their guns;
The moans of anguished pain;
Mid cries of rage, of hate, of strife,
Which rose to heaven that day.

We see the soldiers of the North,
Those loyal men in Blue,
Who more than life our Union loved.
On Freedom's altar they
Devotion's last full measure paid.
They died for me, for you.
They sealed their witness with their blood,
That sacramental day.

O Gettysburg, thy hallowed field,
Speaks of Gethsemane.
Here Stars and Stripes met Stars and Bars
In sacrifice supreme.
Men perished by the sword of Meade
And by the sword of Lee,
And rivers red of blood were shed,
Our Nation to redeem.

PLINY A. WILEY
Wichita, Kansas

Large Rebel Force Camps On Mountain

We stated in our last issue that a large force of rebels had crossed the Potomac and occupied Washington county, Md., and a large portion of Franklin county, in this State. On Sunday (yesterday week) a body of 2,000 mounted infantry and cavalry was seen at Waynesboro, sending pickets as far up the mountain as Monterey Springs. An advance hitherward was expected by that route. Thus far, however, it has not been made, and we are told that on Thursday there were no rebels in that quarter.

On Wednesday night a report reached town that the rebels were on the South Mountain, along the Chambersburg turnpike. It was said that ten regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, were encamped at various points, from the top of the mountain, in this county, as far back as Greenwood, in Franklin county. On Thursday their pickets came down within a mile of Cashtown several times, in pursuit of persons sent out to reconnoitre. Quite a number of shots were fired by them, but nobody hurt. The regiment encamped nearest us was on John Dillon's farm, near Newman's, and they had a picket post on the turnpike where it crosses the top of the mountain.

This was the position of affairs on Thursday afternoon. A few hours later a rumor was brought here that a rebel encampment was seen close to Munshower's tavern, a mile and a half beyond Cashtown.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Rebels Take Horses At Fairfield Church

Several gentlemen came to town last evening and reported that a squad of eighteen rebel cavalry had appeared at Fairfield, and had taken the horses of a number of persons whilst at church there. It was also said that Hill's corps was at Waynesboro, but we could not learn that the report had any foundation.

The rebels are said to be throwing up entrenchments between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. From this it is supposed that the rebel line of retreat will be kept open through the Cumberland Valley, but as Lee's plans are thus far shrouded in mystery, we must await the denouncement. It would be idle to waste space in guessing; but our military authorities are no doubt taking steps to thwart this bold movement, evidently designed to be one of the most important of the war.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

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With Being Fully Insured by
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This Year, 1963, Marks the
100th Anniversary of the War Between

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Battle Of Gettysburg Hastened End Of Devastation Between The States

By DR. FREDERICK TILBERG

THE INFLUENCE of war on the course of history has often been minimized in historical writing.

Critical battles, even though they may have had tremendous effect upon the people and the national economy at the time of occurrence, have been looked upon in the broad picture as only transitory events.

Of late, however, a more thorough examination of wars and war periods leads one to consider more seriously the real effect of war upon the subsequent course of events.

When Garibaldi said "Here we make Italy or die" he was pointing up the most critical stage of the conquest of Sicily which eventually brought unification of Italy within reach.

"Here we save the Union, or fail utterly," Grant might have said at Shiloh, or Meade at Gettysburg. Responsible civil and military leaders of the Civil War clearly recognized the stakes involved in every military move and the effects of critical battles on the eventual outcome. The whole Civil War period, wrote James Ford Rhodes, "was an era big with fate for our country and, for the American, must remain fraught with the same interest that the War of the Peloponnesus had for the ancient Greek."

WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM

The Civil War was "our" war. It grew out of differences in the way of life of two great sections of our country. And in this era of re-examination of the causes and the course of the war, the sons and daughters of both sections now help to write the true story. Nothing quite like the current wave of enthusiasm for the study of and writing on Civil War subjects has previously been known in our land. Beyond the chosen study limits of the scholar or popular writer, scores of Round Tables of large membership and many less formal groups have been formed throughout the land to discuss military campaigns and personalities. Books on the war have been on the best-seller lists. There is now a Civil War Book Club and a Civil War Quarterly.

Nor is it likely that this resurgency of interest will prove transitory. Unquestionably, much of this interest is tied in with the approaching hundredth anniversary of the war. The observance will have broad appeal and the localities of observance will be as far reaching as the war itself. The opening event of war anniversary observance was the re-enactment of the first battle of the war at Manassas July 22-23, 1961.

"BEACON LIGHT"

In the plethora of observances, Gettysburg will stand out as a beacon light in the war observance scene. Aside from the controversial subject of decisiveness of battles the three days of Gettysburg will remain in the public mind as a period of transcendent importance for Gettysburg bore a pronounced effect upon the outcome of the war. With 75,000 Confederates pitted against 97,000 Federal troops, a resultant list of 51,000 casualties, the critical loss of leadership and of arms and ammunition, the end of battle was certain to have a decisive effect on the course of the struggle, especially for the Confederacy. After Gettysburg, the outcome was inevitable — only the time was undetermined. In two more years — at Appomattox — that, too, was final.

The forthcoming 100th anniversary observance at Gettysburg July 1-3, will not be an event unrelated to the past. The great interest of veterans and public alike in the battlefield has been reflected over the years in three outstanding anniversary celebrations. Dominant in the observance of the 25th anniversary in 1888 were the veterans themselves who returned to encamp on familiar ground and, in their mellowing years, to reminisce. It was on this occasion that a large number of regimental monuments, erected by survivors of regiments or by state appropriation, were dedicated.

RANKS WERE THINNED

Again in 1913 even though the ranks were thinning, the 50th anniversary brought thousands of veterans back to the battlefield. Although the men were in their declining years and with the memory of the war events was somewhat dimmer, it was a great reunion of comrades in arms and a time of remembrance. Perhaps the most impressive tribute to the surviving veterans occurred July 1-4, 1938, on the 75th anniversary of the battle and the last reunion of the men who wore the blue and the gray. Although 94 years was the average age of the 1,845 veterans in attendance out of a total of 8,000 then living, all of them lived through the great days of reunion. It was on this occasion that the Eternal Light Peace Memorial was dedicated.

Significant in the public attitude toward the Civil War has been the movement over the years of battleground preservation. Eleven military parks, and numerous national monuments have been established by Congress to preserve historic grounds and buildings. The program of preservation has more recently been extended to all periods of the country's history. Of special interest in the broad field of preservation is the current development of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St Louis which memorializes the Louisiana Purchase and westward expansion in the territory.

GETTYSBURG'S PARK

Typical of the method of preservation on historic sites is the story of Gettysburg. Formed in the year after the battle by a group of represenative local citizens, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was established for the purpose of commemorating "the great deeds of valor, endurance, and noble self-sacrifice, and perpetuating the memory of the heroes, and the signal events which render the battlefield illustrious." By 1895, the association had purchased 800 acres of important battleground, developed a road system of 17 miles, and provided for the erection of 320 monuments through survivor organizations or States. In that year, the holdings were transferred to the Federal Government as agreed upon in the Act of Congress establishing Gettysburg National Military Park.

Under the jurisdiction of the War Department until 1933, the park was transferred in that year to the Department of the Interior to be administered by the National Park Service. Today, the park consists of 2,800 acres and 28 miles of paved avenues. The ground over which the battles were fought covers about 16,000 acres, and includes the town of Gettysburg. A total of 1,427 monuments, tablets and markers has been erected over the years to indicate the positions where infantry, artillery and cavalry units fought. Of the 354 Union and 272 Confederate artillery pieces engaged or held in reserve during the battle, 233 Union and 182 Confederate guns are located on the field in the approximate positions of the batteries during the battle action.

TOURIST FAVORITE

Over the years, the great interest of the public in the crucial battle, the extensive system of explanatory markers and numerous guns indicating artillery positions, and even the natural beauty of the battleground have made the park a favorite tour stop. Last year more than a million and a quarter Americans visited the notable battlefield.

The name of Gettysburg is immortalized not alone by the great struggle fought there but also by Abraham Lincoln's noble address. Delivered a few months after the battle on the occasion of the Soldiers' National Cemetery dedication, it is a rededication of the nation's effort to the task of attaining final victory. Lincoln's words stating the fundamental aims of the Union and, indeed the broad aims of democracy everywhere, have perpetuated in the minds and hearts of our people the high purpose of the men who fought and died at Gettysburg.

Adams County Courthouse, the Main Section of Which Was Standing During the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863

Colonel John D. Kennedy of the 2nd South Carolina regiment was wounded six times during the war, and rose to be a Brigadier General.

Community Spared Heavy Death Toll

Reviewing the scenes of the past week, we can do nothing less than gratefully and reverently acknowledge the Divine favor which has watched over our lives and our homes. Remembering that our town was the dividing line between the two opposing forces, and that shot and shell, grape and canister from both, darkened the air in every direction, we are led to exclaim with the Psalmist — "I will say of the Lord, he is my refuge and my fortress; my Lord: in him will I trust. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night, nor for the arrow that flieth by day, nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness nor for the destruction that wasteth at noon-day. A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at the right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee!" Ps. xci.

But withal, we have been called to part with some. We have learned only of the following: Killed, Miss Virginia Wade, by our own sharpshooters; and Edward M., son of Alexander Woods, shot accidentally by his brother, while playing with a gun picked off the battlefield.

Wounded — John L. Burns, a patriotic citizen, who shouldered his gun and fell into the ranks with our men. He received three wounds from balls, none of which are thought to be dangerous. Mr Whetstone, of the Theological Seminary, received a slight wound in the foot; and Mr Lehman, of the College, in the leg; Mr. R. F. McIlhenny was wounded in the leg, and is recovering.

The suffering and afflicted need not be assured that they have the hearty sympathy of the entire community.

June 30, 1863
Adams Sentinel

The 1st Minnesota regiment was made a stop-gap in a critical hour of the second day's battle, by General Hancock, in an attempt to arrest the charge of the Confederates against the Union lines. The command was literally cut to pieces.

Alabama Memorial

Rebels Move North Toward Gettysburg

There has been much excitement here all week, owing to the presence of the Confederates in the neighboring Counties. A few words will give the cause.

The Rebels after obliging Gen. Milroy to evacuate Winchester, sent a large force over the Potomac river at Williamsport and Hancock, one division coming to Hagerstown and the other going to Cumberland. They took possession of Hagerstown and on Monday night of last week, a force of 850 cavalry and mounted infantry entered Chambersburg. They remained until Wednesday afternoon, when they left in great haste, after taking drugs and goods from the stores, sometimes paying for them in confederate money. They set fire to a warehouse, but the fire was extinguished by the citizens. They carried with them some horses, and quite a number of colored persons, but otherwise doing little damage. They retreated towards Hagerstown, and on Friday there was a large force still there, probably 20,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and artillery numbering twenty or more guns.

On Saturday night Jenkins' cavalry, say 2,000, were encamped a short distance beyond Waynesboro, and on Sunday moved up the South Mountain. The woods were scoured by their skirmishers on foot in advance on each side of the turnpike. When our informants left they had reached Monterey Springs, on the top of the mountain, firing at several bodies of persons on horseback on the route.

Near dusk a body of their cavalry entered Fairfield, in this county, and but eight miles from Gettysburg. Their number is estimated at from fifty to one-hundred.

The rebel days, will no doubt determine the length of their stay in this neighborhood. It is possible that a great battle will be fought before they will be wllowed to return to Virginia, as Gen. Hooker is moving rapidly along with Gen. Lee, and a collision is almost certain.

Adams Sentinel
June 23, 1863

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We Pay Honor to the Blue and Gray on This 100th Anniversary Observance

Local Citizens Blame War On Southern Subversives

THE FOLLOWING resolutions were adopted at the late meeting of the Loyal Citizens in Gettysburg:

Resolved, As the sense of the loyal citizens of Adams county, assembled in meeting without distinction of party, That the conspiracy against the integrity of the National Government, which culminated in the present wicked and gigantic armed Rebellion, had its origin in the ambitious purposes of reckless partisans and politicians in the South, whose designs were first made evident in the Nullification heresies of 1832. Foiled in their traitorous aims at that period by the bold and patriotic policy of President Jackson, the present Rebellion is but the fulfillment of the remarkable prediction of that illustrious patriot and soldier, that the conspiracy, although temporarily crushed, would ere long develop itself again in another form, using the Slavery question, instead of the Tariff, as the pretext for traitorous combinations.

WICKED LEADERS

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that the Rebellion was not organized by the people of the South, but by their bad and ambitious leaders who, armed with the munitions of war filched from the National Government, precipitated the Revolution upon the Southern States, and are now seeking to establish a military or monarchial Government, sustained by an organized and cemented aristocracy, in which the principles of Democracy shall be utterly ignored, — its fundamental documents of "the greatest good to the greatest number" discarded, and the rights and happiness of the majority be sacrificed to the interest and ambition of a small but wealthy and powerful slave-holding oligarchy.

Resolved, That while deeply regretting the war which these conspirators have forced upon the nation, we are utterly opposed to any terms of peace which shall not recognize the supremacy of the National Government, the integrity of National Territory, and the restoration of the National Union. Any other conditions would be dishonorable to the nation, ruinous of its prosperity, and fatal to its existence as a Republic.

PEOPLE WANT UNITY

Resolved, That in the advance which the Government has made in the two years which have passed since the inauguration of the Rebellion, from the position of unexampled weakness and apparent defencelessness in which treachery and imbecility had placed it, we recognize the wondrous vitality and strength of our Republic institutions. That we recognize in the gigantic armament, land and naval, now at the disposal of the Federal Government — in the alacrity with which a million of freemen have sprung to arms in defence of our imperiled institutions, and in the cheerfulness with which the nation has responded to the calls of the National Treasury, furnishing the means for sustaining the national credit and carrying on a protracted and costly war, without resort to European capital — the determination of a true and loyal people to preserve unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territory, against armed traitors in the South, their aiders and abettors in the North, and their piratical allies in Great Britain.

Resolved, That loyalty to the Government, obedience to its authority, and a full and unconditional support of all the measures it may adopt for the suppression of the Rebellion, is the plain, obvious and imperative duty of every citizen — that all who in any wise obstruct or embarrass the efforts of the nation to crush the Rebellion and re-establish law, tranquility and order, whether by discouraging the armies in the field or by creating disaffection at home, are public enemies, and should be regarded as such by the Government and people.

Resolved, That we pledge to the brave and gallant soldiers in the field our cordial and unfaltering support and sympathy. They are our sons and brothers, and we will resist whatever tends to dishonor them, or imperil their and our cause.

ENDORSE UNION LEAGUES

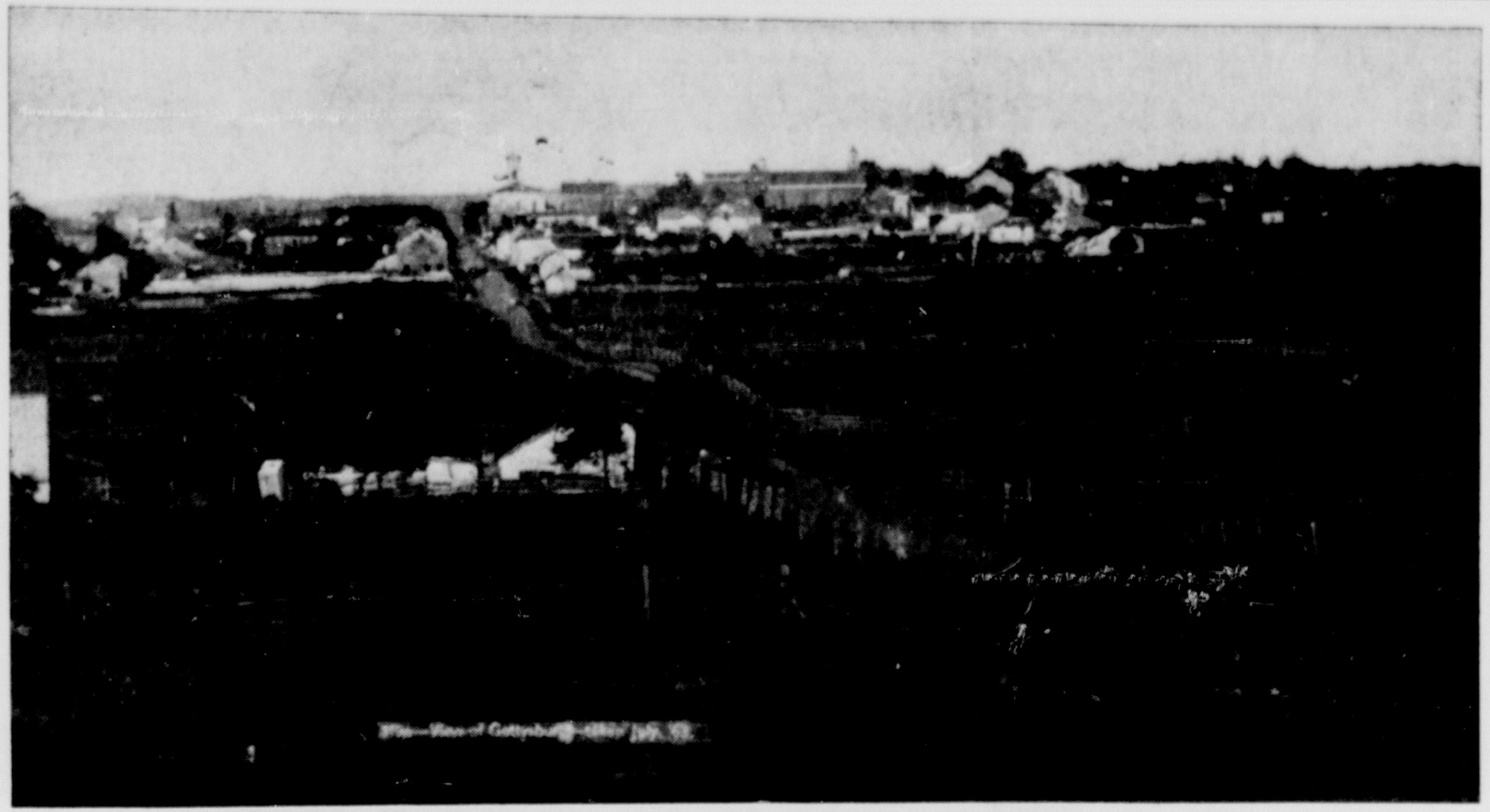
Resolved, That, in view of the persistent efforts and purposes of reckless politicians and partisans throughout the North to weaken and paralize the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion, by gross misrepresentations of the purposes of the war and the policy of the Government, and by thus producing disaffection and dissension where there should be unity of purpose and action — we heartily approve of the formation of Loyal Union Leagues, pledged to unwavering devotion to the Government, through which the loyal sentiment of the Nation can be combined — the treasonable purposes of disloyal partisans be exposed — and our armies be assured of a generous and cordial support — and we hereby recommend the early formation of such Leagues in every election district in this county.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the call for a State Convention of the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to meet in Pittsburg, on the 1st of July next, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country — and (..) be appointed by the President of this meeting a delegate to represent the loyal citizens of Adams county, in said Convention.

Resolved, That the President also appoint three persons, with authority to confer with the loyal citizens of Franklin and Fulton counties in the selection of a Senatorial delegate to said Convention, and that said delegates, in case of inability to attend said Convention, be authorized to appoint substitutes.

Conferees. — The Chair, in accordance with the above Resolutions, appointed R. G. Harper, Jno. T. McIllhenny, and A. J. Cover, Esqrs., Conferees, and Hon. Edward McPherson, Representative Delegate.

April 28, 1863
Adams Sentinel



Gettysburg—View Eastward from Junction of Fairfield Road and West Middle Street in 1863

Greeting At Gettysburg

Up from the south came Lee at dawn
Riding to Gettysburg;
And all his troops came striding on
To tell the North their Southern sun
Bred flesh of steel and heart of flame.
With victory and peace their aim
As on the gray-clad columns came
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Up through the golden afternoon
Riding to Gettysburg,
At fever heat of dying June
Came Meade, intent to challenge soon
The fateful gauge of battle flung;
And where his winding columns swung,
The clouded dust the hill-sides hung
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Oh! Hills of Pennsylvania,
Guiding to Gettysburg—
Gray misted hills, blue wooded hills,
Where nature's love-light warms and thrills—
Be tender of the shades that mass
On mystic front o'er waving grass;
These are Americans that pass
At Gettysburg.

No tear of memory dims the eye
Biding at Gettysburg;
'Neath puffs of cloud from Round Top high
Puff-blossom orchard and wheat field lie;
By night the spell of stars holds sway,
And peace pervades the scene by day
As skies gleam blue and shafts gleam gray
O'er Gettysburg.

May war-torn peoples heed today
Tiding from Gettysburg!
Steadfast veterans Blue and Gray
A timeless benediction say:
"Well that we deepen our intent
To hold by our own experiment,
Voiced by a martyred President
From Gettysburg."

Dear, old men this sacred field
Riding at Gettysburg,
The faith your victory hath sealed
A grateful nation will not yield;
From every home in this broad land
We Americans with you stand
To reach your comrade a comrade's hand
At Gettysburg.

JOSEPH W. PENNYPACKER
Haddonfield, N. J.

10,000 Rebels Camp Near Mummasburg

We are informed that a large body of rebels were encamped near Mummasburg on Friday night, and moved eastward on Saturday morning. There were probably 10,000 in the command.

A later report gives the probable number in the force at 13,000, with 23 cannon and a long wagon train. It passed east through Hunterstown on Saturday morning.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Tune are the largest members of the mackerel family.

1863
1963
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GETTYSBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Local Citizens Blame War On Southern Subversives

THE FOLLOWING resolutions were adopted at the late meeting of the Loyal Citizens in Gettysburg:

Resolved, As the sense of the loyal citizens of Adams county, assembled in meeting without distinction of party, That the conspiracy against the integrity of the National Government, which culminated in the present wicked and gigantic armed Rebellion, had its origin in the ambitious purposes of reckless partisans and politicians in the South, whose designs were first made evident in the Nullification heresies of 1832. Foiled in their traitorous aims at that period by the bold and patriotic policy of President Jackson, the present Rebellion is but the fulfillment of the remarkable prediction of that illustrious patriot and soldier, that the conspiracy, although temporarily crushed, would ere long develop itself again in another form, using the Slavery question, instead of the Tariff, as the pretext for traitorous combinations.

WICKED LEADERS

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that the Rebellion was not organized by the people of the South, but by their bad and ambitious leaders who, armed with the munitions of war filched from the National Government, precipitated the Revolution upon the Southern States, and are now seeking to establish a military or monarchial Government, sustained by an organized and cemented aristocracy, in which the principles of Democracy shall be utterly ignored, — its fundamental documents of "the greatest good to the greatest number" discarded, and the rights and happiness of the majority be sacrificed to the interest and ambition of a small but wealthy and powerful slave-holding oligarchy.

Resolved, That while deeply regretting the war which these conspirators have forced upon the nation, we are utterly opposed to any terms of peace which shall not recognize the supremacy of the National Government, the integrity of National Territory, and the restoration of the National Union. Any other conditions would be dishonorable to the nation, ruinous of its prosperity, and fatal to its existence as a Republic.

PEOPLE WANT UNITY

Resolved, That in the advance which the Government has made in the two years which have passed since the inauguration of the Rebellion, from the position of unexampled weakness and apparent defencelessness in which treachery and imbecility had placed it, we recognize the wondrous vitality and strength of our Republic institutions. That we recognize in the gigantic armament, land and naval, now at the disposal of the Federal Government — in the alacrity with which a million of freemen have sprung to arms in defence of our imperiled institutions, and in the cheerfulness with which the nation has responded to the calls of the National Treasury, furnishing the means for sustaining the national credit and carrying on a protracted and costly war, without resort to European capital — the determination of a true and loyal people to preserve unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territory, against armed traitors in the South, their aiders and abettors in the North, and their piratical allies in Great Britain.

Resolved, That loyalty to the Government, obedience to its authority, and a full and unconditional support of all the measures it may adopt for the suppression of the Rebellion, is the plain, obvious and imperative duty of every citizen — that all who in any wise obstruct or embarrass the efforts of the nation to crush the Rebellion and re-establish law, tranquility and order, whether by discouraging the armies in the field or by creating disaffection at home, are public enemies, and should be regarded as such by the Government and people.

Resolved, That we pledge to the brave and gallant soldiers in the field our cordial and unfaltering support and sympathy. They are our sons and brothers, and we will resist whatever tends to dishonor them, or imperil their and our cause.

ENDORSE UNION LEAGUES

Resolved, That, in view of the persistent efforts and purposes of reckless politicians and partisans throughout the North to weaken and paralize the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion, by gross misrepresentations of the purposes of the war and the policy of the Government, and by thus producing disaffection and dissension where there should be unity of purpose and action — we heartily approve of the formation of Loyal Union Leagues, pledged to unwavering devotion to the Government, through which the loyal sentiment of the Nation can be combined — the treasonable purposes of disloyal partisans be exposed — and our armies be assured of a generous and cordial support — and we hereby recommend the early formation of such Leagues in every election district in this county.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the call for a State Convention of the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to meet in Pittsburg, on the 1st of July next, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country — and (____________________) be appointed by the President of this meeting a delegate to represent the loyal citizens of Adams county, in said Convention.

Resolved, That the President also appoint three persons, with authority to confer with the loyal citizens of Franklin and Fulton counties in the selection of a Senatorial delegate to said Convention, and that said delegates, in case of inability to attend said Convention, be authorized to appoint substitutes.

Conferees. — The Chair, in accordance with the above Resolutions, appointed R. G. Harper, Jno. T. McIlhenny, and A. J. Cover, Esqrs., Conferees, and Hon. Edward McPherson, Representative Delegate.

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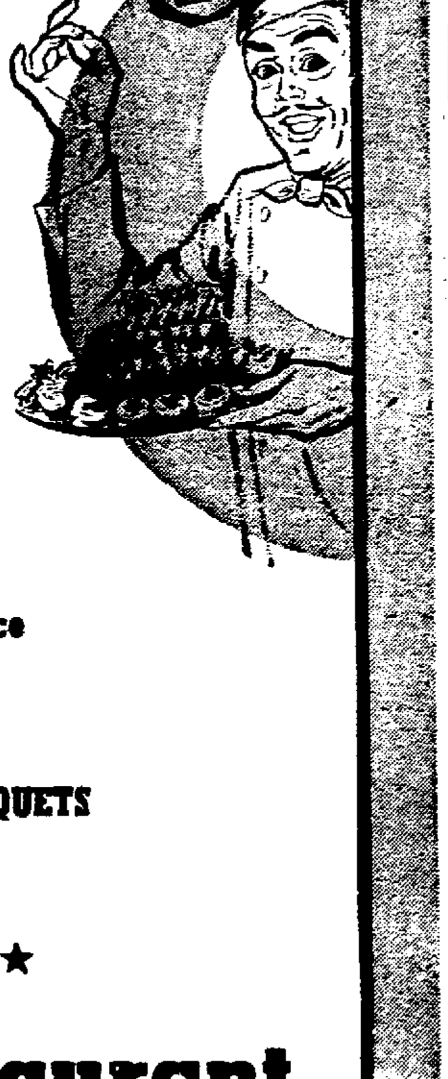

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General Lewis Armistead And His Gallant Virginians

The following is an interesting biographical sketch of General Lewis Addison Armistead who was mortally wounded in Pickett's Charge on the third day of July, 1863, the closing battle at Gettysburg. He fought gallantly with the Confederates up to the hour of his death.

By HARRY J. LEMLEY

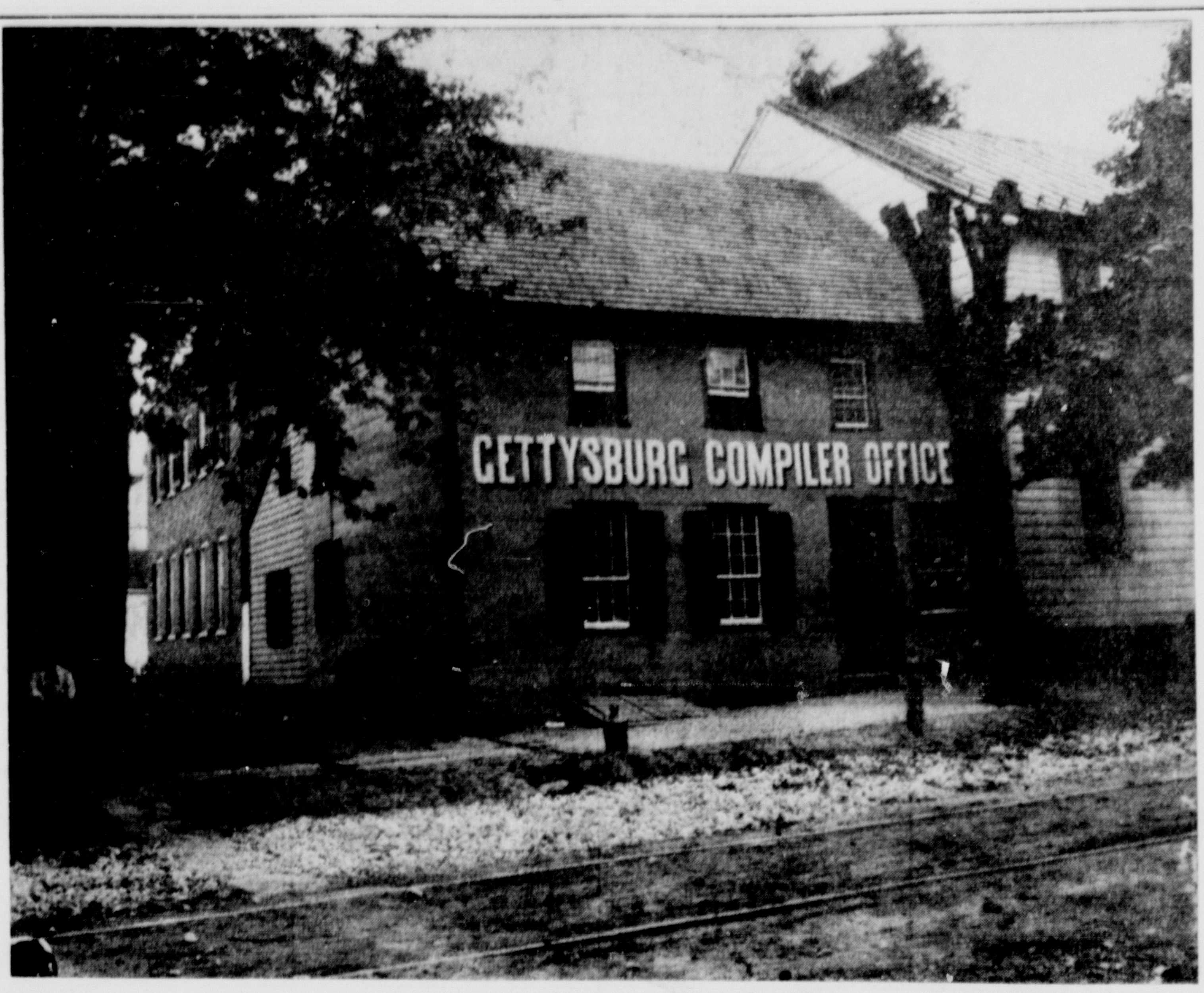
BRIGADIER General Lewis Addison Armistead, C. S. Army, was born at New Bern, North Carolina, February 18, 1817 into a Virginia family of soldiers. His father, General Walter Keith Armistead, with four of his brothers, fought in the War of 1812. Colonel George Armistead, the eldest of the five, defended Fort McHenry on the occasion upon which Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," and it has been said that the flag that waved over the fort during the British bombardment "was long guarded as a sacred heirloom of his descendants" until it was deposited in the National Museum. The father of Lewis A. Armistead graduated at West Point in 1803 and fought in Canada and in the Seminole War. At the time of his death he was second in command of the U.S. Army.

Young Lewis Armistead entered the class of 1834 at West Point at the age of 17 and was a cadet for two years, when he was dropped allegedly for "insufficient preparation." The weight of authority, however, is that the reason was that in a personal argument with Jubal A. Early (later a lieutenant general in the Confederate Army) he smashed a mess plate over Early's head. On completing his education elsewhere, he was appointed in 1839 a second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, and fought with Zachary Taylor against the Seminoles under the direct command of his father.

FINE RECORD

In the Mexican War he made an outstanding record. At Chapultepec he was the first to leap into the great ditch surrounding the fortress. He received his brevet of captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and brevet major for his bravery at Molino del Rey. He continued in the Army, serving for some time against the Indians on the border. When Virginia seceded from the Union, he and Hancock, his immediate antagonist at Gettysburg, were stationed in what is now Los Angeles. They had served together in the Mexican War and both had distinguished themselves in the capture of Mexico City; but the secession of Virginia brought Armistead and Hancock to the parting of the ways. Armistead resigned his commission and proceeded overland with General Albert Sidney Johnston and other Southern officers to Austin, Texas, and from there to Richmond.

In September, 1861, General Robert E. Lee, commanding Southern forces, wrote a letter to the Governor of Virginia recommending Major Armistead and another officer as excellent prospects for regimental command. Major Armistead was promptly commissioned in the Confederate Army and soon thereafter became colonel of the 57th Virginia Infantry. He commanded this regiment for a few months in Western Virginia and North Carolina until, on April 1, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general and assigned to a brigade in Huger's Division. At Seven Pines, General D. H. Hill reported that with a few companies "that gallant officer (Armistead) maintained his ground against an entire brigade." At Malvern Hill, he was ordered by General Lee to charge "with a yell" upon a Federal position after the action of their artillery had become very devastating, and he won the written approval of General John B. Magruder for his charge.


Original Building of the Gettysburg Compiler Office

PROVOST MARSHAL

After this campaign, General Armistead, with a brigade composed of the 9th, 14th, 38th, 53rd and 57th Virginia Infantry was identified with R. H. Anderson's and George E. Pickett's divisions. In the 1862 advance into Maryland, leading to the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam), General Lee, having trouble with stragglers, detailed Armistead to the duty of provost marshal-general of the army, and, in this capacity he covered the rear of the advancing army. He took part in the operations of General McLaws against Harpers Ferry, and after the retreat into Virginia, remained at Sheperdstown to guard the ford.

General Armistead and his brigade, with the remainder of the brigades of Garnett, Wilcox and Kemper, reached Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, the last day of that momentous battle, and formed his men in the second line of the charge on Cemetery Hill. In General Pettigrew, Scholar and Soldier, S. P. A. Journal, December, 1962, the writer discussed the charge of Pettigrew and Trimble and that of Pickett in general; but, to turn directly to Armistead, I first refer to a rare and out-of-print address of the Reverend James E. Poindexter, a former captain in the 38th Virginia Regiment:

ENCOURAGED TROOPS

"A short time," says Colonel Martin (R. W. Martin of the 53rd of Virginia) "before the advance was ordered, the General, as his custom was, marched up and down in front of his troops encouraging them in every way for the shock so soon to follow." Remember, men, what you are fighting for. Remember your homes and firesides, your wives and sisters and your sweethearts!" Then upon the firing of the signal gun, Armistead, after calling his men to "attention," came to the front of the 53rd Virginia and said to Color-Sergeant Blackburn: "Sergeant, are you going to plant those colors on the enemy's works over yonder?" "Yes, General, if mortal man can do it, I will" was Blackburn's firm reply. Then placing himself directly in front of the 53rd Virginia, Armistead led his men, marching some distance in advance of his brigade.

The brigades of Garnett and Kemper were in the first line of attack. Garnet was killed and Kemper knocked from his horse and critically injured, but shortly before this Kemper rode up to Armistead and said, "Armistead, hurry up; I am going to charge those heights and carry them and I want you to support me." "I'll do it" was Armistead's reply. "Look at my line, it never looked better on dress parade." He then turned and ordered "Colonel, double-quick." From a fast step the men broke into a run, then a fast charge. Then Armistead, placing his black hat on the tip of his sword, dashed forward and to and over the wall with about 150 of his men behind him, calling out "Follow me, boys; give them the cold steel." He grasped a cannon and fell literally riddled with bullets.

BURIED IN BALTIMORE

As the Federals bore him to the rear, his old friend, General Hancock, rode up, dismounted and taking his hand told him how sorry he was to see him wounded, and tried to cheer him with the hope that his wounds were not mortal. Hancock then had him carried into his tent, and when he died two days later had his body transported to Baltimore and buried him in St. Paul's Churchyard beside his uncle, Colonel George Armistead, the commander of Fort McHenry in 1812. A granite obelisk marks the spot where Armistead fell — "The High Tide at Gettysburg."

A worthwhile estimate of a contestant can now and then be obtained from his adversary. Here we have one in the testimony of First Sergeant Frederick Fuger of the Second Corps Artillery Brigade, U.S. Army, who was awarded a battlefield commission and later a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry at Gettysburg, and whose name appears on the marker near the obelisk erected in honor of General Armistead. On April 17, 1957, his son, Colonel Albert S. Fuger, USA (retired) wrote me in part:

LOST ALL OFFICERS

On the afternoon of July 3, 1863, Lieutenant Cushing commanded Battery "A," Milne commanded the right half of the battery and Sergeant Fuger the left. During Pickett's assault after the greatest artillery duel on this continent and when elements of Pickett's Division were within 200 yards of the battery Lieutenant Milne was killed, and within 100 yards of the battery Lieutenant Cushing was killed after being wounded three times. Now my father took command of the battery which had lost all of its officers, over half of the men and 89 out of 94 horses. My father left this account of the action:

We fired canister double and treble charges, but still the Confederates came on. Owing to the dense smoke, I could not see very far in front, but to my utter astonishment and surprise, I saw General Armistead (Brigade Commander, Pickett's Division) leap over the stone wall with about 200 of his men, landing right in the midst of our battery, but my devoted cannoneers stood their ground fighting hand to hand with pistols, sabers, handspikes (used to traverse the guns) and rammers until the enemy was driven out of battery by General Tubb's Brigade and Pickett's column collapsed. General Armistead fell mortally wounded a few yards from where Lieutenant Cushing fell, his young and gallant adversary. This was the High Water Mark of the Confederacy. In this bloody charge, scores of Pickett's officers, went down. Garnett, another brigade commander, was killed and Kemper, the other brigade commander, was badly wounded. Of the whole number of general officers and field officers (colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors) of this splendid division who advanced so proudly across the wheat field, only Pickett and one lieutenant colonel remained. In front of Battery "A" 600 of Pickett's men were found dead. Out of the whole division, 5,000 strong, Pickett remained with 1,000 men. All of Pickett's men did all that mortal men can do.

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Fraudulent Letter Of Political Enemy Brought Editor's Arrest, Imprisonment

ON SATURDAY, the 25th ult., whilst engaged in writing an account of the two weeks' arrest which I had undergone, a letter reached me from Fort McHenry requesting my presence there without delay. Not waiting to add the "reflections" necessarily belonging to the "narrative," I hurried off, by turnpike, the last train of cars conveying passengers for the day having left, and on Sunday arrived at the Fort, reporting immediately. My promptness was rewarded with a parole of the grounds and the offer of better quarters than those previously occupied by me. The parole was thankfully accepted, but I had, somehow formed an attachment for my old "bunk," and asked to be again assigned to it, which was readily accorded. Thus then I was again "registered" at the Fort.

It will be remembered that my first arrest occurred on the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the day which gave Freedom to the white men of America — and the very day upon which my heart had been gladdened by the entrance of the victorious troops of the Nation into the town in which all I have is centered — and which for three days trembled amid the thunder of artillery and the rattle of musketry, that sent the blood in terrifying thrills back to the heart of almost every hearer. But deliverance from the rebel occupation had come — and all were glad.

GRANTED PAROLE

In the midst of this, and whilst I and every member of my family old enough were lending what aid we could to our sick and wounded soldiers, I was placed under arrest. I demanded an immediate investigation of whatever charge political malice could have invented against me, convinced that to that cause alone was my arrest owing. No investigation was allowed, yet I feel assured that my discharge would have promptly resulted but for the intrigues of a brazen-faced and cold blooded political opponent, who for the gratification of selfish promptings sought thus to get me out of the way. After an arrest continuing two weeks, most of the time at Fort McHenry, and there being no reason for my detention, I was released on parole, with the understanding that this was the usual way of closing up such cases. I had every reason to expect that the matter had thus ended.

My release occurred on the 18th, in the afternoon, and I reached home about dusk on the 19th. Some three hours after, a guard surrounded my house, and I was asked to the door. Upon appearing and inquiring into the cause of this strange proceeding, I was informed that they had come to arrest me, but no reason for it was given. I desired to be at once taken before the Provost Marshal, but was refused, the officer stating that he had orders to place me in the jail of the county! And this without a hearing, or even the poor privilege of knowing what it was for — without which even the meanest felon dare not, under the laws of the land, be deprived of his personal freedom.

Under protest, proceeded to the jail with the guard — but whilst waiting the appearance of Sheriff Wolf, who had gone to bed, two officers stepped up, and one of them said he had understood I was under parole. I replied, that was so. Would I show him my parole? I did. One of them read, and, I thought, re-read it — evidently no little staggered. The other, after a glance, pronounced the paper all sufficient, and I was permitted — what a boon in a free country, governed by constitutions and laws — to return to my own domicil, and to a family almost distracted and heart-broken. To whom the annoyance consequent upon this "midnight arrest" is to be justly attributed, I am not yet prepared to say.

Suspicion strongly attaches to the Titus Oates who was instrumental in my first arrest, but as I would not wilfully wrong any one, and much less in so grave a matter, I withheld judgment until the truth shall be entirely developed. Whoever it may turn out to be must not expect to escape the responsibility.

ORDERED TO FORT

I remained at home six days, and on the 25th, as already stated, upon being again summoned to Fort McHenry, immediately reported there. I at once inquired into the reason for the summons, and was informed that it was in consequence of a letter addressed to Gen. Schenck, and which letter had been sent to the commandant at the Fort, Gen. Morris.

The letter was produced and, like a flash, the PLOT DISCOVERED presented itself, with the damning evidence of the guilt of the leader in it in my hand. D. McCONAUGHY was caught, over his own signature and in his own band-writing, playing the part of a cowardly and lying "INFORMER!" Though indignant that such "a thing could be," it was coupled with no little satisfaction that I was thus enabled to put my finger upon the despicable wretch — the author of all that I and mine had suffered.

In this precious letter McConaughy complained that I had been released — "feared that (by my release) a great misfortune had befallen the service and the cause of loyalty here" — repeated the baseless, even ridiculous, charge that I had pointed out Union soldiers in the town — and wound up (significant of his motive!) by sweepingly denouncing the Compiler! A copy of this grossly libellous letter I have, and shall use it, as my judgment shall decide most effective, should occasion require. But whether made public or not, the fact that he wrote it will stand out in his history (marked by nothing but cold and calculating selfishness) as odious beyond eradication, inviting the scorn and detestation of all honest men.

"Oh, for a lash in every man's
hand,
To scourge the rascal through
the land."

INQUIRY PROMISED

The letter was signed "D. McConaughy, Captain and Aid to Gen. Couch" — the title being of course added to give the "document" the appearance of authority, and which, I doubt not, had the effect of deceiving the commandant at the Fort. But it occurred to me at once that the letter was solely the prompting of McConaughy's evil heart, and said so. As proof of this belief, I referred to the fact that my previous release from the Fort was dated July 18th — I reached home on the evening of the 19th Sunday — and McConaughy's letter bore the same date — "Gettysburg, July 19th, 1863!" The proper inquiry was promised me, and I retired to my quarters, no little relieved by the discovery made.

I remained there two weeks, when a letter was received from Gen. Couch, stating that from the representations of distinguish gentlemen, he was doubtful of guilt on my part. He, therefore, as my re-arrest had occurred through D. McConaughy, former "volunteer aid-de-camp," suggested that I be released on my parole, and this Gen. Morris proposed to do. I said to him that, though very glad of the opportunity to return home, I would prefer an immediate trial — that I had already sufficient testimony from most reliable persons (several distinguished from their gallantry on the battle field) to prove the charge as false as it was malicious, and that much more could be had; that I knew that not a single fair-minded man in my county, of any party, would for a moment credit such a charge against me, but that it had been spread abroad, and a trial at once would be preferable — sure as I was of a full and entire vindication.

The General said he thought the case at an end, and that my presence there was no longer required. I could not resist the conviction that all in authority, (above a volunteer aid,) acquainted with the case, considered the "farce" entirely "played out."

RETURNS HOME

Under these circumstances I took my leave of the Fort on Saturday week, and reached home next day.

Thus ends my narrative of "Four Weeks Under Arrest" — a period which I shall always look back to with varied emotions. Considering that I was a prisoner, I was well treated by the officers at the Fort, for which I shall ever be grateful.

Now for a few "reflections."

What I have suffered, McConaughy is mainly, if not entirely, blamable for. Let him reap at least one instalment of the punishment due him — the scorn of all men. Parents in their injunctions to their children should teach them to avoid the example and the fate of Human, the "informer."

Politically viewed, my arrest has had a gratifying effect. The Democratic party is today firmer, and therefore, stronger, in this county, than ever before — and I feel very certain that if my faith in the "good old cause" had ever required strengthening, such experiences as I had had, (because of my political opinions,) during "Four Weeks Under Arrest," would have had the desired effect. That the sensible portion of the Republican party look upon this move of McConaughy's as calculated to have a damaging influence upon their party prospects, it requires no extraordinary wisdom to discover. "Another of McConaughy's blunders!" is their almost universal verdict. No one defends his conduct, because it is indefensible — all condemn it, because it is only worthy of condemnation. Punishment of this sort (if he is not too cold-hearted to feel public scorn) will hand to him throughout life. Whether, and when, it shall assume any other form, occasion will determine me. He has a wife and children as I have; but I trust that I shall always have heart enough not to cause them the anguish on his account which he has caused mine to feel on my account.

But, for the present, enough. The warm grasp of the hand and the hearty "welcome home," greeting me on all sides, almost make me forget what I have suffered. From the bottom of my heart. Thanks, friends, thanks! God bless you!

August 17, 1863
Compiler

View of Gettysburg from Benner's Mill on the Bonneauville Road

GETTYSBURG

O Gettysburg, we seem to look
On Pickett's charge again;
The dauntless soldiers of the South;
Those gallant men in Gray.
We hear the thunder of their guns:
The moans of anguished pain:
Mid cries of rage, of hate, of strife,
Which rose to heaven that day.

We see the soldiers of the North,
Those loyal men in Blue,
Who more than life our Union loved,
On Freedom's altar they
Devotion's last full measure paid.
They died for me, for you,
They sealed their witness with their blood,
That sacramental day.

O Gettysburg, thy hallowed field,
Speaks of Gethsemane.
Here Stars and Stripes met Stars and Bars
In sacrifice supreme.
Men perished by the sword of Meade
And by the sword of Lee.
And rivers red of blood were shed,
Our Nation to redeem.

PLINY A. WILEY
Wichita, Kansas

Large Rebel Force Camps On Mountain

We stated in our last issue that a large force of rebels had crossed the Potomac and occupied Washington county, Md., and a large portion of Franklin county, in this State. On Sunday (yesterday week) a body of 2,000 mounted infantry and cavalry was seen at Waynesboro, sending pickets as far up the mountain as Monterey Springs. An advance hitherward was expected by that route. Thus far, however, it has not been made, and we are told that on Thursday there were no rebels in that quarter.

On Wednesday night a report reached town that the rebels were on the South Mountain, along the Chambersburg turnpike. It was said that ten regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, were encamped at various points, from the top of the mountain, in this county, as far back as Greenwood, in Franklin county. On Thursday their pickets came down within a mile of Cashtown several times, in pursuit of persons sent out to reconnoitre. Quite a number of shots were fired by them, but nobody hurt. The regiment encamped nearest us was on John Dillon's farm, near Newman's, and they had a picket post on the turnpike where it crosses the top of the mountain.

This was the position of affairs on Thursday afternoon. A few hours later a rumor was brought here that a rebel encampment was seen close to Munshower's tavern, a mile and a half beyond Cashtown.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Rebels Take Horses At Fairfield Church

Several gentlemen came to town last evening and reported that a squad of eighteen rebel cavalry had appeared at Fairfield, and had taken the horses of a number of persons whilst at church there. It was also said that Hill's corps was at Waynesboro, but we could not learn that the report had any foundation.

The rebels are said to be throwing up entrenchments between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. From this it is supposed that the rebel line of retreat will be kept open through the Cumberland Valley, but as Lee's plans are thus far shrouded in mystery, we must await the denouncement. It would be idle to waste space in guessing; but our military authorities are no doubt taking steps to thwart this bold movement, evidently designed to be one of the most important of the war.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

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By
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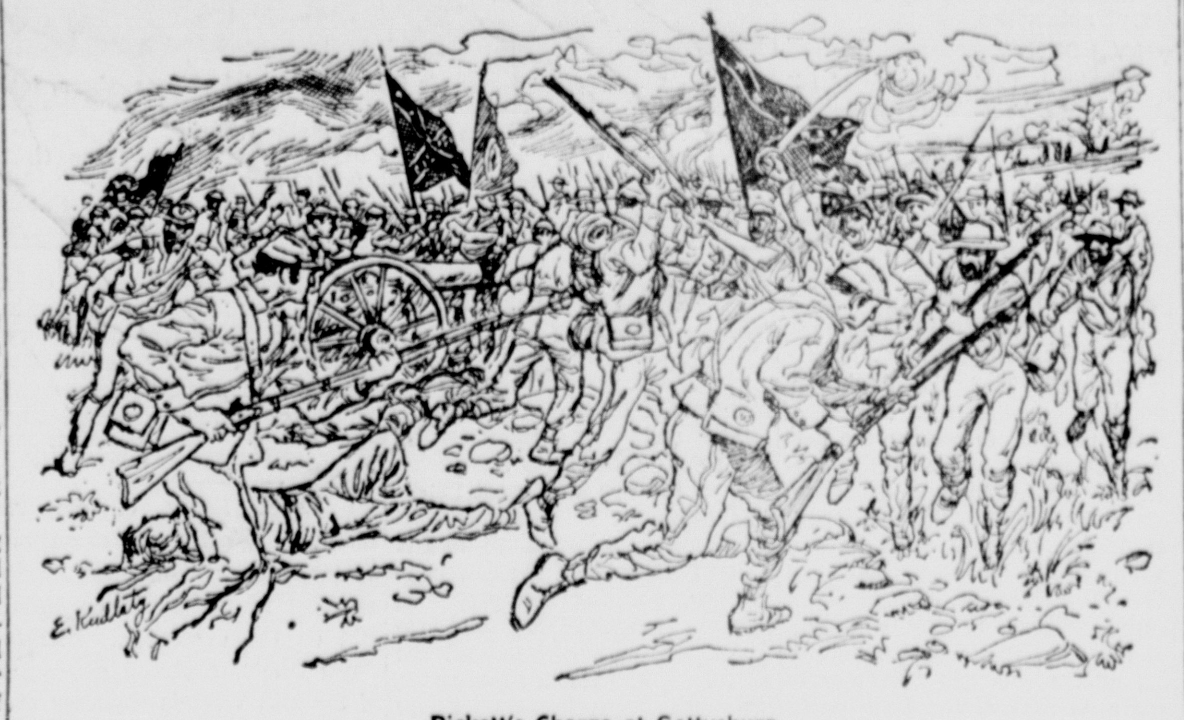

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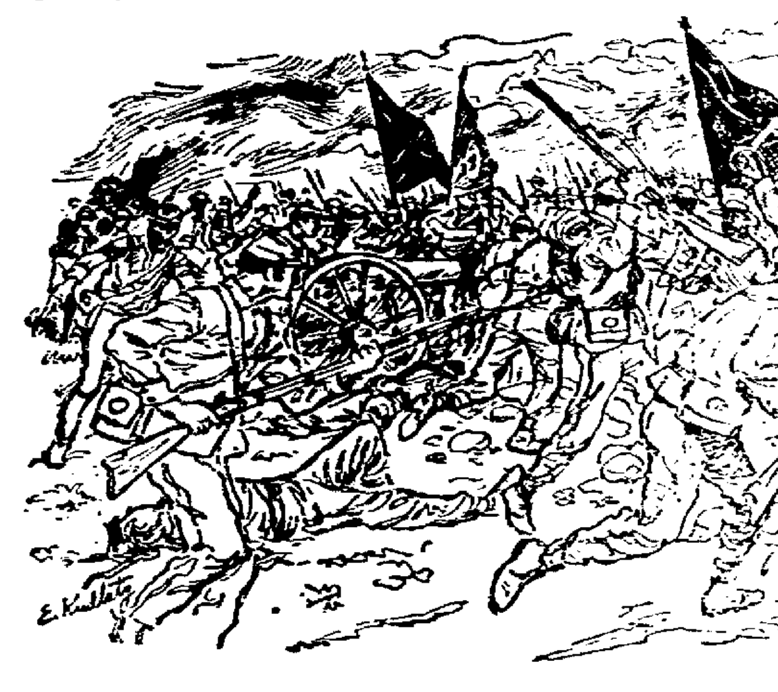

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Public Meeting Of Gettysburg Citizens Is Held In Courthouse To Enroll Recruits And Raise Funds To Pay $50 To Each Volunteer

WAR MEETING — A large meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held in the Courthouse on Saturday evening week, to concert measures for raising Adams county's quota of the new levy of troops, and to raise money to give $50 to each volunteer in addition to the bounty paid by the Government.

Dr. Charles Horner was appointed President; Emanuel Bushman and Henry Comfort, Vice Presidents; and Henry J. Fahnestock and Solomon Powers, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by R. G. McCreary, Esq.; and a committee, (R. G. McCreary, Wm. Douglas, George Geyer, J. L. Schick, J. J. Wills, James F. Fahnestock, R. McCurdy, John A. Swope, D. A. Buehler, Alex Cobean, J. S. Holtzworth and S. S. McCreary) was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

REPORT RESOLUTIONS

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed in a most able and patriotic manner by Hon. Edward McPherson and Professor Muhlenberg.

The following resolutions were then reported by R. G. McCreary, Esq., Chairman of Committee, and after having been read, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That recognizing our duty, as American citizens, to maintain and perpetuate the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers, and under which we have heretofore, as a nation, enjoyed a measure of happiness and prosperity unexampled in the history of the world; we will, according to our ability and by all the means which God has given us, support and defend the Government of the United States in the present effort to suppress the unholy rebellion by which it is assailed, and re-establish the authority of the Constitution over every portion of our common country.

MUST FILL QUOTA

Resolved, That the honor of Adams county — ever prompt in meeting her engagements to the Government — demands an immediate, vigorous and successful effort, to fill up the quota of troops apportioned to her by the Proclamation of the 21st inst.; and that in order to sustain the reputation of our citizens for patriotism and public spirit, it is imperatively necessary that the required number of men be promptly presented; and that those who cannot volunteer, contribute liberally and immediately to the Bounty fund, in lieu of their personal services.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to co-operate in the effort to secure Volunteers, by corresponding with loyal and patriotic citizens in other parts of the County, or by calling public meetings in the several districts, as in their judgment may be deemed expedient.

BOUNTY FUND

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed in each election district for the purpose of canvassing the County, and soliciting contributions to the Bounty fund; that said district committees be authorized to add to their number in each district; and requested to proceed at once to the active and energetic performance of their duty, and report to the Commissioners of the Bounty fund, on or before the 9th day of August next.

Resolved, That nine persons be appointed by this meeting as Commissioners of the Bounty fund, whose duty it shall be to organize by appointing a Secretary and Treasurer, and who shall receive and keep account of all contributions, and apply the name in payment of bounties, upon proper vouchers furnished by the military authorities.

PAY BOUNTY

Resolved, That a bounty of Fifty Dollars be paid to every soldier who shall volunteer and be accepted in the Companies to be raised and filled from Adams county under the Proclamation of the 21st inst; and that the balance of the fund (if any) shall be paid to the families of such soldiers, agreeably to the provisions of the Relief act.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee to consist of three persons, to procure the passage of an Act at the coming session of the Legislature, to authorize and direct the Commissioners of Adams county to raise by taxation, in the manner State and County levies are now made, a sum sufficient to pay a bounty of Fifty Dollars to each able-bodied citizen who will volunteer to serve as part of the State quota in the army of the United States for nine months or during the war; and that all sums of money now subscribed and paid for the purpose aforesaid, shall be refunded by the said Commissioners out of the funds raised by such taxation.

Committee under 2d Resolution — R. G. McCreary, D. McConaughy, D. A. Buehler, Wm. B Meals, J. B. Danner.

Committee under 4th Resolution — Hon. D. Ziegler, Geo. Arnold, D. McCreary, Dr. J. L. Hill, D. McConaughy, Jas. F. Fahnestock.

Committee under 5th Resolution — James F. Fahnestock, J. L. Schick, A. D. Buehler, T. D. Carson, John Culp (of M.,) Dr. Charles Horner, Professor Muhlenberg, Hon. James Wilson, George Swope.

Committee under 7th Resolution — Hon. Edward McPherson, Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., R. G. McCreary, Esq.

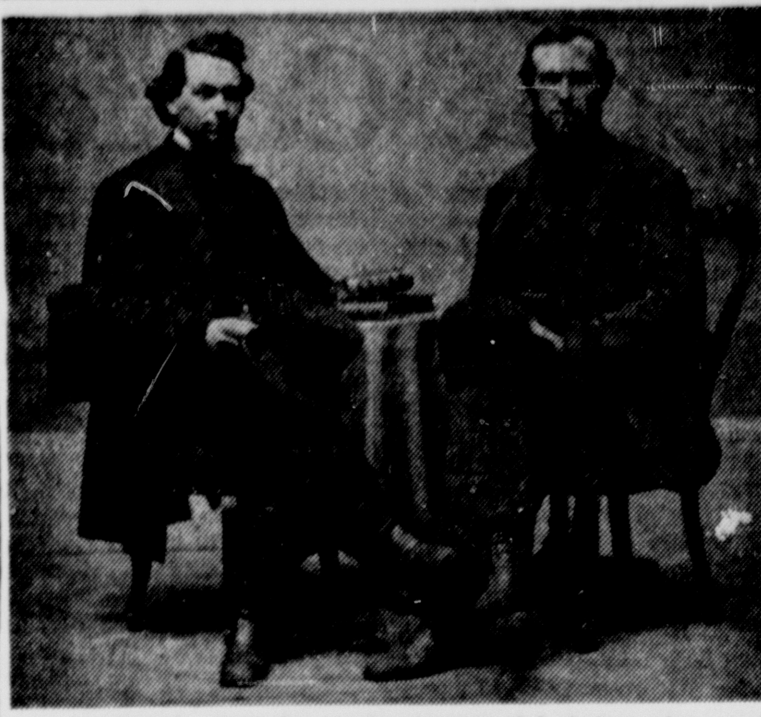
Aug. 4, 1862
Compiler

Cavalry Captures 13 Horse Thieves

Hunter's Cavalry captured, yesterday evening, in the neighborhood of Fountaindale, thirteen of the rebel squad who took the horses from the church in Fairfield. They also got their horses, with those they had taken.

We have a report that horses were taken in the vicinity of Arendtsville yesterday by a party of rebels, supposed to have come in from Shippensburg.

June 29, 1863
Compiler


Tyson Brothers, Gettysburg's first commercial photographers, took a number of pictures in and on the Battlefield after the three-day battle in 1863. The Tysons were originally from Philadelphia and came to Gettysburg as bachelors in 1859. Charles J. Tyson (left) married the former Miss Maria E. Griest of Menallen Twp. in 1863. His older brother, Isaac B. Tyson (right), married the former Rachel Griest, another branch of the Griest family.

Meade's Victory Was Will Of God

The sudden change of commanders of the Army of the Potomac and the appointment of one so little known to the public, just on the eve of a great battle, was a matter of almost universal surprise and general alarm.

The first order of the new commander, pledging and promising nothing, trusting God and the brave men he commanded for all things, calmed in some measure the apprehension thus aroused. The result of the three days fight shows the wisdom of the act and the value of a God fearing trust. Gen. Meade's order of the day following the battle, giving thanks to God for victory, shows that the long needed God fearing spirit is now in command. What testimony to christianity!

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Sergeant Hussy of the 7th Indiana Regiment was commended for heroic action. Hussy, while scouting in the woods on Culp's Hill on the evening of the first day's battle, captured an officer of the 25th Virginia regiment and scattered his squad of twenty men, reconnoitering from Johnson's division.

Slaves Are Freed For Military Duty

On Thursday last President Lincoln issued proclamation setting free all the negroes in the States in rebellion, viz: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (excepting thirteen parishes and the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except West Virginia and eight other counties,) which excepted parts are for the present left as if the proclamation were not issued. The slaves thus freed are hereafter to be received into the armed service of the United States, and the authorities of the Government are pledged to recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. The proclamation is issued under the pretence of a necessity of the war.

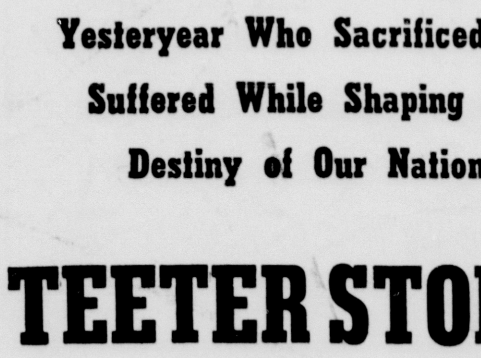
Ever since the negro was put forward by Congress and the Administration as a prominent object in the war, the Federal armies have met with little else than disaster. The people, too, have lent the aid of their voices at the ballot box to give the Administration further warning against persisting in its fanatical and ruinous course. But all to no purpose, it would seem. The radicals have the President in their hands, and he appears to be but too willing a tool in the carrying out of their reckless schenics. This unconstitutional act will draw down upon Abraham Lincoln the condemnation of every white laboring man in the North, if not in the world.

Jan. 3, 1863
Compiler

Lieutenant Colonel James Huston was killed on the afternoon of the second day's battle on the Emmitsburg road when Humphrey's men were pressed back.

All Honor to

The Soldiers of the North and the South who fought on this soil 100 years ago, leaving a heritage that will never be forgotten.



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As We Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, Let Us Pay Tribute to the Soldiers Who Fought Here—and to the Pioneers of Yesteryear Who Sacrificed and Suffered While Shaping the Destiny of Our Nation

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General Lewis Armistead And His Gallant Virginians

The following is an interesting biographical sketch of General Lewis Addison Armistead who was mortally wounded in Pickett's Charge on the third day of July, 1863, the closing battle at Gettysburg. He fought gallantly with the Confederates up to the hour of his death.

By HARRY J. LEMLEY

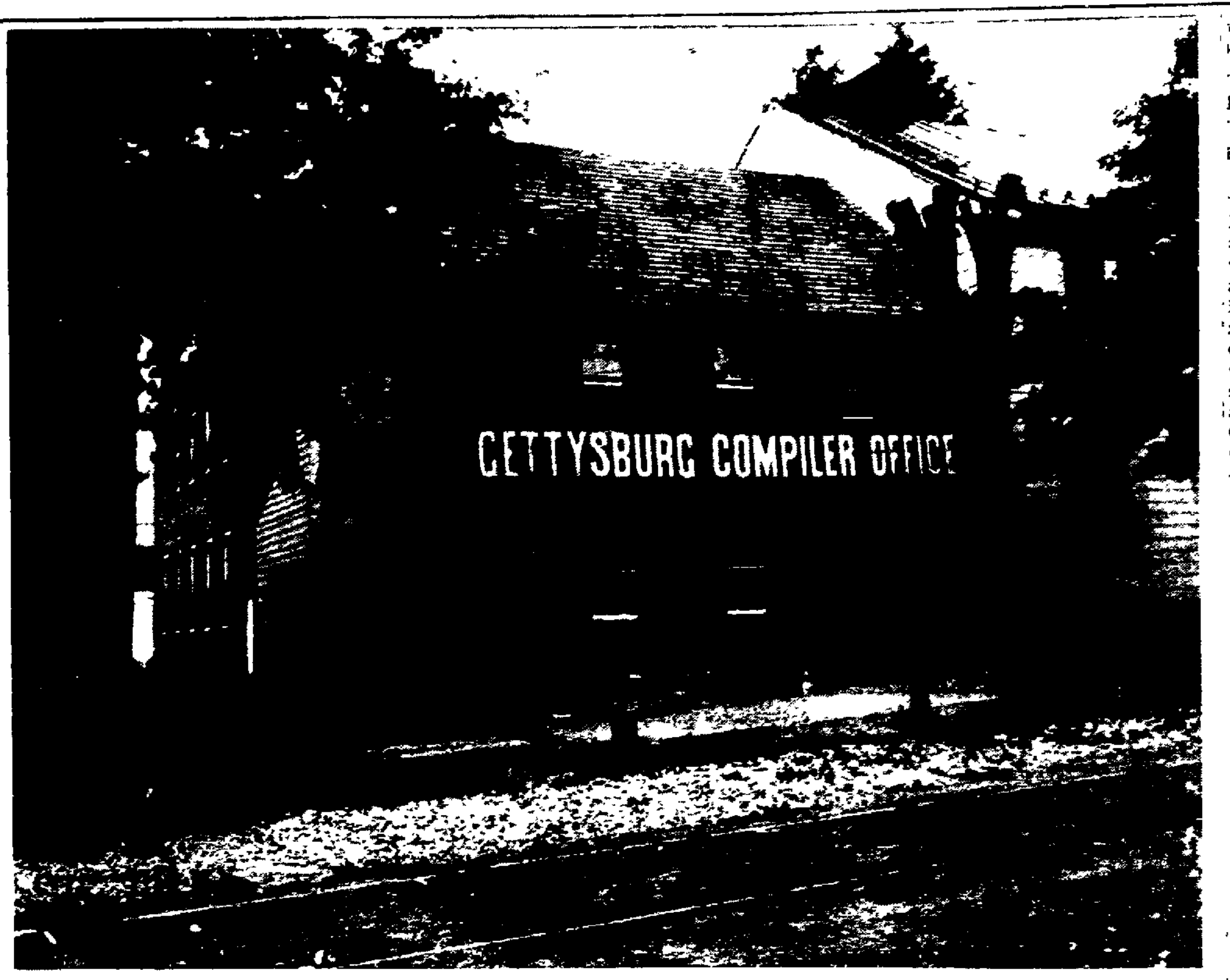
BRIGADIER General Lewis Addison Armistead, C. S Army, was born at New Bern, North Carolina, February 18, 1817 into a Virginia family of soldiers His father, General Walter Keith Armistead, with four of his brothers, fought in the War of 1812. Colonel George Armistead, the eldest of the five, defended Fort McHenry on the occasion upon which Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," and it has been said that the flag that waved over the fort during the British bombardment "was long guarded as a sacred heirloom of his descendants" until it was deposited in the National Museum. The father of Lewis A. Armistead graduated at West Point in 1803 and fought in Canada and in the Seminole War. At the time of his death he was second in command of the U.S. Army.

Young Lewis Armistead entered the class of 1834 at West Point at the age of 17 and was a cadet for two years, when he was dropped allegedly for "insufficient preparation." The weight of authority, however, is that the reason was that in a personal argument with Jubal A. Early (later a lieutenant general in the Confederate Army) he smashed a mess plate over Early's head. On completing his education elsewhere, he was appointed in 1839 a second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, and fought with Zachary Taylor against the Seminoles under the direct command of his father.

FINE RECORD

In the Mexican War he made an outstanding record At Chapultepec he was the first to leap into the great ditch surrounding the fortress. He received his brevet of captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and brevet major for his bravery at Molino del Rey. He continued in the Army, serving for some time against the Indians on the border. When Virginia seceded from the Union, he and Hancock his immediate antagonist at Gettysburg, were stationed in what is now Los Angeles They had served together in the Mexican War and both had distinguished themselves in the capture of Mexico City but the secession of Virginia brought Armistead and Hancock to the parting of the ways. Armistead resigned his commission and proceeded overland with General Albert Sidney Johnston and other Southern officers to Austin, Texas, and from there to Richmond

In September, 1861, General Robert E Lee, commanding Southern forces, wrote a letter to the Governor of Virginia recommending Major Armistead and another officer as excellent prospects for regimental command. Major Armistead was promptly commissioned in the Confederate Army and soon thereafter became colonel of the 57th Virginia Infantry He commanded this regiment for a few months in Western Virginia and North Carolina until, on April 1, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general and assigned to a brigade in Huger's Division At Seven Pines, General D. H Hill reported that with a few companies "that gallant officer (Armistead) maintained his ground against an entire brigade." At Malvern Hill, he was ordered by General Lee to charge "with a yell" upon a Federal position after the action of their artillery had become very devastating, and he won the written approval of General John B Magruder for his charge.



Original Building of the Gettysburg Compiler Office

PROVOST MARSHAL

After this campaign, General Armistead, with a brigade composed of the 9th, 14th, 38th, 53rd and 57th Virginia Infantry was identified with R H Anderson's and George E Pickett's divisions. In the 1862 advance into Maryland, leading to the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam), General Lee, having trouble with stragglers, detailed Armistead to the duty of provost marshal-general of the army, and, in this capacity he covered the rear of the advancing army. He took part in the operations of General McLaws against Harpers Ferry, and after the retreat into Virginia, remained at Sheperdstown to guard the ford.

General Armistead and his brigade, with the remainder of the brigades of Garnett, Wilcox and Kemper, reached Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, the last day of that momentous battle, and formed his men in the second line of the charge on Cemetery Hill. In General Pettigrew, Scholar and Soldier, S. P. A. Journal, December, 1962, the writer discussed the charge of Pettigrew and Trimble and that of Pickett in general; but to turn directly to Armistead, I first refer to a rare and out-of-print address of the Reverend James E Poindexter, a former captain in the 38th Virginia Regiment.

ENCOURAGED TROOPS

"A short time," says Colonel Martin R. W. Martin of the 53rd of Virginia, "before the advance was ordered, the General, as his custom was, marched up and down in front of his troops encouraging them in every way for the shock so soon to follow." Remember, men, what you are fighting for. Remember your homes and firesides, your wives and sisters and your sweethearts!" Then upon the firing of the signal gun, Armistead, after calling his men to "attention," came to the front of the 53rd Virginia and said to Color-Sergeant Blackburn: "Sergeant are you going to plant those colors on the enemy's works over yonder?" "Yes, General, if mortal man can do it, I will" was Blackburn's firm reply. Then placing himself directly in front of the 53rd Virginia, Armistead led his men, marching some distance in advance of his brigade.

The brigades of Garnett and Kemper were in the first line of attack. Garnet was killed and Kemper knocked from his horse and critically injured, but shortly before this Kemper rode up to Armistead and said, "Armistead hurry up; I am going to charge those heights and carry them and I want you to support me." "I'll do it" was Armistead's reply "Look at my line, it never looked better on dress parade." He then turned and ordered "Colonel, double-quick." From a fast step the men broke into a run, then a fast charge. Then Armistead, placing his black hat on the tip of his sword, dashed forward and to and over the wall with about 150 of his men behind him, calling out "Follow me, boys; give them the cold steel." He grasped a cannon and fell literally riddled with bullets.

BURIED IN BALTIMORE

As the Federals bore him to the rear, his old friend, General Hancock, rode up, dismounted and taking his hand told him how sorry he was to see him wounded, and tried to cheer him with the hope that his wounds were not mortal Hancock then had him carried into his tent, and when he died two days later had his body transported to Baltimore and buried him in St. Paul's Churchyard beside his uncle, Colonel George Armistead, the commander of Fort McHenry in 1812 A granite obelisk marks the spot where Armistead fell — "The High Tide at Gettysburg."

A worthwhile estimate of a contestant can now and then be obtained from his adversary. Here we have one in the testimony of First Sergeant Frederick Fuger of the Second Corps Artillery Brigade, U.S. Army who was awarded a battlefield commission and later a Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry at Gettysburg, and whose name appears on the marker near the obelisk erected in honor of General Armistead. On April 17, 1957, his son, Colonel Albert S. Fuger, USA (retired) wrote me in part:

LOST ALL OFFICERS

On the afternoon of July 3, 1863, Lieutenant Cushing commanded Battery "A." Milne commanded the right half of the battery and Sergeant Fuger the left. During Pickett's assault after the greatest artillery duel on this continent and when elements of Pickett's Division were within 200 yards of the battery Lieutenant Milne was killed, and within 100 yards of the battery Lieutenant Cushing was killed after being wounded three times. Now my father took command of the battery which had lost all of its officers, over half of the men and 89 out of 94 horses. My father left this account of the action:

We fired canister double and treble charges, but still the Confederates came on. Owing to the dense smoke, I could not see very far in front, but to my utter astonishment and surprise, I saw General Armistead (Brigade Commander, Pickett's Division) leap over the stone wall with about 200 of his men, landing right in the midst of our battery, but my devoted cannoneers stood their ground fighting hand to hand with pistols, sabers, handspikes (used to traverse the guns) and rammers until the enemy was driven out of battery by General Tubb's Brigade and Pickett's column collapsed. General Armistead fell mortally wounded a few yards from where Lieutenant Cushing fell, his young and gallant adversary. This was the High Water Mark of the Confederacy. In this bloody charge, scores of Pickett's officers, went down. Garnett, another brigade commander, was killed and Kemper, the other brigade commander, was badly wounded. Of the whole number of general officers and field officers (colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors) of this splendid division who advanced so proudly across the wheat field, only Pickett and one lieutenant colonel remained. In front of Battery "A" 600 of Pickett's men were found dead. Out of the whole division, 5,000 strong, Pickett remained with 1,000 men. All of Pickett's men did all that mortal men can do.

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Rebel Raiders Break Through Union Lines To Plunder Towns, Farms In Two Counties

WE HAVE the humiliating task of recording the fact that, notwithstanding a large and powerful army under Gen. McClellan is lying along the Potomac, a daring and successful raid has been made from Virginia into Pennsylvania by the Rebels, through the counties of Franklin and Adams, an immense number of horses taken boldly from the farmers, and all with the most daring, impudence and effrontery, moving about with perfect impunity, doing what to them seemed good and convenient.

They numbered, as variously estimated, from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry under the command of Generals Stuart and Wade Hampton, with six pieces of artillery. They crossed the Potomac, near Hancock, and occupied Mercersburg on Friday morning. They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburg and the country around. They reached Chambersburg in the evening, and demanded the surrender of the town. Resistance being useless, the surrender was made.

CITIZENS UNHARMED

The rebels then entered, and immediately commenced breaking open stables, and stealing the horses of the citizens both of town and country, plundering boots, shoes, &c. They did not molest the private citizens. On Saturday morning they fired the warehouses of Messrs. Wunderlich, Nead & Co., where immense quantities of ammunition, arms, and other government property, were stored, as well as the workshops, locomotive and depot houses belonging to the Cumberland Valley Railroad. These buildings were entirely consumed, the company losing their books and all their papers, and not even the walls of the new warehouse of Wunderlich, Nead & Co., were left standing, the explosion occasioned by the shot and shell having entirely demolished the building.

Three locomotives were burnt, and three cars loaded with army clothing were rifled of their contents and destroyed. The loss to the Railroad company is more than $225,000, and Wunderlich & Co's very great. The Rebels left Chambersburg about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

On that day, Gettysburg was thrown into the highest excitement by the intelligence that the Rebel force was already at Cashtown and were rapidly marching upon us. A number of squads were ranging the country, taking horses wherever they could; and some advanced as near town as Latshaw's Tavern, 4 miles from us.

CAPTURE SOUTHERNER

Here a small skirmish took place between six of them, and some of Capt. McCreary's Home Cavalry, who were scouting. Mr. James Mickley and Samuel Haner behaved manfully, and exchanged many shots with them. The Rebels fled, leaving one of their number a prisoner, who was immediately brought to town, and forwarded by the train to Harrisburg. This fellow was riding a fine horse of Mr. Hartman, which he had taken from Mr. Hartman a short time before. The latter was, of course, much gratified to get his horse back again so quickly. Whether this slight resistance deterred the Rebels, or not, we cannot say; but they turned around at Cashtown, and moved through Carroll's Tract to Fairfield, seizing all the horses within their range. We have not been able to get a list of all that lost horses, but we have learned the names of the following: Jacob Musselman 1; John Musselman 1; David Musselman 2; Jos. Musselman 2; Wm. Wierman 2; Daniel Heintzleman 4; Robert McGaughy 1; Jos. Hershey 4; Mr. Beard 1; Hugh Culbertson 4 Mrs. T. Marshal 1; John Rhea 3; Jacob Baker 4; Wm. Culp 5; John Bennett 1; Stewart Witherow 5; Isaac Robinson 1; James H. Marshall 1; James Marshall 4; Mr. Myers 4; Joseph Deardorff 1; John Deardorff 2; John Hartman 1; Andrew Hartman 1; Mr. Stocksleger 2; Mr. Sheely 4; Joseph Robert 3; Samuel Swope 1; John Waugh 4; Mr. Dittenheimer 2; Mr. Weikert 1; Mr. Walter 4; with others whose names we have not heard; also wheat, corn, oats and bacon from a large number of persons.

ROB FAIRFIELD STORES

In Fairfield, they robbed the store of Paxton & McCreary of $1,000 worth of hats, shoes, clothing, &c., and Mr. Sullivan's of about $200 worth. They also took 30 stand of arms from the armory of the Home Guard.

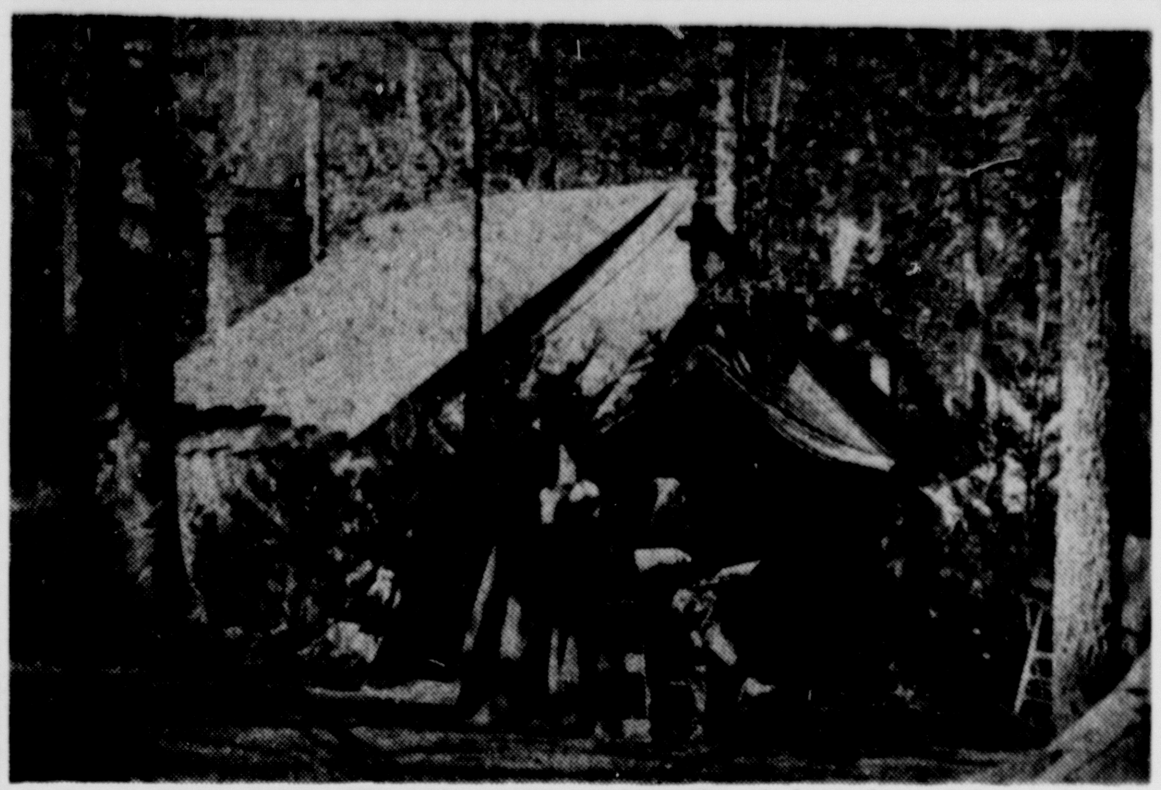
From Fairfield they passed on in haste to Emmitsburg passing through Woodsboro, Liberty, New Market, and crossing the railroad track at Monrovia, struck for the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, where it is said they affected a crossing with all their plunder. They had with them over 1,000 fine extra horses, which they had seized from our Franklin and Adams farmers during their raid, with blankets, shoes and clothing tied in bundles or loosely hung around them, bearing the spoils of their chase.

They made a march of 90 miles in 24 hours. General Pleasanton's force was in pursuit of them, but arrived just after they had crossed.

HUMILIATING RAID

Thus has ended this humiliating raid. Within 30 miles of the splendid army of the Potomac, under Gen. McClellan, more than 200,000 strong, a band of lawless rebels, 2,000 in number, have gone through our State, plundering and striking terror into our peaceful community, and have escaped unhurt, with all their unrighteous plunder. There is something wrong in all this, and a fearful responsibility has been incurred by those high in position, whose duty it was to protect our border from invasion; and when this band of robbers was allowed to enter, through negligence, they should not have been allowed to escape. Our citizens have lost thousands of dollars by this bold and daring raid. Just now when the farmer needs his stock to put in his crop, he is rendered powerless by its abstraction; and our whole community has been in constant terror from the bold and daring outlaws. With a large and powerful army between them and their homes, they have swept through this portion of the State and of Maryland, and reached their rebel brethren in safety, and are now, no doubt, glorying over their successful expedition. O! it is indeed humilating and disgraceful to our arms.

October 14, 1862
Sentinel



A close-up of a wounded soldier and a nurse are shown above in front of one of the numerous hospital tents set up on the Battlefield after the Battle to care for the wounded. Charles J. Tyson, Gettysburg photographer, did not identify either, but the nurse may well have been a local woman volunteer.

General Reynolds, Pennsylvanian, Is Major Casualty In First Day's Action

MAJOR General John Fulton Reynolds, native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was instantly killed in the first engagement of the first day's battle of Gettysburg. Thus, defending his native state, occupying the foremost place in a critical hour of danger all his abilities and devotion, with his superb qualities as a man and a general, became at once pinnacled for all time in full view of the world. By his early and heroic death he was lifted into enduring fame.

General Hancock was the logical choice for command of the Army of the Potomac when Hooker was removed. It was, however, by his own approval that the lot fell to General Meade. Reynolds, under orders from Meade, pushed on from Emmitsburg, Maryland, to Gettysburg. He was not instructed to engage in a heavy conflict with the enemy, but to survey the situation and hold the advance line of the Union. History relates how Reynolds, arriving in Gettysburg, found Buford's small cavalry force holding a thin line in the face of the enemy. Reynolds discerned the situation at a glance. He recognized the importance of holding the advance until word could be sent to Meade for additional troops.

A BORN SOLDIER

The brave Pennsylvania general went into action on the ridge just outside of Gettysburg along the Chambersburg pike, meeting Lee's army as it moved in from Chambersburg.

Reynolds, mounted, spurred his horse into action with the gallantry and true instinct of a born soldier and leader.

The firing was heavy at the outset. Reynolds' force was outnumbered. An advance unit of the Confederate army was surrounded and about to be captured when Reynolds fell from his horse.

Sergeant Vail later told the story of how he found Reynolds at the side of his horse. He was lying on his back and, according to Vail, it was impossible to determine how the gallant leader had met his death. When Sergeant Vail lifted the lifeless body of Reynolds, he perceived that a bullet had pierced the base of the brain and broken his neck.

Like Meade, Reynolds went from the head of a brigade to the Pennsylvania reserves to command a division and on November 2, 1862, he took the First Army Corps, which he commanded until June 29, 1863. He was then placed in command of the advanced wing of the army made up of his own corps along with the third and the eleventh.

Congratulatory Order

Headquarters Army Of The Potomac

July 4th, 1863

General Orders No. 68.

The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations.

An enemy superior in numbers and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome and destroy this Army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigue the Army has endured and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the Army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

It it right and proper that we should, on all suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events that in the goodness of His Providence He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of
Maj. Gen. Meade

S. Williams, Asst. Adj. General

July 7-14, 1863
Adams Sentinel

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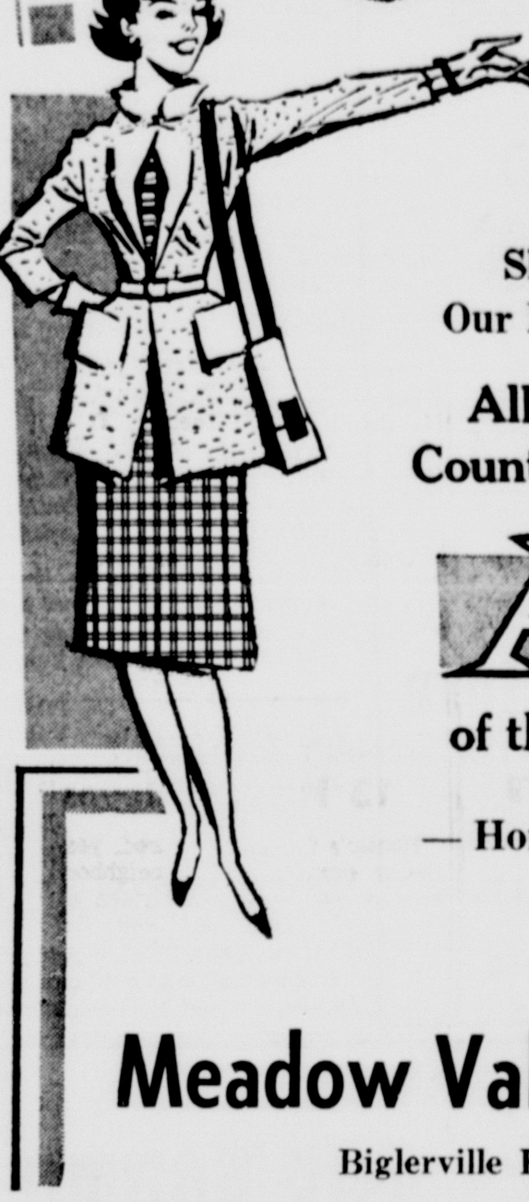
Mrs. Sue Knox
413 YORK ST. GETTYSBURG, PA.



Before the Advent of the Refrigerator
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Soldiers of the North and the South
Engaged Here in Hostile Conflict Left
Examples of Courage and Devotion All
Americans Strive to Follow

To These Brave Men We Pay Tribute
on the 100th Anniversary of This
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We Pay Tribute to
the Soldiers of
the BLUE and the GREY
on This Great Occasion
—the 100th Anniversary
of the
Battle of Gettysburg

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of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

Rebel Raiders Break Through Union Lines To Plunder Towns, Farms In Two Counties

WE HAVE the humiliating task of recording the fact that, notwithstanding a large and powerful army under Gen. McClellan is lying along the Potomac, a daring and successful raid has been made from Virginia into Pennsylvania by the Rebels, through the counties of Franklin and Adams, an immense number of horses taken boldly from the farmers, and all with the most daring, impudence and effrontery, moving about with perfect impunity, doing what to them seemed good and convenient.

They numbered, as variously estimated, from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry under the command of Generals Stuart and Wade Hampton, with six pieces of artillery. They crossed the Potomac, near Hancock, and occupied Mercersburg on Friday morning. They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburg and the country around. They reached Chambersburg in the evening, and demanded the surrender of the town. Resistance being useless, the surrender was made.

CITIZENS UNHARMED

The rebels then entered, and immediately commenced breaking open stables, and stealing the horses of the citizens both of town and country, plundering boots, shoes, &c. They did not molest the private citizens. On Saturday morning they fired the warehouses of Messrs. Wunderlich, Nead & Co., where immense quantities of ammunition, arms, and other government property, were stored, as well as the workshops, locomotive and depot houses belonging to the Cumberland Valley Railroad. These buildings were entirely consumed, the company losing their books and all their papers, and not even the walls of the new warehouse of Wunderlich, Nead & Co., were left standing, the explosion occasioned by the shot and shell having entirely demolished the building.

Three locomotives were burnt, and three cars loaded with army clothing were rifled of their contents and destroyed. The loss to the Railroad company is more than $225,000, and Wunderlich & Co's very great. The Rebels left Chambersburg about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

On that day, Gettysburg was thrown into the highest excitement by the intelligence that the Rebel force was already at Cashtown and were rapidly marching upon us. A number of squads were ranging the country, taking horses wherever they could; and some advanced as near town as Latshaw's Tavern, 4 miles from us.

CAPTURE SOUTHERNER

Here a small skirmish took place between six of them, and some of Capt. McCreary's Home Cavalry, who were scouting. Mr. James Mickley and Samuel Haner behaved manfully, and exchanged many shots with them. The Rebels fled, leaving one of their number a prisoner, who was immediately brought to town, and forwarded by the train to Harrisburg. This fellow was riding a fine horse of Mr. Hartman, which he had taken from Mr. Hartman a short time before. The latter was, of course, much gratified to get his horse back again so quickly. Whether this slight resistance deterred the Rebels, or not, we cannot say: but they turned around at Cashtown, and moved through Carroll's Tract to Fairfield, seizing all the horses within their range. We have not been able to get a list of all that lost horses, but we have learned the names of the following: Jacob Musselman 1; John Musselman 1; David Musselman 2; Jos. Musselman 2; Wm. Wierman 2; Daniel Heintzleman 4; Robert McGaughy 1; Jos. Hershey 4; Mr. Beard 1; Hugh Culbertson 4 Mrs. T. Marshal 1; John Rhea 3; Jacob Baker 4; Wm. Culp 5; John Bennett 1; Stewart Witherow 5; Isaac Robinson 1; James H. Marshall 1; James Marshall 4; Mr. Myers 4; Joseph Deardorff 1; John Deardorff 2; John Hartman 1; Andrew Hartman 1; Mr. Stockslager 2; Mr. Sheely 4; Joseph Robert 3; Samuel Swope 1; John Waugh 4; Mr. Dittenheimer 2; Mr. Weikert 1; Mr. Walter 4; with others whose names we have not heard: also wheat, corn, oats and bacon from a large number of persons.

ROB FAIRFIELD STORES

In Fairfield, they robbed the store of Paxton & McCreary of $1,000 worth of hats, shoes, clothing, &c., and Mr. Sullivan's of about $200 worth. They also took 30 stand of arms from the armory of the Home Guard.

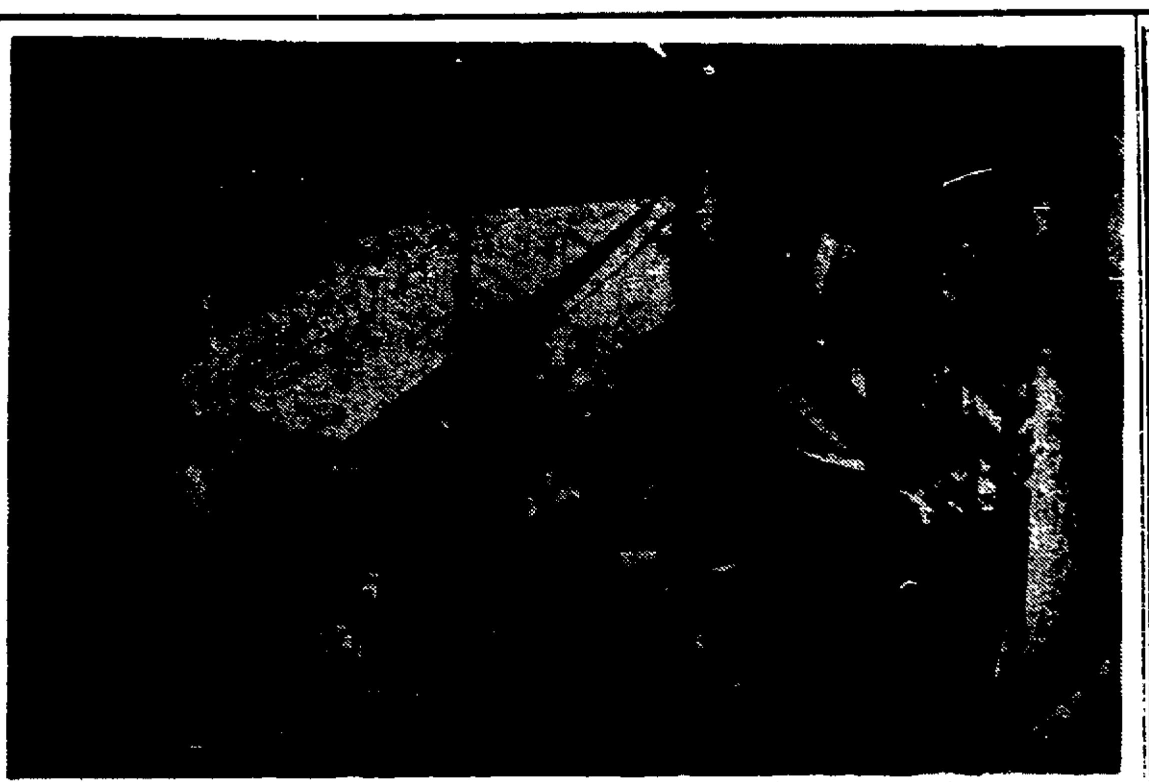
From Fairfield they passed on in haste to Emmitsburg passing through Woodsboro, Liberty, New Market, and crossing the railroad track at Monrovia, struck for the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, where it is said they affected a crossing with all their plunder. They had with them over 1.000 fine extra horses, which they had seized from our Franklin and Adams farmers during their raid, with blankets, shoes and clothing tied in bundles or loosely hung around them, being the spoils of their chase.

They made a march of 90 miles in 24 hours. General Pleasanton's force was in pursuit of them, but arrived just after they had crossed.

HUMILIATING RAID

Thus has ended this humiliating raid. Within 30 miles of the splendid army of the Potomac, under Gen. McClellan, more than 200,000 strong, a band of lawless rebels, 2,000 in number, have gone through our State, plundering and striking terror into our peaceful community, and have escaped unhurt, with all their unrighteous plunder. There is something wrong in all this, and a fearful responsibility has been incurred by those high in position, whose duty it was to protect our border from invasion: and when this band of robbers was allowed to enter, through negligence, they should not have been allowed to escape. Our citizens have lost thousands of dollars by this bold and daring raid. Just now when the farmer needs his stock to put in his crop, he is rendered powerless by its abstraction: and our whole community has been in constant terror from the bold and daring outlaws. With a large and powerful army between them and their homes, they have swept through this portion of the State and of Maryland, and reached their rebel brethren in safety, and are now, no doubt, glorying over their successful expedition. O! it is indeed humilating and disgraceful to our arms.

October 14, 1862
Sentinel



A close-up of a wounded soldier and a nurse are shown above in front of one of the numerous hospital tents set up on the Battlefield after the Battle to care for the wounded. Charles J. Tyson, Gettysburg photographer, did not identify either, but the nurse may well have been a local woman volunteer.

General Reynolds, Pennsylvanian, Is Major Casualty In First Day's Action

MAJOR General John Fulton Reynolds, native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was instantly killed in the first engagement of the first day's battle of Gettysburg. Thus, defending his native state, occupying the foremost place in a critical hour of danger all his abilities and devotion, with his superb qualities as a man and a general, became at once pinnacled for all time in full view of the world. By his early and heroic death he was lifted into enduring fame.

General Hancock was the logical choice for command of the Army of the Potomac when Hooker was removed. It was, however, by his own approval that the lot fell to General Meade. Reynolds, under orders from Meade, pushed on from Emmitsburg, Maryland, to Gettysburg. He was not instructed to engage in a heavy conflict with the enemy, but to survey the situation and hold the advance line of the Union. History relates how Reynolds, arriving in Gettysburg, found Buford's small cavalry force holding a thin line in the face of the enemy. Reynolds discerned the situation at a glance. He recognized the importance of holding the advance until word could be sent to Meade for additional troops.

A BORN SOLDIER

The brave Pennsylvania general went into action on the ridge just outside of Gettysburg along the Chambersburg pike, meeting Lee's army as it moved in from Chambersburg.

Reynolds, mounted, spurred his horse into action with the gallantry and true instinct of a born soldier and leader.

The firing was heavy at the outset. Reynolds' force was outnumbered. An advance unit of the Confederate army was surrounded and about to be captured when Reynolds fell from his horse.

Sergeant Vail later told the story of how he found Reynolds at the side of his horse. He was lying on his back and, according to Vail, it was impossible to determine how the gallant leader had met his death. When Sergeant Vail lifted the lifeless body of Reynolds, he perceived that a bullet had pierced the base of the brain and broken his neck.

Like Meade, Reynolds went from the head of a brigade to the Pennsylvania reserves to command a division and on November 2, 1862, he took the First Army Corps, which he commanded until June 29, 1863. He was then placed in command of the advanced wing of the army made up of his own corps along with the third and the eleventh.

Congratulatory Order

Headquarters Army Of The Potomac

July 4th, 1863

General Orders No. 68.

The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations.

An enemy superior in numbers and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome and destroy this Army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigue the Army has endured and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the Army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

It it right and proper that we should, on all suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events that in the goodness of His Providence He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of

Maj. Gen. Meade

S. Williams, Asst. Adj. General

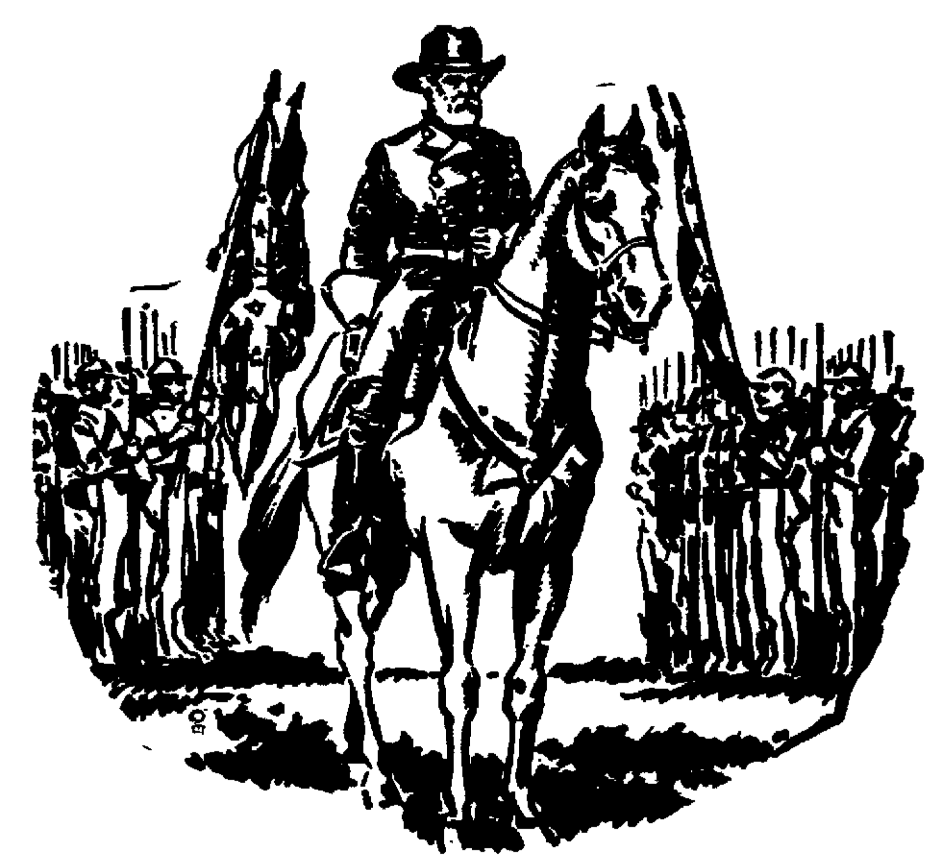
[illegible]

We Are Pleased to Join All
Our Fellow Adams Countians
Commemorating the 100th
Anniversary
Of The Battle Of Gettysburg

Attending the observance is good reason for getting beautified. Make sure the job is done right—come in to our shop!

Battlefield Beauty Bar
Mrs. Sue Knox
413 YORK ST. GETTYSBURG, PA.

1863 1963
100 Years of Unity!



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BAYARD WILKESON

The Young Hero Of Gettysburg

One morning I stood on the hills of a village,
Stood watching the sun at it rose on the slopes,
Around me were tokens of harvest and tillage
That rouse in the farmer the liveliest hopes.

On the landscape the sunbeams were playing and dancing,
Were dancing to music of cricket and bird;
In the meadows the cattle were resting or prancing
While songs of the breeze and the brook could be heard.

Notwithstanding the beauty of nature before me,
My heart was too sad to enjoy the bright scene,
For a spirit of death and despondency wore me,
That clouded the beautiful azure and green.

For I dreaded the misery, horror and slaughter
That soon would be marring the beautiful scene,
And fancied how blood would be running like water—
The battle-cloud veiling the hills like a screen.

Just before me was Lee and his durable legions:
Behind me was Meade and his eager brigades.
Tho' the sons of a nation from various regions
They challenged like duelists crossing their blades.

For suddenly, as on the ear of the nation,
There burst the loud peal where the battle began,
And the deep detonation that startles creation
Cements the relation of devil to man.

With a flash, and a cloud growing larger and larger
From out the black throat of the demon of war,
While Death in its majesty mounts the white charger
And rides in the din and the scourge to the fore.

As an eagle that springs, on its prey, fresh and reeking,
The bomb-shell goes vaulting before the red flash:
To descend in its cruel ferocity shrieking—
Unfolding its terrible wings with a crash.

It was Gettysburg, bloody, decisive and savage—
To rebels most fatal, to Federals success.
The Confederacy halted its terrible ravage,
And left the poor Negro with hope of redress.

For on Gettysburg hills the rebellion was broken,
And back the great pendulum swung in its course;
As the words that in fire and thunder were spoken
Re-echoed and circled the world in their force.

For three terrible days did the conflict continue,
Three terrible days of advance and retreat,
Three days of exhaustion of brain and of sinew,
Three days in the scorching and withering heat.

But the conflict continues, the uproar grows deeper,
The discord of sounds is appalling to hear,
While the harvest of death, growing rich for the reaper
He gathers it up without sorrow or tear.

On a hill that is jarred with continuous thunder,
And reels with the peals that are bursting around,
Is a force that is rending the rebels asunder
And dashing them gnashing in death to the ground.

What destruction, what havoc proceeds from those missiles
What slaughter and ruin they strew in their path.
Much worse than the terrible bullet that whistles,
Tho flocking like falcons in hunger and wrath.

The Confederates halt at this awful precision,
Are staggered before the disastrous hail.
They recoil at the fury: the Chief of Division
Is informed of the carnage that reddens his trail.

Then he sees, as the smoke rolls away for a minute,
That terrible battery doing its best,
And perceives, as he frowns and determines to win it,
The cause of the fierce and persistent unrest.

On a horse; in the midst of the fighting and dying,
An officer, cool as the dawn, is disclosed.
While around him the dead and the wounded are lying—
Directs the artillery, stern and composed.

Tho the mass of his foemen grows larger and larger
He sits like a block of immovable ice.
A conspicuous object upon his black charger—
Unshaken as tho it was fixed in a vice.

His determined behavior the enemy puzzled—
As firm as the Eddystone lighthouse he seemed,
And refused to allow his great guns to be muzzled—
But still on the foe the fierce cataract streamed.

This youthful lieutenant, on valor relying,
Has held a Division, of thousands, at bay.
One boy, by intrepid demeanor, defying
A host, and inspiring fear and dismay.

With a look of the sternest resolve on his features,
The General turned with a word of command
Which was instantly acted upon by his creatures—
Two batteries swung into range near at hand.

What an honor. Twelve gunners were sighting him only
One mortal, who held a division in check.
And he towered aloft like a centaur, lonely,
His warrior-like head proudly poised on his neck.

With a shudder I turned from the boy to the rebels;
A moment and all would be over with him.
The minie-balls howled in villainous trebles,
And threatened to rend him in member and limb.

Two batteries on the lieutenant uniting—
Twelve monsters projecting their volume of fire.
Like the breath of the basilisk, blasting and blighting
They spout their destructive and venomous ire.

As a tidal wave breaks on the beams of a frigate
And crushes its timbers and hushes its guns—
The exertions of those who have labored to rig it
Are lost in the deluge that over it runs—

So down went the gallant and dauntless lieutenant,
Submerged in the torrent of iron and fire.
As a mast in its fall carries with it the pennant
His dying horse plunged him in stubble and mire.

There is one chapter more to this pitiful story
That proves him a nobler hero than ever.
Much rather omit the recital of glory,
Than we from the battle the sequel should sever.

Can we only be heroes in strife and contention?
And noble in nothing but battle or war?
Can we only be brave in excitement and tension,
Or gallant in smoke and artillery roar?

In the fever of death, when his veins were on fire
He asked for some water to slake the hot thirst.
He was passed a canteen to fulfill his desire—
An omen that sometimes presages the worst.

But water was scarce in the heat of the battle,
And thousands were dying in horrible thirst.
And the soldiers, as well as the horse and cattle,
Were suffering torments that torture the cursed.

When about to assuage the inordinate burning
That withered his throat at the signal of Death
A rebel in agony near his cot turning,
Exclaimed in his pain and expiring breath:—

"For Heaven's sake spare me a drink." Such entreating
Could hardly appeal to a hero in vain:
And the one who would never consent to retreating
Surrendered the flask to an impulse humane.

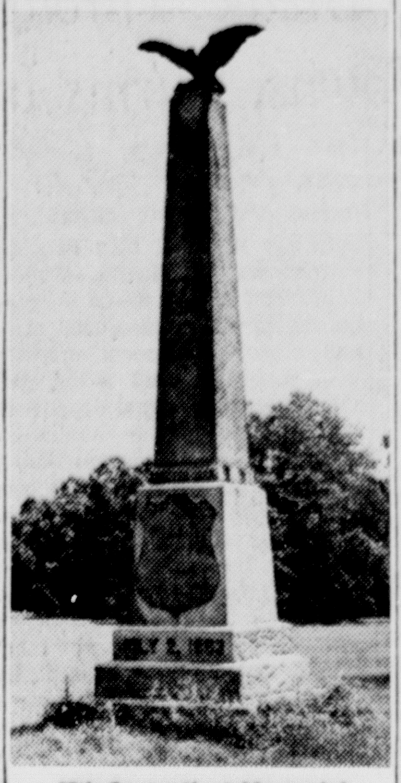
In a moment the precious elixir had vanished,
A wink of the eye and the scene had transpired,
With a smile from which thought of resentment was banished
He averted his head, in a moment expired.

George D. Baird
San Francisco, Calif.

The Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1863

Horrors Of War

Nothing but a visit over the battle field will convey an intelligent idea of the horrors and desolation of war. Not until we see the ground strewn with the mangled corpses of those who a few moments before were buoyant with life, and who, although engaged in deadly conflict, looked upon each other as brothers and kindred, can we realize how cruel is the war in which we are engaged. Dead horses strewn in every direction, fences leveled to the earth, fruitful fields of grain trampled beneath the soldier's feet, verdant plains made desolate, houses and barns, which a few moments before furnished peaceful homes for happy families laid in ruins and the inmates turned upon the cold charities of the world, the long trains of ambulances, bearing to the hospitals our wounded heroes, the shrieks and groans of the dying, as their thoughts turn to the homes they left to defend, the surgeon with his instruments and the grave diggers with their spades, are sights which can alone convey to the minds of our readers the horrors of the battle field. These are sights which have met our eyes during the last week on every side. Is it any wonder the mind grows sick and the heart sad? May we never be called upon to witness the like again.



57th Connecticut Memorial

Relief Commissions Seek Aid For Sick

The U.S. Christian Commission have established their headquarters in Mr. Schick's store room, S. W. corner of the Diamond.

The U.S. Sanitary Commission have opened an office in the store room of Fahnestock Brothers.

The Hospital Corps of Adams Express Company have established their headquarters in the store room of Mr. M. Spangler, S. W. cor. of the Diamond.

Donations for the sick and wounded are earnestly solicited by these associations. Persons from the country and abroad having contributions to make can send them to either of the above places.

Dr. Jayne's office is in the old County Building, up stairs.

The Provost Marshal's office is in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, in the office of J. C. Neely, Esq.

The Colonel commanding the Post has his headquarters at the office of W. A. Duncan, Esq.

July 13, 1863
Compiler

Residents Grateful To Kindly Neighbors

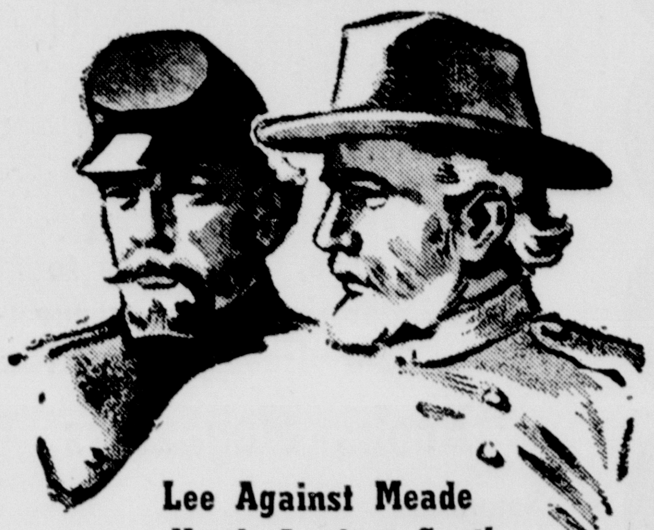
As the invaders approached, many of our citizens took their horses to Lancaster and other counties for safety, there they received the most hearty welcome, and hospitable treatment from all, with a few coppery exceptions. For this kindness these hospitable friends have the warmest thanks of our people. Allow us also to assure them that if, in the fortune of war, it should ever be their lot to suffer, God forbid, they have here friends who will heartily reciprocate the favor.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Welcome Centennial Visitors!
OLD FASHIONED BARGAINS
of
Quality Foods
at
Buehler's General Store
5 Miles South of Gettysburg on Route 140
TWO TAVERNS, PA.
"Best Wishes" for a Memorable 100th Anniversary Observance

Fast Self-Service Washing and Drying Facilities
24-HOUR COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRY
QUICK SERVICE FOR THE TRAVELLER
Offering Two Services . . .
You Can Do Your Own Laundry or We Will Be Glad to Take Care of It for You!
Schwartz's Washette
W. Russel Schwartz
158 E. WATER STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.
While in Adams County Attending the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg—or Anytime—Use the Convenient, Economical Schwartz's Washette

THE NORTH...THE SOUTH
. . . One Nation Indivisible, With Liberty and Justice For All!
UNION UNION
On the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, We Pay Tribute to the Soldiers of the North and the South Who Fashioned Our Way of Life
Many of the Better Things of Life in Our Home Town Are Due to the Friendly Wholehearted Co-operation of Its Citizens
FOR 55 YEARS . . . We Have Put Forth Our Utmost to Help Make This Community a Better Place in Which to Live
Together We Face a Future of Progress, Tranquility and Unity
FOE
Gettysburg, Pa.
Aerie Number 1562
Auxiliary Number 1562
Fraternal Order Of Eagles



We Join Our Fellow Citizens in Paying Tribute to the BLUE and the GREY on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
Lee Against Meade —North Against South . . . It Was the Greatest Battle Ever Fought in America— the Battle That Brought Unity to Our Country
Gettysburg Glass Co.
Leroy A. Binkele
322 E. Water Street Gettysburg, Pa.
Window Glass and Mirrors
Curved Windshield Installations
Furniture Glass Tops
Shower Doors and Shower Tub Enclosures

THE NORTH...THE SOUTH
100 Years Ago
We're Fighting for What They Thought Was Right—As Americans, We Would Be Remiss in Our Responsibilities If We Did Not Keep the Memory of the War Alive, and Observe in a Large Scale and in a Solemn and Constructive Manner—the
100th Anniversary
of This Momentous Chapter in Our History
On This Day, We Pay Tribute to These Courageous and Gallant Men
the BLUE and the GREY
GETTYSBURG GARMENT COMPANY, INC.
Phone 334-4311
106 North Stratton Street
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' ROBES AND DRESSES

Public Meeting Of Gettysburg Citizens Is Held In Courthouse To Enroll Recruits And Raise Funds To Pay $50 To Each Volunteer

WAR MEETING — A large meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held in the Courthouse on Saturday evening week, to concert measures for raising Adams county's quota of the new levy of troops, and to raise money to give $50 to each volunteer in addition to the bounty paid by the Government.

Dr. Charles Horner was appointed President; Emanuel Bushman and Henry Comfort, Vice Presidents; and Henry J. Fahnestock and Solomon Powers, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by R. G McCreary, Esq.; and a committee, (R. G. McCreary, Wm Douglas, George Geyer J L. Schick, J. J Wills, James F. Fahnestock, R. McCurdy, John A. Swope, D A Buehler, Alex Cobean, J. S. Holtzworth and S. S. McCreary) was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

REPORT RESOLUTIONS

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed in a most able and patriotic manner by Hon. Edward McPherson and Professor Muhlenberg.

The following resolutions were then reported by R. G. McCreary, Esq., Chairman of Committee, and after having been read, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That recognizing our duty, as American citizens, to maintain and perpetuate the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers, and under which we have heretofore, as a nation, enjoyed a measure of happiness and prosperity unexampled in the history of the world; we will, according to our ability and by all the means which God has given us, support and defend the Government of the United States in the present effort to suppress the unholy rebellion by which it is assailed, and re-establish the authority of the Constitution over every portion of our common country.

MUST FILL QUOTA

Resolved, That the honor of Adams county — ever prompt in meeting her engagements to the Government — demands an immediate, vigorous and successful effort, to fill up the quota of troops apportioned to her by the Proclamation of the 21st inst.; and that in order to sustain the reputation of our citizens for patriotism and public spirit, it is imperatively necessary that the required number of men be promptly presented; and that those who cannot volunteer, contribute liberally and immediately to the Bounty fund, in lieu of their personal services

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to cooperate in the effort to secure Volunteers by corresponding with loyal and patriotic citizens in other parts of the County, or by calling public meetings in the several districts as in their judgment may be deemed expedient.

BOUNTY FUND

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed in each election district for the purpose of canvassing the County, and soliciting contributions to the Bounty fund; that said district committees be authorized to add to their number in each district; and requested to proceed at once to the active and energetic performance of their duty, and report to the Commissioners of the Bounty fund, on or before the 9th day of August next.

Resolved, That nine persons be appointed by this meeting as Commissioners of the Bounty fund, whose duty it shall be to organize by appointing a Secretary and Treasurer, and who shall receive and keep account of all contributions, and apply the name in payment of bounties, upon proper vouchers furnished by the military authorities.

PAY BOUNTY

Resolved, That a bounty of Fifty Dollars be paid to every soldier who shall volunteer and be accepted in the Companies to be raised and filled from Adams county under the Proclamation of the 21st inst; and that the balance of the fund (if any) shall be paid to the families of such soldiers, agreeably to the provisions of the Relief act.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee to consist of three persons, to procure the passage of an Act at the coming session of the Legislature, to authorize and direct the Commissioners of Adams county to raise by taxation, in the manner State and County levies are now made, a sum sufficient to pay a bounty of Fifty Dollars to each able-bodied citizen who will volunteer to serve as part of the State quota in the army of the United States for nine months or during the war; and that all sums of money now subscribed and paid for the purpose aforesaid, shall be refunded by the said Commissioners out of the funds raised by such taxation.

Committee under 2d Resolution — R. G. McCreary, D. McConaughy, D. A. Buehler, Wm. B Meals, J. B. Danner.

Committee under 4th Resolution — Hon. D. Ziegler, Geo. Arnold, D. McCreary, Dr. J. L. Hill, D. McConaughy, Jas. F. Fahnestock.

Committee under 5th Resolution — James F. Fahnestock, J. L. Schick, A. D. Buehler, T. D. Carson, John Culp (of M.,) Dr. Charles Horner, Professor Muhlenberg, Hon. James Wilson, George Swope.

Committee under 7th Resolution — Hon. Edward McPherson, Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., R. G. McCreary, Esq.

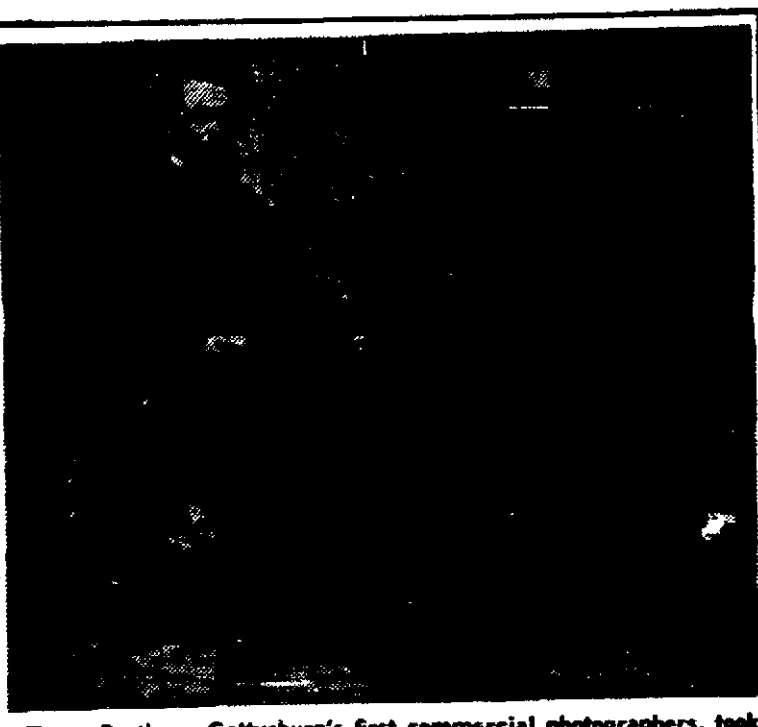
Aug. 4, 1862
Compiler

Cavalry Captures 13 Horse Thieves

Hunter's Cavalry captured, yesterday evening, in the neighborhood of Fountaindale, thirteen of the rebel squad who took the horses from the church in Fairfield. They also got their horses, with those they had taken.

We have a report that horses were taken in the vicinity of Arendtsville yesterday by a party of rebels, supposed to have come in from Shippensburg.

June 29, 1863
Compiler



Tyson Brothers, Gettysburg's first commercial photographers, took a number of pictures in and on the Battlefield after the three-day battle in 1863. The Tysons were originally from Philadelphia and came to Gettysburg as bachelors in 1859. Charles J. Tyson (left) married the former Miss Maria E. Griest of Menallen Twp. in 1863. His older brother, Isaac B. Tyson (right), married the former Rachel Griest, another branch of the Griest family.

Meade's Victory Was Will Of God

The sudden change of commanders of the Army of the Potomac and the appointment of one so little known to the public, just on the eve of a great battle, was a matter of almost universal surprise and general alarm.

The first order of the new commander, pledging and promising nothing, trusting God and the brave men he commanded for all things, calmed in some measure the apprehension thus aroused. The result of the three days fight shows the wisdom of the act and the value of a God fearing trust. Gen. Meade's order of the day following the battle, giving thanks to God for victory, shows that the long needed God fearing spirit is now in command. What testimony to christianity!

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Sergeant Hussy of the 7th Indiana Regiment was commended for heroic action. Hussy, while scouting in the woods on Culp's Hill on the evening of the first day's battle, captured an officer of the 25th Virginia regiment and scattered his squad of twenty men, reconnoitering from Johnson's division.

Slaves Are Freed For Military Duty

On Thursday last President Lincoln issued proclamation setting free all the negroes in the States in rebellion, viz: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (excepting thirteen parishes and the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except West Virginia and eight other counties,) which excepted parts are for the present left as if the proclamation were not issued. The slaves thus freed are hereafter to be received into the armed service of the United States, and the authorities of the Government are pledged to recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. The proclamation is issued under the pretence of a necessity of the war.

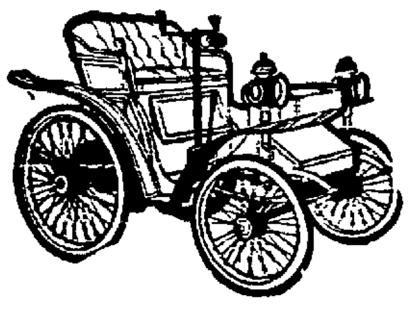
Ever since the negro was put forward by Congress and the Administration as a prominent object in the war, the Federal armies have met with little else than disaster. The people, too, have lent the aid of their voices at the ballot box to give the Administration further warning against persisting in its fanatical and ruinous course. But all to no purpose, it would seem. The radicals have the President in their hands, and he appears to be but too willing a tool in the carrying out of their reckless schemes. This unconstitutional act will draw down upon Abraham Lincoln the condemnation of every white laboring man in the North, if not in the world.

Jan. 3, 1863
Compiler

Lieutenant Colonel James Huston was killed on the afternoon of the second day's battle on the Emmitsburg road when Humphrey's men were pressed back.

All Honor to

The Soldiers of the North and the South who fought on this soil 100 years ago, leaving a heritage that will never be forgotten.



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438 YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.

Always Buy at McCleaf's Grocery

We Are Pleased to Join Our Fellow Citizens Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

For All Your Grocery Needs Stop at

McCleaf's Grocery

Ward P. McCleaf
1 HANOVER STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.

1863 1963

Today We Pay Honor to the Soldiers of the Blue and Gray—For Out of This Great War Came a United America, and the Beginning of the Extraordinary Period of Industrial Expansion and Advancement

Gettysburg Shoe Co.

Factories in
Gettysburg — East Berlin — Dillsburg

8th Largest Ladies' Shoe Manufacturer in the United States

America Reaches For The Stars!

During This Fabulous 20th Century We Have Attained Unbelievable Achievements in Every Field

Exploring the Wonders of Space Is Thrilling—and Every Man, Woman and Child in America Prayerfully Watches and Listens as Our Astronauts Circle the Earth —and on and on Goes the Road of Progress—

As We Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, Let Us Pay Tribute to the Soldiers Who Fought Here—and to the Pioneers of Yesteryear Who Sacrificed and Suffered While Shaping the Destiny of Our Nation

TEETER STONE, INC.

Is Proud of the Part We Have Played in the Building and Development of Our Community

We See A Bright Future Ahead—Tomorrow Holds Much Promise!

TEETER STONE, INC.

—GRADED STONE IN ANY SIZE AND QUANTITY—

Gettysburg, Pa. Phone 334-3165

Zouaves Celebrate 85th Anniversary Of American Independence At Ceremony

THE FOURTH — The eighty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, occurring on Thursday last, was celebrated in a spirited manner in this place, under the auspices of the Gettysburg Zouaves.

At an early hour in the morning the bells of the Churches, Court-house, &c., were rung, and there was an incessant firing of muskets, guns and smaller arms.

At 7 o'clock, a beautiful silk company flag was presented to the Zouaves in the Diamond — Rev. Prof. Muhlenberg making the presentation speech and Rev. Mr. Sumwalt responding. The flag was purchased at Philadelphia — the money collected from our citizens by Mrs. T. D. Carson, and Misses Annie Danner and Kate Schmucker, to whom much praise is due. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and hearty cheers were given for the ladies, Prof. Muhlenberg and Mr. Sumwalt.

PROCESSION FORMS

A procession was then formed, Col. J. D. Paxton chief marshal, and Capt. R McCurdy assistant marshal. The Gettysburg Zouaves, Capt. Sumwalt, Adams Rifles, Capt. McConaughy, and the College Guards, Capt. John McCreary, were in the line, the whole making a very fine appearance and eliciting general admiration. The Literary Societies of the College also appeared in the procession.

After a march through the principal streets, the procession proceeded to Spangler's Spring. The hack's took out large numbers of ladies and gentlemen— whilst many more had other conveyances or took it a foot. Arrived on the ground, a rest in the cooling shade was enjoyed and at 10 o'clock, a prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Keiser, the Declaration of Independence read by R. G Harper, Esq., and an oration delivered by Rev. J R. Warner.

At 1 o'clock the party sat down to dinner, gotten up by Mr. Gruel, and an excellent one it was. About one hundred and sixty persons dined. An organization was then had — Capt. Sumwalt presiding, and Hon. S. R. Russell acting secretary. The following regular toasts were read:

TOASTS READ

1. The Day we Celebrate. — Enshrined in the hearts of all true lovers of our country, may its annual return be hailed with delight by unborn millions rejoicing in the blessings of a free republican government; and the spirit of 76 be annually revived and rekindled by a united and happy people. (Responded to by Dr. C. Horner.)

2. The Memory of Washington. — Let the remembrance of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," inspire us with renewed vigor, activity and courage in the preservation and defence of constitutional liberty now in the day of our country's trial. (Responded to by a song.)

3. The Union. — The great treasure house of all our blessings. The very palladium of our prosperity and safety, and the security of freedom itself. Death to the traitor who would lay his rule and ruthless hand on this edifice constitutional American liberty. (Responded to by D. Wills, Esq.)

4. The President of the United States. — Nerved with the power to sustain the constitution enforce the laws, may he put down rebellion and vindicate the majesty and power of the government by executing the death warrant of all leading traitors. (Responded to by D. McConaughy, Esq.)

MILITARY CHIEFTAIN

5. Lieutenant General Scott. — Our great military chieftain. Our nation's defence, her bulwark, her savior. The true patriot, the unflinching soldier The flag and honor of our country he nobly has and nobly will sustain. Let friendship, veneration and pride for Lieut. General Scott animate us all. (Responded to by Rev. T. P. Bucher in a patriotic letter, and by Rev. J. R. Warner in a short speech.)

6. The Army and Navy. — Our volunteer army, our fathers, our brothers and our sons. May they continue to prove to the world by their devotion to their country, that America has an army, an army to which the world affords no equal. Our glorious army, we honor it, we rely on it, we trust in it. Our navy, whose sails whiten every sea, which has ever been our pride, may she become as great a terror to the enemies of our government at home as she has been to our foes abroad. (Responded to by J. B. Reimensnyder.)

7. The Governor of Pennsylvania. — Gov. Curtin. That the Union arch may never tremble while his hand rests upon its Keystone, may faith strengthen him, hope inspire him, and charity mantle him. (Responded to by three cheers.)

8. The Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Army. — The brave sons of the old Keystone who are nobly fighting for their country, may we find them always in war as they ever have been in peace, honorable, just, patriotic and fearless (Responded to by H. W. Roth.)

SAFEGUARD RIGHTS

9. The Judiciary. — The only safeguard of those rights which are dearer to us than life. The only authority in any free government which must be implicity obeyed. Let us always bow in holy reverence to its mandates. (Responded to by R. G. McCreary, Esq.)

10. Agriculture Commerce, Manufactures, and the Fine Arts. — The great and substantial elements of our national greatness and prosperity. The only orders of nobility the people of the United States recognize. (Responded to by Charles E. Murray.)

11. The Press. — Its freedom, our country's blessing. Its unrepressed license our country's bane. Wonderful in achievement, weighty in influence. The fabricator and director of public opinion, may its power when the exponent of truth, justice and liberty, ever be successful. (Responded to bby H. J. Stahle).

12. Our Country's Flag. — God Bless it; 'tis the symbol of American nationality, the ensign of freemen. The Representative of our greatness — may its "stars and stripes" never fade and loyal sons never be wanted to preserve its sacred folds from the polluting touch of its enemies (Responded to by W. A. Duncan, Esq.)

LIGHT OF WORLD

13. Woman. — The light of the world. — God's noblest gift to man. The talisman of all our joys, and the sympathetic friend in all our distresses. Her beauty only excelled by her virtues and her devotion steadfast and pure as the Northern Star (Responded to by J. C. Neely Esq.)

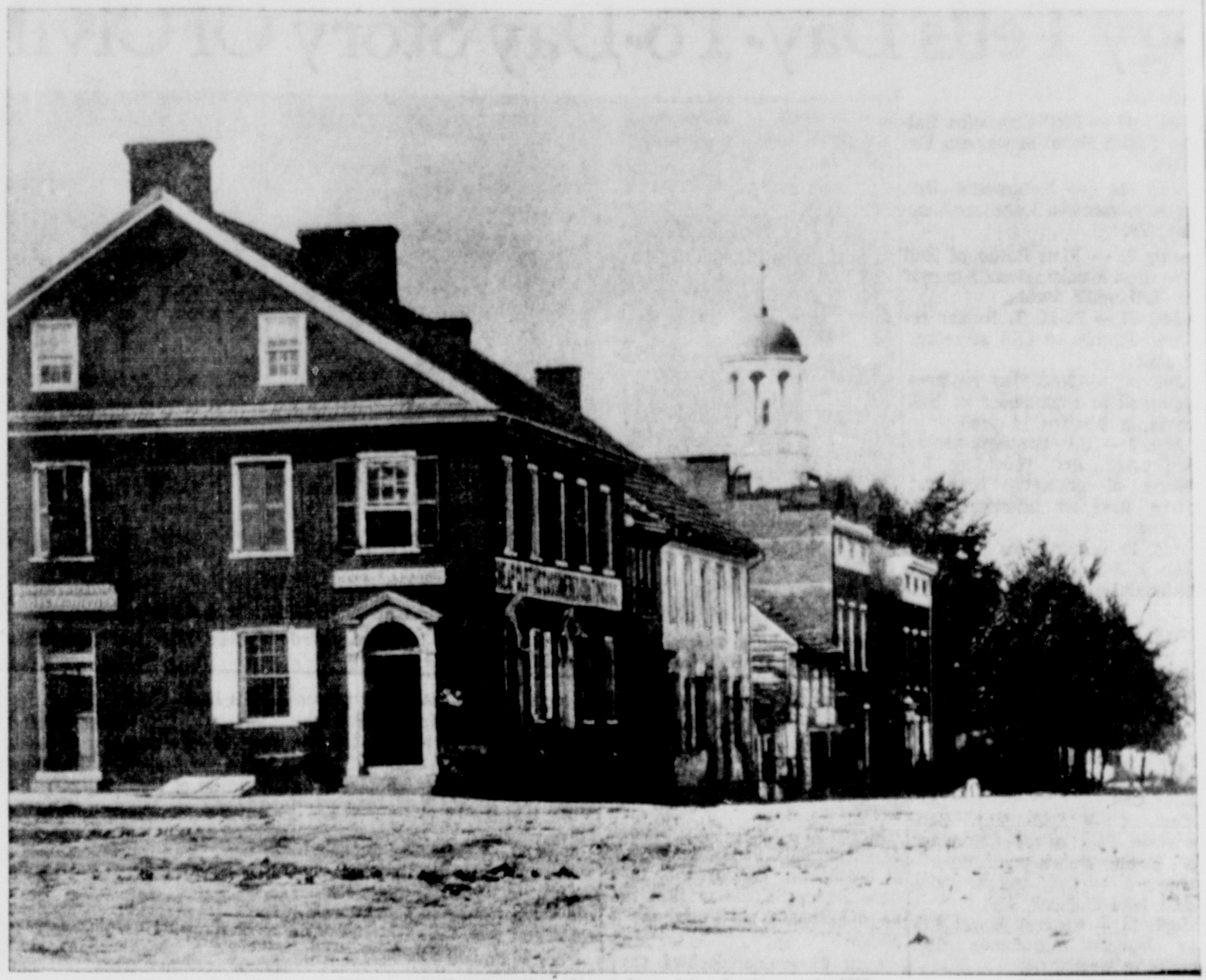
The following, incompliment of the Captain of the Zouaves, was handed in as a volunteer toast:

Capt. Sumwalt. — The christian, the gentleman, and the efficient commander of our corps. May he enjoy long life, great happiness and prosperity. Let each one endeavor to render his connection with us as pleasant to him, as it is profitable to us.

There would doubtless have been many other volunteer toasts, but as the day was far spent, the party adjourned, to witness the shooting for a beautiful silver medal by the Zouaves. Rufus Bailey made the best shot, and of course carried off the prize. The military then engaged in drill, occupying probably an hour; when the procession was reformed, and returned to town.

The military display was the best seen here for a long while, and reflected creditably on all participating. The Zouaves spared no effort to make the affair a satisfactory one, and they succeeded in every particular. The public cannot award them too much praise.

July 8, 1861
Compiler



A View of Chambersburg Street from Lincoln Square in 1880

The Maid Of Gettysburg

(Reprinted from Gettysburg Compiler of July 22, 1903.)

Have you heard the tale that veterans tell,
Of the tragic fate that once befell
A madein fair as the flag that waves
Over her tomb 'mid the soldiers' graves?
Then rally around, my comrades all,
Who were wont to come at the bugle's call,
And the story hear of poor Jennie Wade,
The noble name of the Gettysburg maid.
It was in the summer of sixty-three,
And the birds were singing in every tree,
And the scent of the clover filled the air
Like fragrant perfume rich and rare;
Sweet Jennie's voice the soft air stirred,
And rivaled in song the sweetest bird.
For she thought of her lover, so fond and true,
Who marched in the ranks with the boys in blue;
And her heart beat fast with joy and pride,
As she thought, "I will soon be a soldier's bride,"
And her lightsome feet seemed to tread on air
As she busied herself with her household care
But, alas, poor Jennie! that fatal day
Brought to Gettysburg wild dismay;
Soon ominous sounds from near and far
Proclaimed the tiding of terrible war.
The quiet village o'er hill and glen,
Was stirred by the sound of marching men.
And Jennie listened, with bated breath,
To the direful tocsin of war and death,
For Lee with his dreadful hosts had come
To invade her quiet and happy home,
And over the hills the "Blue and the Gray"
Were to meet and mingle their blood that day.
But the famished soldiers must be fed,
And Jennie's white hands must make them bread.
Soon the cannon's roar and the musket's rattle
Filled the air with the smoke of battle.
Yet Jennie—that fair, devoted maid—
Pursued her task and her valor displayed.
Old "Round Top" gleamed with bayonets bright,
And sabres clashed in the morning light.
In the "Valley of Death" the "unknown dead"
Lay stark and cold, their lifeblood sped.
Hark! a rifle crack—'twas the crack of doom
To Jennie, who fell in that cottage room—
Fell at her task—as the soldier dies—
Cold in her beauty our heroine lies.
On the Fourth of July—our National day—
They laid to rest her lifeless clay.
And what of her lover fond and true?
He followed her soon in his suit of blue;
At "Carter's Woods" he was wounded and fell—

Rebels Leave On York Turnpike

The brigade of rebels which left this place on Saturday morning is reported to have done down the York Tunrpike, the cavalry branching off in various directions. No depredations of consequence were committed at Oxford or Hanover. All the bridges were burnt on the Gettysburg Railroad. Goulden's warehouse, containing probably a thousand bushels of grain, was also destroyed by fire. Hann's warehouse was visited, but upon Mr. Hann assuring them that there was nothing there intended for the government, it was spared.

The force encamped at Mummasburg proceeded by the way of Hunterstown, New Chester, Hampton and Berlin, and encamped near Dover, in York county, on Saturday night, evidently making for the turnpike between York and Harrisburg.

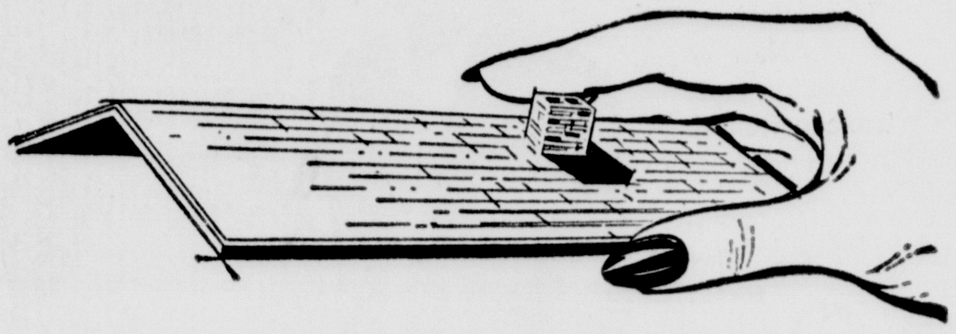
A report was brought here yesterday afternoon that rebel cavalry proceeded to Hanover Junction and burnt the cars there, four in number, and all the bridges from that point to York. We presume the bridges on the Hanover Branch were also destroyed.

There is no doubt that large numbers of horses were taken by the rebels in the lower part of this county, inflicting heavy losses upon the owners. It is to be hoped that the invaders will be overtaken, severely punished, and the property of our citizens again restored to them.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Welcome Centennial Visitors!
AAA AAA
While Attending the 100th Anniversary Observance—Relax at the Convenient, Comfortable Battlefield Motel
—Located on the Scene of Pickett's Charge—
Battlefield Motel
Mrs. S. E. Folkenroth
2 MILES SOUTH ON U. S. ROUTE 15 GETTYSBURG, PA.

Step Right Into Our Store and Reach Right Up to the Shelves for Some Real Money Savers!
All of Us at Gallagher's Proudly Join Our Many Friends and Customers Commemorating the CENTENNIAL of the Battle of Gettysburg
GALLAGHER'S Food Market
"Butch," "Bill" and "Dick"
WEST MIDDLE STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.
OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK



Your home comes first
and We Will Be Pleased to Design and Build Your House to Suit Your Needs!
On This Historic Occasion — the CENTENNIAL of the Battle of Gettysburg — let us humbly and reverently give thanks for a united America, and pay tribute to the soldiers of the Blue and the Gray who courageously fought on these fields
Gettysburg Construction Co.
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Want a Real Treat?
Drive Down to See Our Selection of
TOYS on parade!
Toys — Gifts
Souvenirs—Novelties
We Welcome All Centennial Visitors
and Are Proud to Join Our Local Citizens and Visitors in Paying Honor to the Heroes of This Decisive Battle
JOHN'S DISCOUNT BARN
3 Miles East on U. S. Route 30
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
Phone 334-3972

Time Passes Swiftly...
We No Longer Have the Horseless Carriage—We Are No Longer Fighting the Civil War —But We Are Joining Our Fellow Citizens
Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Great War, and We Are Offering
REAL COOL CAR BUYS
Hunt Avenue, Inc.
Ambassador - Rambler Sales and Service
1 Mile South of Gettysburg on Route 140
Salesmen
Fred Spalding - Allen Weikert - Herb Wolfe

Zouaves Celebrate 85th Anniversary Of American Independence At Ceremony

THE FOURTH — The eighty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, occurring on Thursday last, was celebrated in a spirited manner in this place, under the auspices of the Gettysburg Zouaves.

At an early hour in the morning the bells of the Churches, Court-house, &c., were rung, and there was an incessant firing of muskets, guns and smaller arms.

At 7 o'clock, a beautiful silk company flag was presented to the Zouaves in the Diamond — Rev. Prof. Muhlenberg making the presentation speech and Rev. Mr. Sumwalt responding. The flag was purchased at Philadelphia — the money collected from our citizens by Mrs T. D. Carson, and Misses Annie Danner and Kate Schmucker, to whom much praise is due. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and hearty cheers were given for the ladies, Prof. Muhlenberg and Mr. Sumwalt.

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MILITARY CHIEFTAIN

5. Lieutenant General Scott. — Our great military chieftain. Our nation's defence, her bulwark, her savior. The true patriot, the unflinching soldier The flag and honor of our country be nobly has and nobly will sustain. Let friendship, veneration and pride for Lieut. General Scott animate us all. (Responded to by Rev. T. P. Bucher in a patriotic letter, and by Rev. J R. Warner in a short speech.)

6. The Army and Navy. — Our volunteer army, our fathers, our brothers and our sons. May they continue to prove to the world by their devotion to their country, that America has an army, an army to which the world affords no equal. Our glorious army, we honor it, we rely on it, we trust in it. Our navy, whose sails whiten every sea, which has ever been our pride, may she become as great a terror to the enemies of our government at home, as she has been to our foes abroad. Responded to by J B Reimensnyder.)

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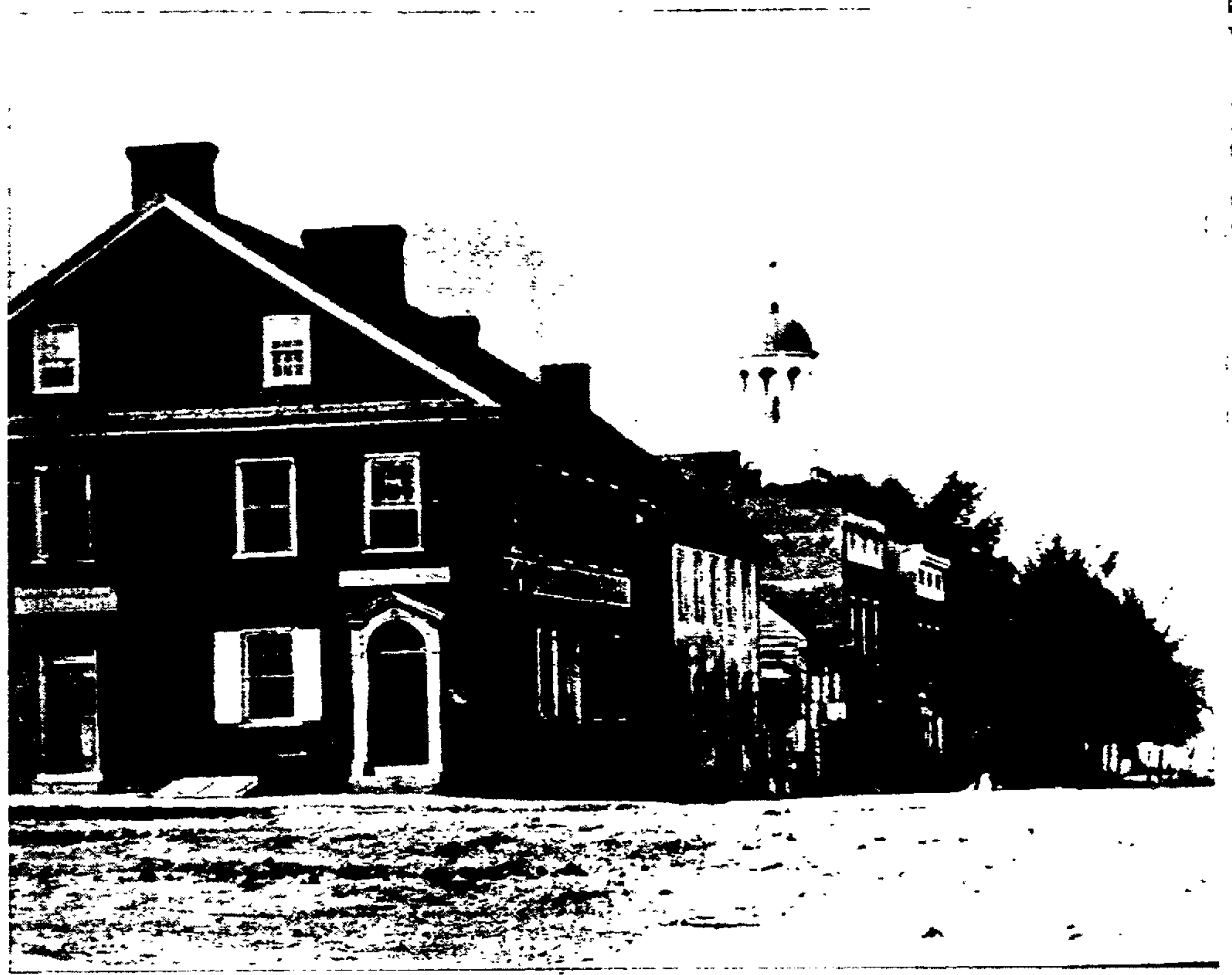
July 8, 1861
Compiler



A View of Chambersburg Street from Lincoln Square in 1880

The Maid Of Gettysburg

(Reprinted from Gettysburg Compiler of July 22, 1903.)

Have you heard the tale that veterans tell,
Of the tragic fate that once befell!
A madein fair as the flag that waves
Over her tomb 'mid the soldiers' graves?
Then rally around, my comrades all,
Who were wont to come at the bugle's call,
And the story hear of poor Jennie Wade,
The noble name of the Gettysburg maid.
It was in the summer of sixty-three,
And the birds were singing in every tree.
And the scent of the clover filled the air
Like fragrant perfume rich and rare;
Sweet Jennie's voice the soft air stirred,
And rivaled in song the sweetest bird.
For she thought of her lover, so fond and true,
Who marched in the ranks with the boys in blue;
And her heart beat fast with joy and pride,
As she thought, "I will soon be a soldier's bride,"
And her lightsome feet seemed to tread on air
As she busied herself with her household care
But, alas, poor Jennie! that fatal day
Brought to Gettysburg wild dismay:
Soon ominous sounds from near and far
Proclaimed the tiding of terrible war.
The quiet village o'er hill and glen,
Was stirred by the sound of marching men.
And Jennie listened, with bated breath,
To the direful tocsin of war and death,
For Lee with his dreadful hosts had come
To invade her quiet and happy home,
And over the hills the "Blue and the Gray"
Were to meet and mingle their blood that day.
But the famished soldiers must be fed,
And Jennie's white hands must make them bread.
Soon the cannon's roar and the musket's rattle
Filled the air with the smoke of battle.
Yet Jennie—that fair, devoted maid—
Pursued her task and her valor displayed.
Old "Round Top" gleamed with bayonets bright,
And sabres clashed in the morning light.
In the "Valley of Death" the "unknown dead"
Lay stark and cold, their life-blood sped.
Hark! a rifle crack—'twas the crack of doom
To Jennie who fell in that cottage room —
Fell at her task as the soldier dies—
Cold in her beauty our heroine lies.
On the Fourth of July—our National day—
They laid to rest her lifeless clay.
And what of her lover fond and true?
He followed her soon in his suit of blue;
At "Carter's Woods" he was wounded and fell—

Rebels Leave On York Turnpike

[illegible] brigade of rebels [illegible] left this place on Saturday morning is reported to have gone down the York Turnpike, the cavalry branching off in various directions. No depredations of consequence were committed at Oxford or Hanover. All the bridges were burnt on the Gettysburg Railroad. [illegible] warehouse, containing nearly [illegible] thousand bushels [illegible] also destroyed [illegible] warehouse was [illegible] M. Hann [illegible] government [illegible]

The force [illegible] at Mummasburg [illegible] way [illegible] Hunterstown [illegible] Hampton [illegible] en[illegible] on Saturday [illegible] ently [illegible] taken York and [illegible]

A report [illegible] here yesterday [illegible] cavalry [illegible] Junction [illegible] the bridges [illegible] to York. We presume [illegible] on the Hanover Branch [illegible] also destroyed.

There is [illegible] large numbers of horses [illegible] taken by the rebels [illegible] part of this county [illegible] heavy losses [illegible]. It is to be hoped that the invaders will be overtaken, severely punished, and the property of our citizens again restored to them.

[illegible]

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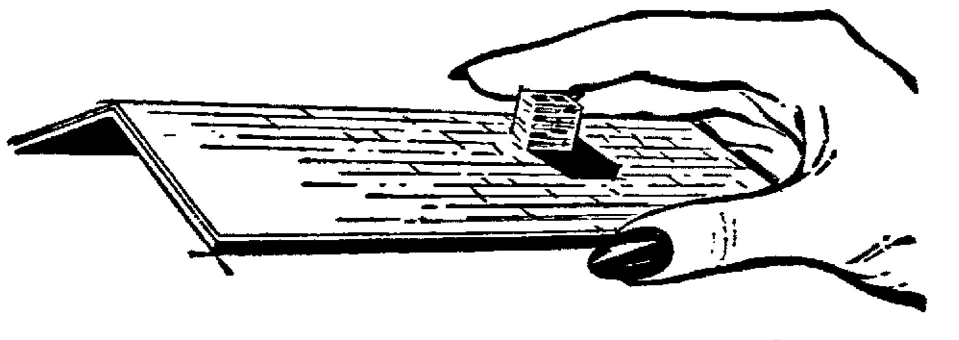

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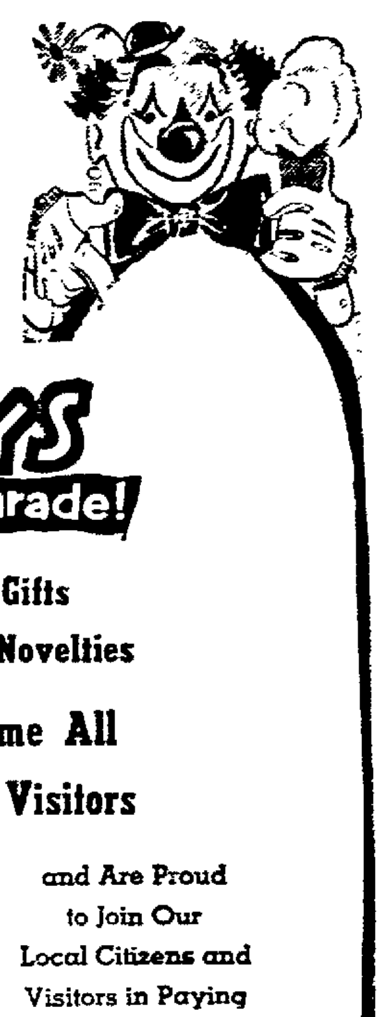

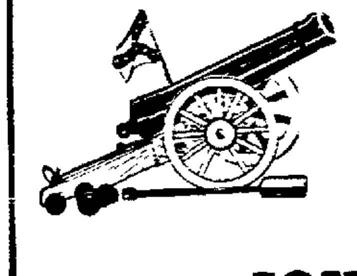

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Chronology Tells Day-To-Day Story Of Civil War From 1860 Thru 1865

1860

May 3 — Democratic presidential nominating convention adjourns at Charleston, S. C., without ticket after Deep South withdraws over slavery plank in platform.

May 18 — Republicans nominate Abraham Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin in Chicago.

June 23 — Regular Democrats nominate Stephen A. Douglas, Herschel V. Johnson; anti-Douglas Democrats choose John C. Breckinridge, Joseph Lane.

Nov. 6 — Lincoln elected President.

Nov. 15 — Maj. Robert Anderson sent to take over U.S. forts in Charleston.

Dec. 8 — Secretary of Treasury Howell Cobb of Georgia resigns.

Dec. 20 — South Carolina secedes.

Dec. 26 — Maj. Anderson withdraws U.S. forces in Charleston Harbor from Fort Moultrie to stronger Fort Sumter.

1861

Jan. 9 — S. C. gunfire prevents "Star of West" from entering Charleston Harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter. Mississippi secedes.

Jan 10 — Florida secedes.

Jan. 11 — Alabama secedes.

Jan. 19 — Georgia secedes.

Jan. 21 — Five Southern senators, including Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, resign.

Jan. 26 — Louisiana secedes.

Jan. 29 — Kansas admitted as 34th state.

Feb. 1 — Texas secedes.

Feb. 4 — Seceded states open convention in Montgomery.

Feb. 8 — Constitution for provisional CSA government adopted.

Feb. 9 — Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens elected provisional president and vice president of CSA.

Feb. 18 — Davis inaugurated.

March 1 — U.S. Congress refuses to consider Virginia peace conference proposal.

March 4 — Lincoln inaugurated.

March 5 — Lincoln's cabinet announced: State, William H. Seward; Treasury, Salmon P. Chase; Navy, Gideon Welles; War, Simon Cameron; Interior, Caleb B. Smith; Attorney General, Edward Bates; Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair.

March 6 — CSA cabinet completed: State, Robert Toombs; War, Leroy P. Walker; Navy, Stephen R. Mallory; Treasury, Christopher G. Memminger; Attorney General, Judah P. Benjamin; Postmaster General, John H. Reagan.

March 6 — Confederacy calls for 100,000 volunteers.

March 11 — CSA permanent Constitution adopted.

April 4 — Lincoln orders relief expedition to Fort Sumter.

April 12 — Confederates open fire on Sumter at 4:30 a.m.

April 13 — Sumter surrenders.

April 17 — Virginia secedes.

April 19 — Lincoln proclaims blockade of CSA ports.

April 20 — Lee resigns from U.S. Army.

May 6 — Arkansas secedes.

May 7 — Tennessee secedes.

May 20 — North Carolina secedes; Kentucky proclaims neutrality.

May 21 — CSA capital moves to Richmond.

May 24 — U.S. troops occupy Alexandria.

May 28 — Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell appointed U.S. commander, Department of Northeastern Virginia.

June 3 — Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's army routs Confederates at Philippi, Va.

June 10 — U.S. troops forced to withdraw after Battle of Big Bethel, Va.

June 11 — Western Virginia counties refuse to secede, set up state government, recognized by Washington as loyal Virginia government.

July 11 — McClellan wins Battle of Rich Mount in western Virginia.

July 16 — McDowell's U.S. forces advance on Manassas Junction, Va.

July 21 — First Battle of Bull Run (first Manassas) ends in rout of McDowell's forces.

July 21 — R. M. T. Hunter replaces Toombs as CSA secretary of state.

July 27 — McClellan replaces McDowell as commander of U.S. troops in Washington area.

Aug. 6 — U.S. Congress passes Confiscation Act, providing for seizure of property, including slaves, used for insurrectionary purposes.

Aug. 10 — Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon killed, army defeated by Confederates at Wilson's Creek, Mo.

Aug. 28 — Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant commands U.S. troops in southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois.

Aug. 30 — Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont proclaims martial law in Missouri, orders confiscation of property, slaves of Missourians aiding CSA.

Sept. 4 — CSA Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk seizes Columbus, Ky., ending state's neutrality.

Sept. 6 — U.S. troops under Grant take Paducah, Ky.

Sept. 10 — General Albert Sidney Johnston commands CSA armies in West.

Sept. 17 — Judah P. Benjamin succeeds Leroy P. Walker as CSA secretary of war; Thomas Bragg replaces Benjamin as attorney general.

Oct. 8 — Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman commands U.S army in central, eastern Kentucky, replacing Robert Anderson.

Nov. 1 — Gen. Winfield Scott resigns as U.S. general in chief; replaced by McClellan.

Nov. 6 — Davis, Stephens elected to full six-year terms as Confederate president and vice president.

Nov. 8 — Capt. Charles Wilkes seizes CSA envoys James M. Mason and John Slidell, aboard British mail steamer "Trent."

Nov. 30 — British demand release of Macon, Slidell and apology for seizure.

Dec. 27 — Seward announces release of Mason, Slidell; acknowledges Wilkes' error.

1862

Jan. 11 — Simon Cameron resigns as U.S. secretary of war, replaced by Edwin McMasters Stanton.

Jan. 19 — Brig. Gen. George Thomas defeats Confederates at Mill Springs, securing U.S. control of eastern Kentucky.

Feb. 6 — Grant and Flag Officer Andrew Foote lead successful joint army-navy attack on Fort Henry on Tennessee River.

Feb. 7 — A. S. Johnston orders Confederate retreat from southeastern Kentucky.

Feb. 13 — Grant surrounds Fort Donelson on Cumberland River.

Feb. 16 — 15,000 Confederates captured as Brig. Gen. Simon B. Buckner unconditionally surrenders Fort Donelson.

Feb. 22 — Jefferson Davis inaugurated.

Feb. 25 — CSA abandons Nashville, Tenn.

March 2 — Polk abandons Rebels' Mississippi River stronghold at Columbus, Ky.

March 3 — Lincoln appoints Andrew Johnson military governor of Tennessee.

March 9 — Merrimac, Monitor meet in indecisive battle at Hampton Roads, Va.

March 17 — Grant takes command of U.S. army at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

March 17 — Davis completes reorganization of CSA cabinet; Judah P. Benjamin succeeds R. M. T. Hunter as secretary of state; George W. Randolph takes Benjamin's place as secretary of war; and Thomas H. Watts replaces Thomas Bragg as attorney general.

The "Gettysburg Gymnasium," first building used by Pennsylvania College (later changed to Gettysburg College). It is located on West High Street.

March 23 — Maj. Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson defeated at Kernstown, Va., by U.S. Brig. Gen. James Shields in first battle of Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

April 6 — Confederates maul Grant's army in surprise attack at Shiloh, Tenn. (Pittsburg Landing); A. S. Johnston killed, Beauregard takes command.

April 7 — Buell's reinforcement of Grant at Shiloh turns battle in U.S. favor, forcing Beauregard to retreat to Corinth, Miss.

April 11 — Fort Pulaski taken by U.S. troops to insure blockade of Savannah.

April 12 — "Great Locomotive Chase" ends in Georgia; U.S. raider James J. Andrews, seven men hanged as spies.

April 16 — Lincoln signs bill abolishing slavery in District of Columbia.

April 25 — Flag Officer David G. Farragut captures New Orleans.

April 29 — Halleck takes over Grant's army; begins advance on Beauregard at Corinth.

May 1 — Gen. Butler occupies New Orleans.

May 4 — Seige of Yorktown, Va., ends as Rebs under General Joseph E. Johnston retreat.

May 8 — Jackson defeats Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy at McDowell, Va., to keep reinforcements from joining McClellan.

May 9 — McClellan's advance on Richmond forces CSA to abandon Norfolk.

May 10 — Pensacola, Fla., occupied by U.S.

May 12 — Federals occupy Baton Rouge, La.

May 23 — Jackson drives U.S. from Front Royal, Va.

May 25 — Jackson routs Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks at Winchester, Va.

May 30 — Beauregard evacuates Corinth.

June 1 — Lee succeeds to command of CSA forces.

June 6 — Memphis, Tenn., occupied after U.S. naval victory.

June 8 — Jackson defeats Fremont at Cross Keys, Va.

June 9 — Jackson defeats Shields at Port Republic, Va.

June 15 — Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart completes four-day reconnaissance around McClellan's army.

June 19 — Slavery abolished in U.S. territories.

June 25 — McClellan attacks at Oak Grove, Va., starting Seven Days' Battle.

June 26 — Pope given command of U.S. Army of Virginia, newly formed from commands of Fremont, McDowell and Banks.

June 26 — Farragut's ships bombard Vicksburg, Miss.

June 27 — General Braxton Bragg replaces Beauregard in command of CSA Army of Mississippi.

June 27 — Lee continues Mechanicsville attack, breaks through at Gaines' Mill, forces McClellan retreat.

July 1 — Lee's last effort to disrupt McClellan retreat repulsed at Malvern Hill, Va., ending Seven Days' Battle.

July 11 — Halleck becomes general-in-chief of U.S. armies.

July 22 — Cartel, providing for prisoner exchange, signed by U.S. and CSA.

Aug. 9 — Jackson defeats Banks at Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.

Aug. 14 — Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith opens CSA invasion of central Kentucky from Knoxville, Tenn.

Aug. 26 — Jackson destroys Pope's supply depot at Manassas Junction, Va.; Pope turns to pursue Jackson.

Aug. 28 — Jackson fights Brig. Gen. Rufus King at Groveton, Va., revealing his position to Pope.

Aug. 29 — Pope attacks Jackson, beginning Second Battle of Bull Run.

Aug. 30 — Longstreet envelops Pope's left flank; Second Battle of Bull Run ends in U.S. rout.

Sept. 1 — Union Maj. Gens. Philip Kearny and Isaac I. Stevens killed as Jackson attacks Pope's forces at Chantilly, Va.

Sept. 2 — Pope replaced by McClellan, who takes over defense of Washington.

Sept. 5 — Lee crosses Potomac into Maryland, opening first CSA invasion of North.

Sept. 14 — McClellan breaks through South Mountain passes at Battles of Crampton's Gap and South Mountain, forcing Lee to concentrate at Sharpsburg, Md.

Sept. 15 — Jackson captures 12,000 U.S. troops at Harpers Ferry.

Sept. 17 — McClellan repeatedly attacks Lee in Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) but no side can claim victory in bloodiest single day of war.

Sept. 18 — Lee retreats, ending invasion threat.

Oct. 4 — Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans defeats Confederates at Corinth, Miss., completing Bragg's isolation in Kentucky.

Oct. 8 — Bragg and Smith retreat toward Tennessee, ending CSA invasion of Kentucky.

Oct. 12 — Stuart completes second ride around McClellan's army after destroying property at Chambersburg, Pa.

Oct. 30 — Rosecrans replaces Buell in command of U.S. Army of Cumberland.

Nov. 2 — Grant launches campaign from Tennessee border to capture Vicksburg, Miss.

Nov. 7 — Burnside replaces McClellan as chief of Army of Potomac.

Dec. 11 — Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest launches cavalry attack on Grant's communication lines in Tennessee.

Dec. 13 — Burnside's repeated frontal assaults on Lee's lines repulsed with heavy loss in Battle of Fredericksburg and Federals withdraw.

Dec. 21 — Confederate Brig. G John Hunt Morgan starts cavalry attack on supply lines in Tennessee.

Dec. 29 — Sherman's attack on Chickasaw Bluffs above Vicksburg repulsed.

Dec. 31 — Bragg holds edge over Rosecrans after day of heavy fighting at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

1863

Jan. 3 — Bragg withdraws from Murfreesboro despite tactical victory.

Jan. 26 — Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker succeeds Burnside as commander of Army of Potomac.

Feb. 2 — Grant cuts levee at Yazoo Pass, Miss., to open passage for gunboats to reach rear of Vicksburg on Yazoo River.

April 29 — Maj. Gen. George Stoneman leads Federal cavalry raid behind Lee's lines in Virginia.

April 30 — Hooker concentrates Union forces at Chancellorsville, Va.

May 1 — Grant defeats Confederates at Port Gibson, Mass.

May 2 — Jackson routs Hooker's exposed right flank at Chancellorsville; Jackson is accidentally shot by his own men.

May 3 — Stuart, replacing Jackson, and Lee push Hooker back.

May 3 — Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick moves to Hooker's aid after breaking through Confederate line at Fredericksburg.

May 4 — Lee attacks Sedgwick, drives him back toward Fredericksburg.

May 6 — Hooker retreats after defeat at Chancellorsville.

May 10 — Stonewall Jackson dies.

May 12 — Grant defeats Confederates at Raymond, Miss.

May 14 — Grant turns toward Vicksburg after driving Joseph E. Johnston from Jackson.

May 16 — Grant defeats Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton at Battle of Champion's Hill as he continues advance on Vicksburg.

May 19 — Grant's assault on Vicksburg is repulsed.

May 22 — Grant opens siege of Vicksburg after second frontal assault on the city fails.

June 3 — Lee launches second invasion of North from Fredericksburg.

June 15 — Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, leading Lee's invasion, destorys Union garrison at Winchester, Va.

June 25 — Stuart departs on cavalry raid around Hooker's army.

June 28 — Maj. Gen. Jubal Early's division of Lee's army seizes York, Pa.

June 28 — Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade replaces Hooker.

June 29 — Lee orders his forces to concentrate near Gettysburg, Pa.; Stuart still absent.

July 1 — Confederates A. P. Hill, Ewell rout Meade's advance forces at Gettysburg; Lee concentrates on Seminary Ridge, Meade on Cemetery Ridge.

July 2 — Lee's heavy attacks on both ends of Meade's Gettysburg lines are repulsed; Stuart rejoins Lee.

July 3 — Lee orders attack on Meade's center: "Pickett's Charge" is broken, ending three-day battle of Gettysburg.

July 3 — Bragg, outmaneuvered by Rosecrans, retreats to Chattanooga.

July 4 — Vicksburg with 30,000 troops surrenders to Grant.

July 7 — Retreating Lee entrenches at Williamsport, Md.; Meade refrains from attacking.

July 9 — Surrender of Port Hudson, La., gives U.S. control of Mississippi River, splitting Confederacy.

July 19 — Over half of Confederate Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan's forces captured at Buffington, Ohio.

July 26 — Morgan surrenders at New Lisbon, O.

Aug. 21 — Col. William C. Quantrill's Confederate raiders burn Lawrence, Kansas.

Sept. 2 — Burnside occupies Knoxville.

Sept. 9 — Federals enter Chattanooga after Bragg retreats to northern Georgia.

Sept. 17 — Rosecrans concentrates his dispersed troops near Chickamauga Creek in northern Georgia.

Sept. 19 — Battle of Chicamauga opens as U.S. left under Thomas absorbs CSA assaults.

Sept. 20 — Longstreet breaks U.S. line at Chickamauga; Thomas holds long enough for Rosecrans' beaten army to escape to Chattanooga.

Sept. 23 — Bragg occupies Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain to begin CSA seige of Chattanooga.

Oct. 17 — Grant commands all U.S. forces in West.

Oct. 19 — Thomas replaces Rosecrans as commander of U.S. Army of Cumberland at Chattanooga.

Oct. 23 — Grant arrives at Chattanooga to take personal command.

Nov. 19 — Lincoln delivers Gettysburg address.

Nov. 20 — Sherman arrives at Chattanooga with reinforcements.

Nov. 23 — Thomas opens Battle of Chattanooga.

Nov. 24 — Hooker pushes Bragg's men off Lookout Mountain.

Nov. 25 — Sherman's attack on Bragg's right halts; Thomas' army of the Cumberland charges up Missionary Ridge to rout Confederates; Bragg retreats into Georgia.

Dec. 1 — Bragg becomes military adviser to President Davis.

Dec. 27 — Joseph E. Johnston commands CSA Army of Tennessee.

1864

Feb. 22 — CSA Cavalry under Forrest defeats Brig. Gen. William S. Smith's cavalry at Ikolona, Miss.

March 4 — Sherman's troops return to Vicksburg after raid on Meridian, Miss.

March 12 — Grant, promoted to lieutenant general, becomes general in chief of U.S. armies.

March 18 — Sherman commands principal armies in West.

April 12 — Forrest captures Fort Pillow, Tenn.; accused of massacre of Negro troops.

April 17 — Grant halts prisoner exchange, increasing Confederate manpower shortage.

May 5 — Lee and Grant collide indecisively in Wilderness.

May 6 — Longstreet's arrival halts Grant's offensive in Wilderness. Longstreet wounded by his own men.

May 8 — Lee wins race to Spotsylvania and repels Grant's advance units.

May 9 — Lee entrenches at Spotsylvania; U.S. Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick killed by sharpshooter.

May 9 — Sherman's first attempt to flank Johnston at Dalton, Ga., fails.

May 10 — Grant's attacks on Lee's Spotsylvania lines repulsed.

May 11 — J. E. B. Stuart mortally wounded at Battle of Yellow Tavern.

May 12 — After day-long fight at "Bloody Angle," Lee mends break in his Spotsylvania lines.

May 13 — Johnston withdraws from Dalton to Resaca, Ga.

May 15 — Sherman resumes flanking movement, forcing Johnston to abandon Resaca.

May 15 — CSA Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge wins at New Market, Va., halting U.S. Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

May 17 — Grant continues effort to flank Lee at Spotsylvania.

May 19 — Johnston flanked out of Cassville, Ga.

May 24 — Sherman advances toward Dallas, Ga., after flanking Johnston from Allatoona Pass defenses.

May 25 — Four-day fight between Johnston and Sherman opens at New Hope Church, Ga.

May 28 — Grant, Lee begin four-day skirmish along Topotomoy Creek, Va.

June 3 — Grant severely repulsed in Cold Harbor assault; U.S. entrenches after battle.

June 10 — Forrest crushes U.S. force under Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis at Brice's Crossroads, Miss.

June 12 — Sheridan abandons cavalry raid on Shenandoah Valley after being repulsed by Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton at Trevilian Station, Va.

June 14 — Confederate Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk killed at Pine Mountain (about 2 miles south of Kennesaw Mountain).

June 18 — Lee's troops begin arriving in Petersburg lines: Grant opens siege of Petersburg after assaults fail.

June 18 — U.S. Maj. Gen. Davis Hunter, replacing Sigel in Shenandoah Valley, defeated by Early at Lynchburg, Va.

June 19 — Johnston withdraws to Kennesaw Mountain.

June 23 — Early opens CSA offensive in Shenandoah Valley.

June 27 — Sherman's frontal assault on Kennesaw driven back by Johnston.

July 3 — Johnston withdraws from Kennesaw to Chattahoochee River defenses to escape Sherman's flanking movement.

July 9 — Johnston withdraws from Chattahoochee River line as Sherman outflanks him, pushes toward Atlanta.

July 12 — Early forced to withdraw to Shenandoah Valley after reaching outskirts Washington.

July 17 — General John Bell Hood replaced Johnston in Command of CSA Army of Tennessee as Sherman nears Atlanta.

July 20 — Hood's attack on Federals at Peachtree Creek, Ga., repulsed; Sherman moves to cut Atlanta railroads.

July 22 — Hood fails to turn Sherman's flank at Battle of Atlanta; U.S. Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson is killed.

July 24 — Early defeats U.S. troops at Kernstown, Pa.

July 28 — At Ezra Church, Ga., Hood's third attack on Sherman broken.

July 30 — U.S. line breaches Lee's Petersburg lines, but Rebels halt breakthrough at the Battle of the Crater.

July 30 — Brig. Gen. John McCausland's CSA cavalry burns Chambersburg, Pa.

July 30 — George Stoneman's U.S. cavalry attempts to liberate Andersonville prisoners but is captured by Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler near Macon.

Aug. 5 — Farragut wins Battle of Mobile Bay.

Aug. 7 — Sheridan commands U.S. forces in Shenandoah Valley.

Aug. 10 — Wheeler begins month-long CSA cavalry raid on Sherman's communication lines between Atlanta and Nashville.

Aug. 20 — Forrest reaches Memphis, Tenn., on cavalry raid.

Aug. 22 — Judson Kilpatrick's five-day U.S. cavalry raid fails to destroy Hood's supply line into Atlanta.

Aug. 31 — Federals cut Macon and Western Railroad, Hood's last rail connection to Atlanta.

Sept. 1 — Hood evacuates Atlanta after Sherman reaches Jonesboro to south.

Sept. 2 — Hood established CSA defense line at Lovejoy's Station, south of Jonesboro.

Sept. 2 — Sherman occupies Atlanta.

Sept. 4 — Sherman orders civilians out of Atlanta.

Sept. 4 — CSA raider John Hunt Morgan killed at Greenville, Tenn.

Sept. 19 — Sheridan defeats Early at Winchester, Va.

Sept. 22 — Sheridan routs Early at Fisher's Hill, Va.

Sept. 28 — Hood crosses Chattahoochee River to cut Sherman's supply line.

Oct. 4 — Hood strikes Sherman's rail communications at Big Shanty, Ga.

Oct. 5 — Hood's attack on U.S. position at Allatoona fails.

Oct. 13 — Hood damages Sherman's rail communications to Chattanooga; Sherman moves from Atlanta to Resaca.

Oct. 18 — Hood retreats into Alabama.

Oct. 19 — Sheridan defeats Early at Cedar Creek, Va., driving Rebels from Shenandoah Valley.

Nov. 15 — After partially burning Atlanta, Sherman starts March to Sea.

Nov. 19 — Hood, joined by Forrest's cavalry, opens drive on Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 23 — Sherman, pursuing scorched-earth policy, reaches Milledgeville, Georgia's capital.

Nov. 25 — CSA plot to burn New York City fails.

Nov. 30 — Hood makes heavy frontal attack on Schofield at Franklin, Tenn., fails to cut off retreat to Nashville; five CSA generals killed.

Dec. 13 — Sherman captures Fort McAllister, guarding Savannah, establishes contact with Dahlgren's blockading fleet.

Dec. 15 — Hood suffers crushing defeat at Nashville and retreats into Mississippi.

Dec. 21 — Threatened by assault from Sherman, Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee evacuates Savannah; Sherman occupies city.

1865

Jan 15 — Hood relieved of command at own request.

Feb. 3 — Lincoln, Seward meet CSA leaders Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, J. A. Campbell in unsuccessful peace conference at Hampton Roads, Va.

Feb. 6 — Lee appointed commander in chief of CSA armies.

Feb. 17 — Sherman occupies South Carolina capital, Columbia, which is destroyed by fire that night.

Feb. 18 — After Fort Sumter abandoned, U.S. seizes Charleston.

Feb. 22 — Johnson recalled to command Army of Tennessee to oppose Sherman's advance.

March 2 — Sheridan destroys Early's remaining troops in Shenandoah Valley at Waynesboro, Va.

March 11 — Sherman reaches Fayetteville, N. C., re-establishes contact with forces on coast.

March 22 — Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson launches U. S. Cavalry raid into northern Alabama.

March 23 — Sherman occupies Goldsboro, N. C.

March 25 — Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon captures Fort Stedman at Petersburg but is forced to retreat under heavy U.S. counter-attacks.

April 1 — Sheridan turns Lee's flank at Petersburg by defeating Maj. Gen. George Pickett at Five Forks, Va.

April 2 — Grant breaks through Lee's lines at Petersburg; CSA Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill killed.

April 2 — CSA government flees Richmond.

April 2 — Wilson's U.S. cavalry captures Selma, Ala.

April 3 — U.S. troops enter Richmond.

April 6 — Grant cuts off, captures Lee's rear guard Sayler's Creek, Va.

April 8 — Sheridan reaches Appomattox Station halting Lee's retreat.

April 9 — Lee surrenders Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.

April 12 — Wilson captures Montgomery.

April 12 — U.S. troops enter Mobile, Ala.

April 13 — Sherman enters Raleigh, N. C.

April 14 — John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln at Ford Theatre in Washington; Lewis Paine wounds Secretary of State Seward.

April 15 — Lincoln dies; Andrew Johnson succeeds to Presidency.

April 16 — Wilson captures Columbus, West Point, Ga.

April 18 — Johnston, Sherman meet near Raleigh, N. C., where they sign broad armistice agreement.

April 21 — President Johnson, cabinet disapprove Sherman's armistice with Johnston; send Grant to N. C.

April 26 — Johnston accepts from Sherman same surrender terms Grant offered Lee.

April 26 — John Wilkes Booth trapped, killed by U.S. cavalry near Bowling Green, Va.

April 26 — Confederate cabinet meets last time at Charlotte, N. C.

May 4 — Richard Taylor surrenders to E. R. S. Canby, ending CSA resistance east of Mississippi.

May 10 — Jefferson Davis taken prisoner at Irwinsville, Ga.

May 26 — Kirby Smith surrenders CSA troops west of Mississippi to Canby, ending Civil War.

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BAYARD WILKESON

The Young Hero Of Gettysburg

One morning I stood on the hills of a village.
Stood watching the sun at it rose on the slopes,
Around me were tokens of harvest and tillage
That rouse in the farmer the liveliest hopes.

On the landscape the sunbeams were playing and dancing,
Were dancing to music of cricket and bird;
In the meadows the cattle were resting or prancing
While songs of the breeze and the brook could be heard.

Notwithstanding the beauty of nature before me,
My heart was too sad to enjoy the bright scene.
For a spirit of death and despondency wore me,
That clouded the beautiful azure and green.

For I dreaded the misery, horror and slaughter
That soon would be marring the beautiful scene,
And fancied how blood would be running like water—
The battle-cloud veiling the hills like a screen.

Just before me was Lee and his durable legions:
Behind me was Meade and his eager brigades.
Tho' the sons of a nation from various regions
They challenged like duelists crossing their blades.

For suddenly, as on the ear of the nation.
There burst the loud peal where the battle began.
And the deep detonation that startles creation
Cements the relation of devil to man.

With a flash. and a cloud growing larger and larger
From out the black throat of the demon of war.
While Death in its majesty mounts the white charger
And rides in the din and the scourge to the fore.

As an eagle that springs, on its prey. fresh and reeking,
The bomb-shell goes vaulting before the red flash:
To descend in its cruel ferocity shrieking—
Unfolding its terrible wings with a crash.

It was Gettysburg, bloody. decisive and savage—
To rebels most fatal, to Federals success.
The Confederacy halted its terrible ravage,
And left the poor Negro with hope of redress.

For on Gettysburg hills the rebellion was broken,
And back the great pendulum swung in its course,
As the words that in fire and thunder were spoken
Re-echoed and circled the world in their force.

For three terrible days did the conflict continue.
Three terrible days of advance and retreat,
Three days of exhaustion of brain and of sinew,
Three days in the scorching and withering heat.

But the conflict continues, the uproar grows deeper,
The discord of sounds is appalling to hear,
While the harvest of death. growing rich for the reaper
He gathers it up without sorrow or tear.

On a hill that is jarred with continuous thunder.
And reels with the peals that are bursting around.
Is a force that is rending the rebels asunder
And dashing them gnashing in death to the ground.

What destruction, what havoc proceeds from those missiles
What slaughter and ruin they strew in their path.
Much worse than the terrible bullet that whistles,
Tho flocking like falcons in hunger and wrath.

The Confederates halt at this awful precision,
Are staggered before the disastrous hail.
They recoil at the fury: the Chief of Division
Is informed of the carnage that reddens his trail.

Then he sees, as the smoke rolls away for a minute,
That terrible battery doing its best,
And perceives, as he frowns and determines to win it,
The cause of the fierce and persistent unrest.

On a horse; in the midst of the fighting and dying,
An officer, cool as the dawn, is disclosed.
While around him the dead and the wounded are lying—
Directs the artillery, stern and composed.

Tho the mass of his foemen grows larger and larger
He sits like a block of immovable ice.
A conspicuous object upon his black charger—
Unshaken as tho it was fixed in a vice.

His determined behavior the enemy puzzled—
As firm as the Eddystone lighthouse he seemed.
And refused to allow his great guns to be muzzled—
But still on the foe the fierce cataract streamed.

This youthful lieutenant, on valor relying,
Has held a Division, of thousands, at bay.
One boy, by intrepid demeanor, defying
A host, and inspiring fear and dismay.

With a look of the sternest resolve on his features,
The General turned with a word of command
Which was instantly acted upon by his creatures—
Two batteries swung into range near at hand.

What an honor. Twelve gunners were sighting him only
One mortal. who held a division in check.
And he towered aloft like a centaur. lonely,
His warrior-like head proudly poised on his neck.

With a shudder I turned from the boy to the rebels;
A moment and all would be over with him.
The minie-balls howled in villainous trebles,
And threatened to rend him in member and limb.

Two batteries on the lieutenant uniting—
Twelve monsters projecting their volume of fire.
Like the breath of the basilisk, blasting and blighting
They spout their destructive and venomous ire.

As a tidal wave breaks on the beams of a frigate
And crushes its timbers and hushes its guns—
The exertions of those who have labored to rig it
Are lost in the deluge that over it runs—

So down went the gallant and dauntless lieutenant,
Submerged in the torrent of iron and fire.
As a mast in its fall carries with it the pennant
His dying horse plunged him in stubble and mire.

There is one chapter more to this pitiful story
That proves him a nobler hero than ever.
Much rather omit the recital of glory.
Than we from the battle the sequel should sever.

Can we only be heroes in strife and contention?
And noble in nothing but battle or war?
Can we only be brave in excitement and tension,
Or gallant in smoke and artillery roar?

In the fever of death, when his veins were on fire
He asked for some water to slake the hot thirst.
He was passed a canteen to fulfill his desire—
An omen that sometimes presages the worst.

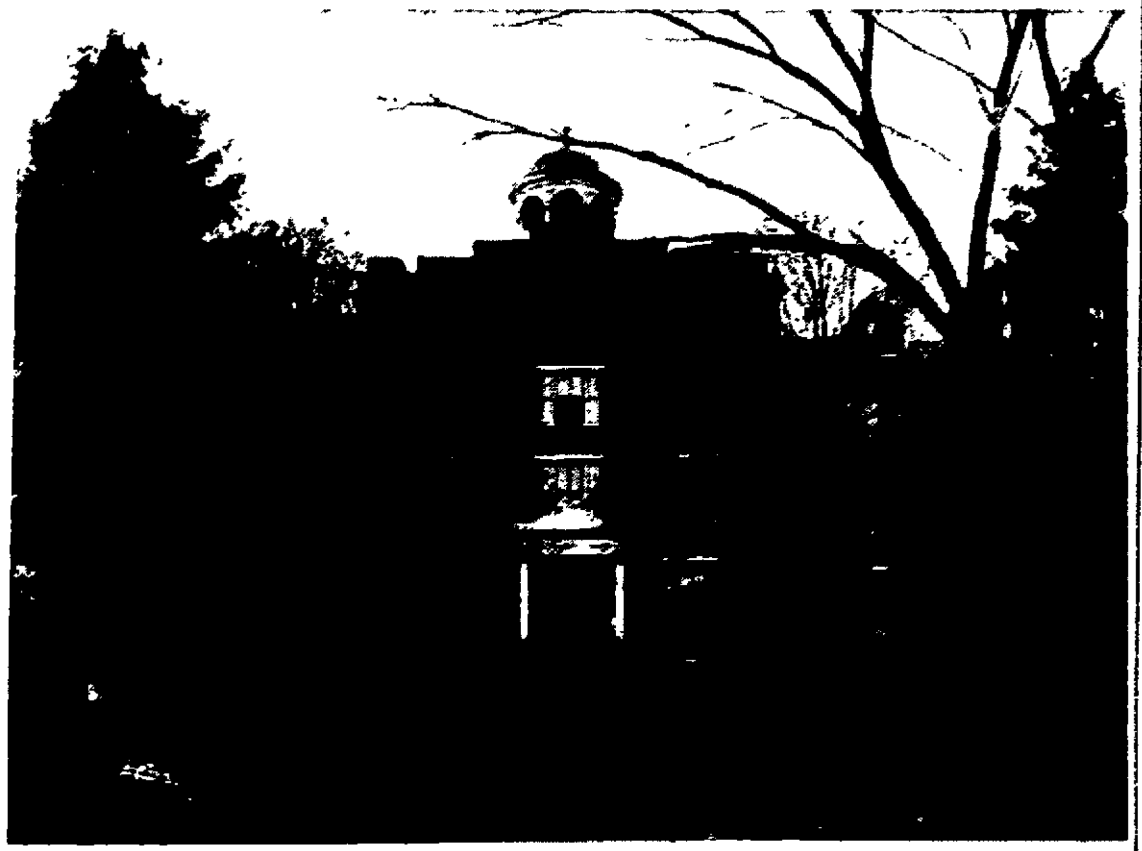
But water was scarce in the heat of the battle.
And thousands were dying in horrible thirst.
And the soldiers. as well as the horse and cattle,
Were suffering torments that torture the cursed.

When about to assuage the inordinate burning
That withered his throat at the signal of Death
A rebel in agony near his cot turning,
Exclaimed in his pain and expiring breath:—

"For Heaven's sake spare me a drink." Such entreating
Could hardly appeal to a hero in vain:
And the one who would never consent to retreating
Surrendered the flask to an impulse humane.

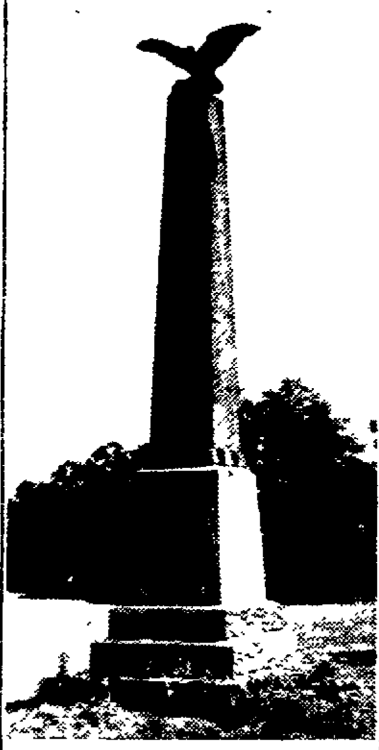
In a moment the precious elixir had vanished,
A wink of the eye and the scene had transpired,
With a smile from which thought of resentment was banished
He averted his head. in a moment expired.

George D. Baird
San Francisco, Calif.


The Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1863

Horrors Of War

Nothing but a visit over the battle field will convey an intelligent idea of the horrors and desolation of war. Not until we see the ground strewn with the mangled corpses of those who a few moments before were buoyant with life, and who, although engaged in deadly conflict, looked upon each other as brothers and kindred, can we realize how cruel is the war in which we are engaged. Dead horses strewn in every direction, fences leveled to the earth, fruitful fields of grain trampled beneath the soldier's feet, verdant plains made desolate, houses and barns, which a few moments before furnished peaceful homes for happy families laid in ruins and the inmates turned upon the cold charities of the world, the long trains of ambulances, bearing to the hospitals our wounded heroes, the shrieks and groans of the dying, as their thoughts turn to the homes they left to defend, the surgeon with his instruments and the grave diggers with their spades, are sights which can alone convey to the minds of our readers the horrors of the battle field. These are sights which have met our eyes during the last week on every side. Is it any wonder the mind grows sick and the heart sad? May we never be called upon to witness the like again.


57th Connecticut Memorial

Relief Commissions Seek Aid For Sick

The U.S. Christian Commission have established their headquarters in Mr. Schick's store room, S. W. corner of the Diamond.

The U.S. Sanitary Commission have opened an office in the store room of Fahnestock Brothers.

The Hospital Corps of Adams Express Company have established their headquarters in the store room of Mr M. Spangler, S. W. cor. of the Diamond.

Donations for the sick and wounded are earnestly solicited by these associations. Persons from the country and abroad having contributions to make can send them to either of the above places.

Dr. Jayne's office is in the old County Building, up stairs.

The Provost Marshal's office is in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, in the office of J. C. Neely, Esq.

The Colonel commanding the Post has his headquarters at the office of W. A. Duncan, Esq.

July 13, 1863
Compiler

Residents Grateful To Kindly Neighbors

As the invaders approached, many of our citizens took their horses to Lancaster and other counties for safety. there they received the most hearty welcome, and hospitable treatment from all, with a few coppery exceptions. For this kindness these hospitable friends have the warmest thanks of our people. Allow us also to assure them that if, in the fortune of war, it should ever be their lot to suffer. God forbid, they have here friends who will heartily reciprocate the favor.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Fast Self-Service
Washing and Drying
Facilities
24-HOUR COIN-OPERATED LAUNDRY
QUICK SERVICE
FOR THE TRAVELLER
Offering Two Services . . .
You Can Do Your Own Laundry
or We Will Be Glad to Take
Care of It for You!
Schwartz's Washette
W. Russel Schwartz
158 E. WATER STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.
While in Adams County
Attending the Centennial of
the Battle of Gettysburg—or
Anytime—Use the Convenient,
Economical Schwartz's Washette

Welcome Centennial
Visitors!
OLD FASHIONED
BARGAINS
of
Quality Foods
at
Buehler's General Store
5 Miles South of Gettysburg on Route 140
TWO TAVERNS, PA.
"Best Wishes" for a Memorable
100th Anniversary Observance

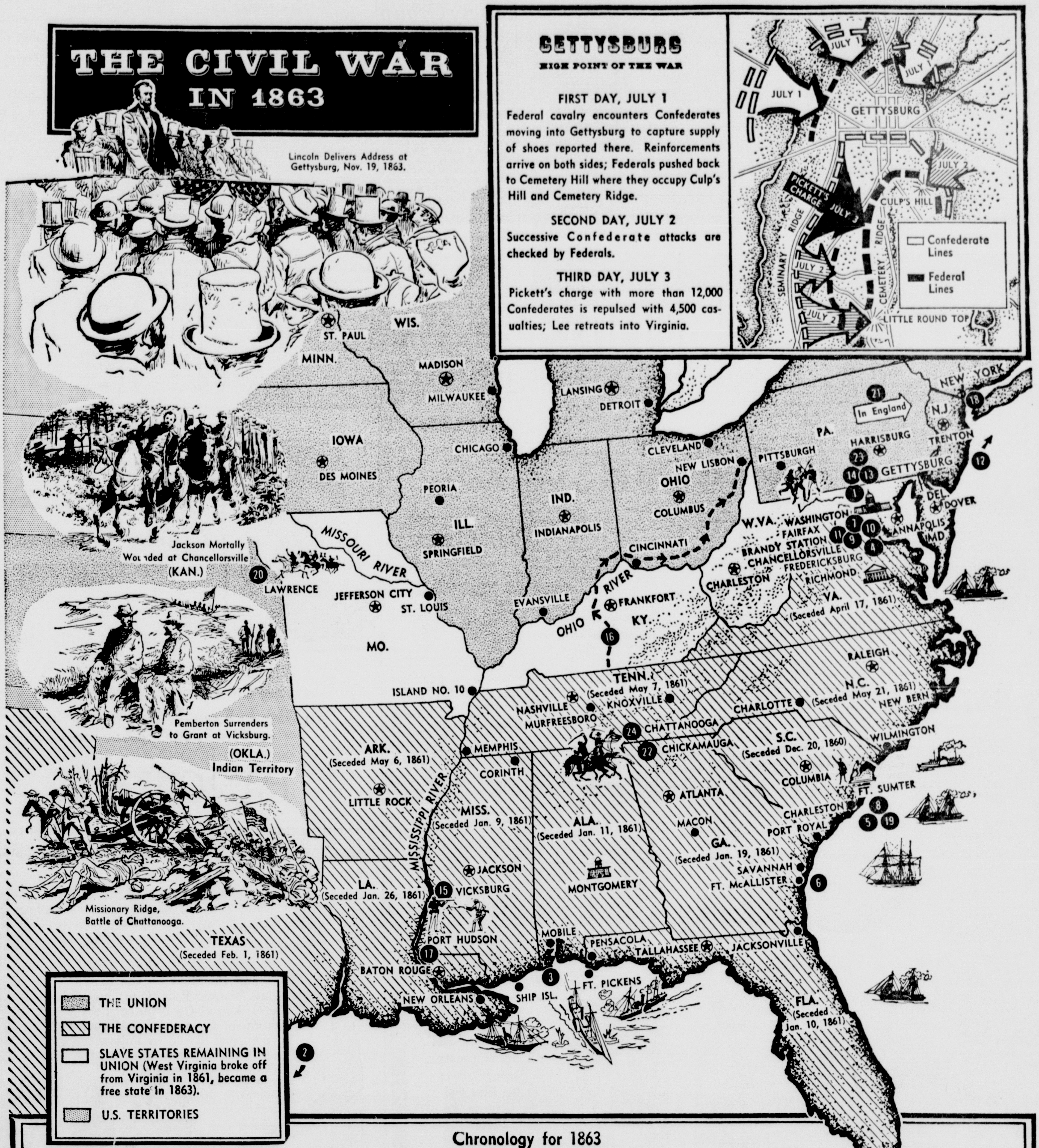
THE NORTH...THE SOUTH
. . . One Nation Indivisible, With Liberty
and Justice For All!
On the 100th Anniversary of the
Battle of Gettysburg, We Pay Tribute
to the Soldiers of the North and the
South Who Fashioned Our Way of Life
Many of the Better Things of Life
in Our Home Town Are Due to the Friendly
Wholehearted Co-operation of Its Citizens
FOR 55 YEARS . . . We Have
Put Forth Our Utmost to Help Make
This Community a Better Place in Which to Live
Together We Face a Future of
Progress, Tranquility and Unity
Gettysburg, Pa.
Aerie Number 1562
Auxiliary Number 1562
Fraternal Order Of Eagles

UNION
UNION

We Join Our Fellow
Citizens in Paying Tribute to
the BLUE and the GREY
on the 100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg
Lee Against Meade
—North Against South
...It Was the Greatest
Battle Ever Fought in America—
the Battle That Brought Unity
to Our Country
Gettysburg Glass Co.
Leroy A. Binkele
322 E. Water Street Gettysburg, Pa.
Window Glass and Mirrors
Curved Windshield Installations
Furniture Glass Tops
Shower Doors and Shower Tub Enclosures

THE NORTH...THE SOUTH
100 Years Ago
We're Fighting for What
They Thought Was Right—As
Americans, We Would Be
Remiss in Our Responsibilities
If We Did Not Keep the
Memory of the War Alive,
and Observe in a Large
Scale and in a Solemn
and Constructive
Manner—the
100th Anniversary
of This Momentous Chapter
in Our History
On This Day, We Pay Tribute to
These Courageous and Gallant Men
the BLUE and the GREY
GETTYSBURG GARMENT
COMPANY, INC.
Phone 334-4311
106 North Stratton Street
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' ROBES AND DRESSES

THE CIVIL WAR IN 1863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MD.
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JULY 1
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CEMETERY RIDGE
JULY 2
JULY 2
LITTLE ROUND TOP
Confederate Lines
Federal Lines

GETTYSBURG

HIGH POINT OF THE WAR

FIRST DAY, JULY 1

Federal cavalry encounters Confederates moving into Gettysburg to capture supply of shoes reported there. Reinforcements arrive on both sides; Federals pushed back to Cemetery Hill where they occupy Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge.

SECOND DAY, JULY 2

Successive Confederate attacks are checked by Federals.

THIRD DAY, JULY 3

Pickett's charge with more than 12,000 Confederates is repulsed with 4,500 casualties; Lee retreats into Virginia.

▨ THE UNION

▨ THE CONFEDERACY

☐ SLAVE STATES REMAINING IN UNION (West Virginia broke off from Virginia in 1861, became a free state in 1863).

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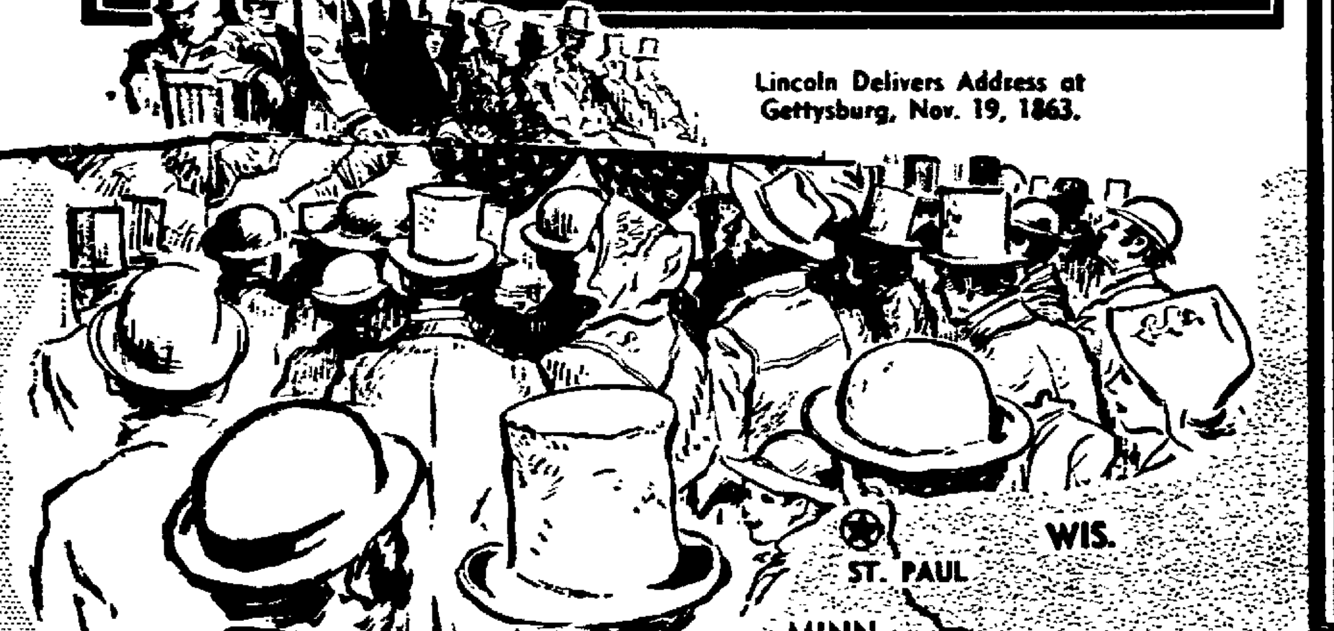

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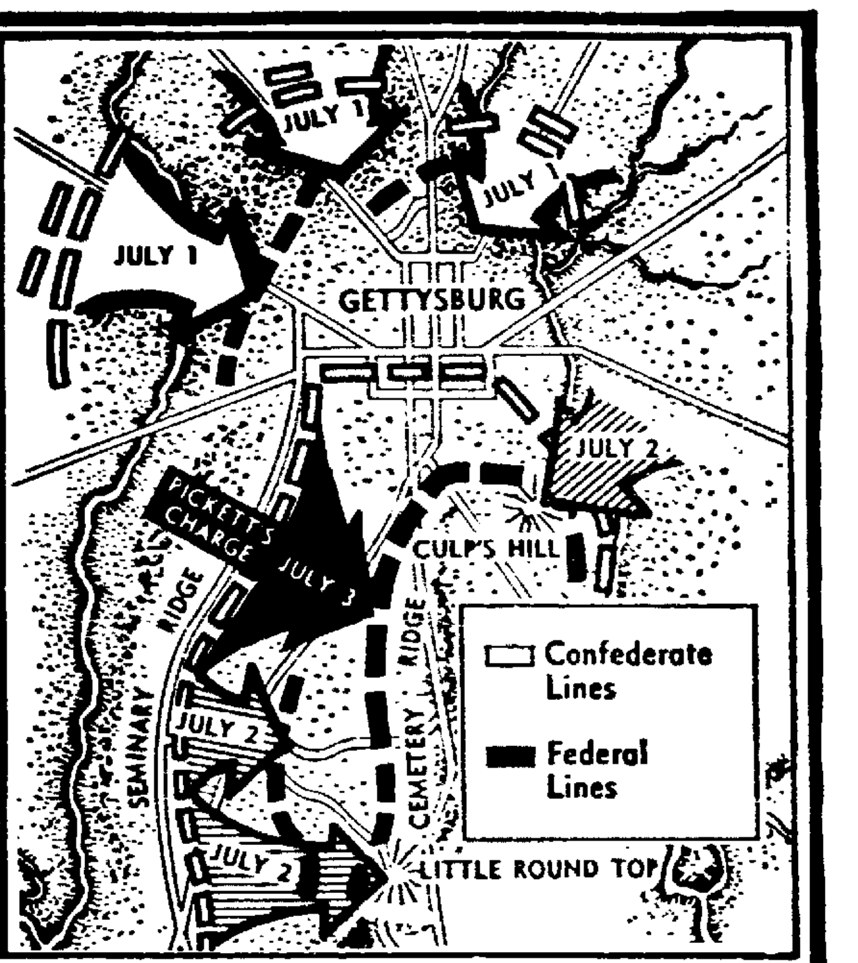
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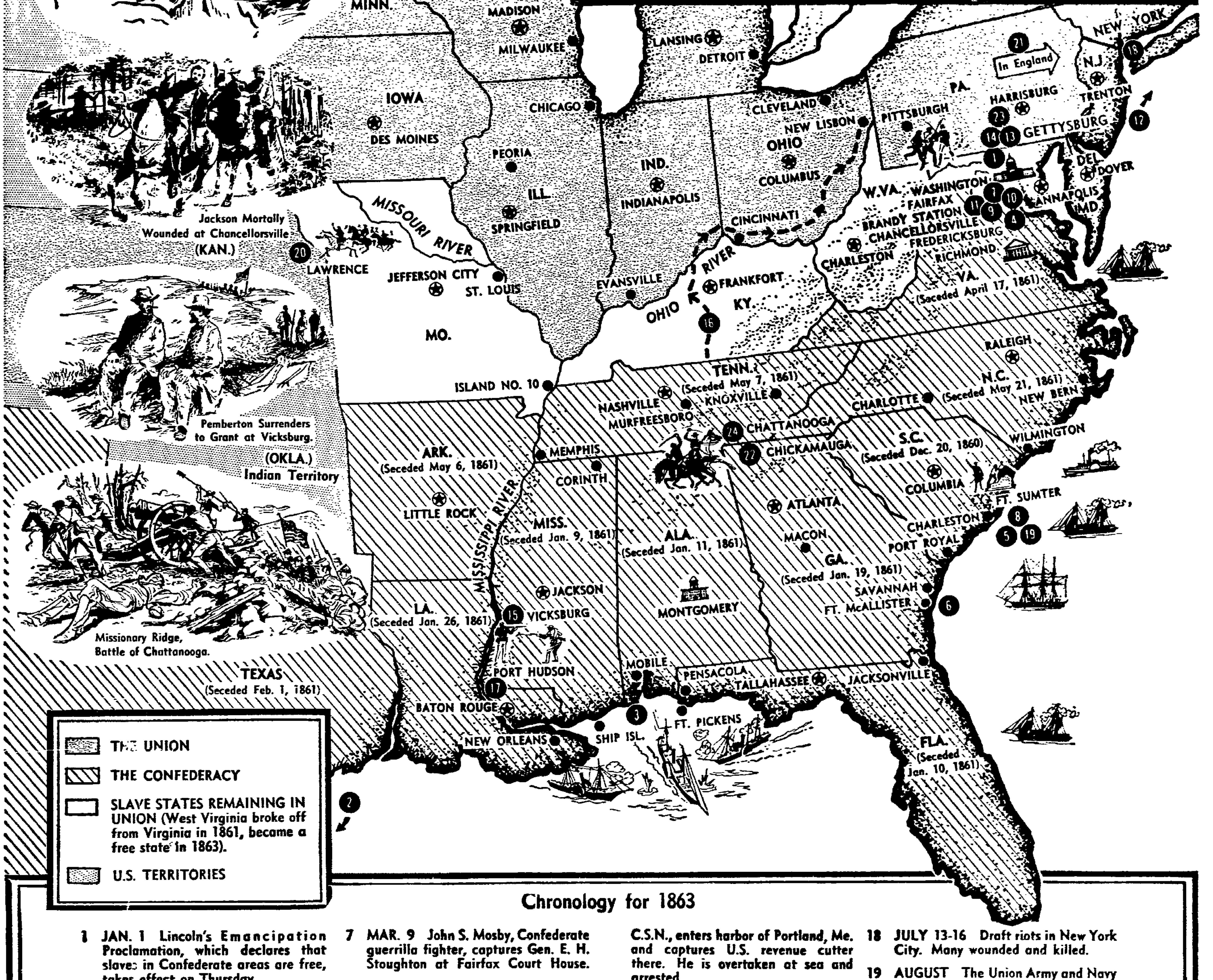

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Missionary Ridge, Battle of Chattanooga.

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1,000 Persons View Flag Raising Rite At Petersburg

A GREAT DAY at Petersburg, (York Springs.) — A large and enthusiastic crowd, numbering perhaps one thousand persons, assembled at Petersburg, on Saturday, 27th ult., for the purpose of raising a beautiful American Flag, purchased by the liberal donations of the citizens of Petersburg and its vicinity. It will be remembered that during the last Presidential campaign, the Republicans of the York Springs district raised a beautiful pole, 110 feet high. This pole was to be lowered and disrobed of its political Flag, and the stars and stripes substituted in its stead. The whole arrangements were under the control of the following committee: H. C. Peters, F. Gardner, H. J. Rightsell, W. W. Stewart, Adam Grove, Wm. A. Fickle, C. A. Peacock, H. A. Sheeler, whose arrangements were handsomely carried out by the largest crowd of American citizens that ever assembled in the district.

The Pole having been lowered to the ground, the committee proceeded to divest it of its political flag, when Col. F. Gardner, by special request of the committee, addressed the crowd, as follows:

PRIDE AND GLORY

"Fellow-citizens: — I arise with no intention of making a speech, but by special request of the committee, with whom I have the honor of serving, to make a few remarks to this assemblage of American citizens, as preparatory to hoisting the American Flag, the ensignia of our country's glory and pride, endeared to every patriotic heart by the hallowed associations of the past. We have now disrobed this beautiful pole of its political ensign, and are about to substitute in its place, the Flag of the Union, which was baptized by the blood of our ancestors of all political parties, and of all sections of our beloved country. This pole, and this Flag, has by this transformation become the property of all loyal citizens of this district and is now emphatically a Union pole, and every patriot of every denomination and party can rally round this pole, and this flag, to show forth, their love and loyalty to this great and glorious Republic, and their adoration for this beautiful emblem of our native land. And who does not love his native land?

"Her forests and her valleys fair,
Her flowers that scent the morning air,
Have all their charms for me;
But more I love my country's name,
Those words that echo deathless fame, —
The land of liberty."

LOVE NATIVE LAND

"Particularly should we love our native land at this time when dark clouds are lowering o'er us, when our misguided brethren of the South are trailing the stars and stripes beneath their unhallowed feet, when the very citadel of American liberty is shaken to its foundation; when hostile armies are about to meet in deadly conflict, when deep, dark and desperate rebellion is obscuring the brightness of our national glory. Especially at this time should we love with pure devotion the free and glorious institutions of this our beloved country, each trying to excel in their love and patriotic devotion to the best interests of this great and glorious Republic. Then let us all without distinction of party renew our allegiance to the constitution and the laws, and swear to uphold the stars and stripes while life shall last, and with hearty good will unite and raise the stars and stripes to the breeze of Heaven; and when its folds first catches the breeze may we all shout with one acclaim:

"Tis the star spangled banner,
Oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free,
And the home of the brave."

Loud and hearty applause greeted the delivery of this brief address, when the pole was raised to its former position, after which the flag of our glorious Union was drawn up to its elevated position amidst the vociferous cheers of a thousand voices. As soon as its folds caught the breeze an excellent choir of male voices under the leadership of J. A. Gardner, Esq., sang with thrilling effect the much loved national song, "The Star Spangled Banner;" after which short but patriotic addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. McKechan, Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. McLaughlin, Col. F. Gardner, J. D. Sadler, and Wm. B. Brandon, Esqs. Much enthusiasm was manifested during the whole proceedings, while the best of order prevailed, not the slightest accident having occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

June 10, 1861
Compiler

26th Pennsylvania Emergency Monument on the Grounds of the Meade School

Company Of Scouts Serves Government

BELL'S CAVALRY. The following are the officers of the Company of Cavalry recruited in this county.

Captain, Robert Bell.

1st Lieut., James Mickley; 2d, Henry Lott Jr

Orderly, P. H. Bigham.

The company has been accepted by the Governor and was formally sworn into the United States service for six months by Maj. Haller, on Wednesday morning. The company is full and has been doing very efficient service as scouts since the appearance of the enemy. The men have been performing the hardest kind of service, coming frequently in contact with the rebels, making narrow escapes and bringing in valuable information.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Train Is Derailed After Striking Cow

The 26th Regiment P. V. M. was expected to arrive here on Wednesday evening. But upon the train passing Swift Run, a short distance below Goulden's Station, the locomotive struck a cow, which threw the machine and a number of the cars off the track. This promising to cause considerably delay, the regiment encamped on the spot and came to town on Friday morning. A large number of the men were out in the nine months service. All look like good fighting material and will do their whole duty.

The officers of the Regiment are — Colonel, W. W. Jennings, of Harrisburg; Lieut. Colonel, Joseph S. Jenkins, of Hanover; Major, Lorenzo Greenwalt, of Lebanon; Adjutant, Harvey W. McKnight, of Penn's College.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Sergeant Joseph Wallace of the 104th New York by a clever ruse, after three bearers had fallen, stripped the colors from the staff and hid them under his coat.

Guard Forms Safety Group

A HOMEGUARD

A VERY large meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Courthouse on Monday evening last, to organize a Home Guard for the protection of the Town and Community during the present troubles.

Hon. David Ziegler was called to the Chair; and Col. S. S. McCreary, Capt. Robert McCurdy, Robert G. Harper, D. Kendlehart, John I. Tate, M. Eichelberger and Geo. Swope were appointed Vice Presidents. The following gentlemen were chosen as Secretaries:—Geo. A. Codori, John Hoke, Dr. Charles Horner and Wm. B. Meals.

David A. Buehler, Esq., addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner, and offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen citizens, (including the chairman of this meeting,) be appointed to meet as a Committee of Safety, to see that this community suffers no harm during the continuance of present hostilities, and who shall be charged with the organization of a Home Guard, and that we hereby pledge to said Committee our cordial support in all proper measures that they may deem necessary to ensure the protection, safety and welfare of the Community.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee of Safety:

Hon. David Ziegler, Col. S. S. McCreary, Robert McCurdy, J. B. Danner, Geo. Arnold, Wm. A. Duncan, Jas. F. Fahnestock, Geo. F. Eckenrode, Jacob Troxel, Wm. B. McClellan, J. F. Bailey, Col. J. D. Paxton and John Scott.

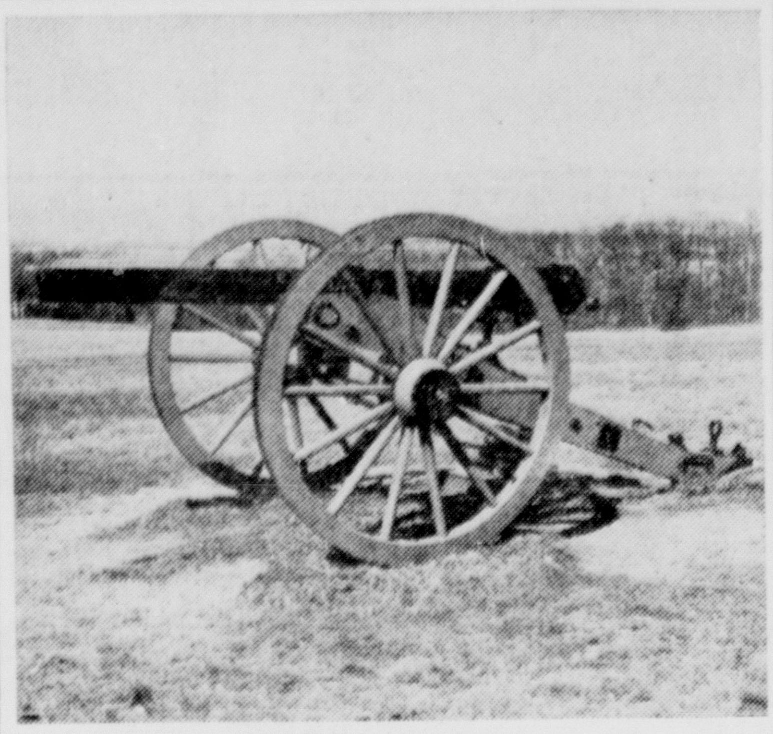
During the proceedings the alarm of approaching danger came and the Committee of Safety met at once, and organized a strong Night Guard, and entrusted to them the arms of the State which were in the Blues' Armory. The latter promptly responded, and entered at once upon their duties.

Another meeting was held at the Courthouse on Tuesday evening, the officers of the previous evening officiating. The meeting was largely attended, and about 100 persons enrolled themselves for a Home Guard. Hon Edward McPherson, who returned that day from Washington, made a speech in response to a call, giving assurance that Gen. Scott thought the capital safe, and declaring the policy of the Administration to be, that whilst adopting the most vigorous measures for the sustainment of the laws, the humane idea would be kept in view.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting, the Guard paraded under the temporary command of J. Findley Bailey, Esq.

The Home Guard paraded in the Public Square on Thursday evening, and organized as follows: Captain, S. S. McCreary; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Martin; Second Lieutenant, J. Findley Bailey.

One hundred and thirteen school-teachers were included in the 900 members of the 151st Pennsylvania, when it enlisted for service in 1862.



Whitworth Gun

Start To Create National Cemetery

THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG

A project has been started by Governor Curtin for the purchase of some ten or twenty acres of the glorious battlefield of Gettysburg as a cemetery for the heroes who there laid down their lives that the nation might live. This beautiful idea we hope will be fully carried out, including a special division of the field to the soldiers of each State connected with the army of the Union, and a national obelisk, with the names engraved upon it of every regiment, and with a book inside containing the name, State, regiment and company of every soldier in those three days' battles and in the outside incidental operations. There would be no difficulty in raising ample funds for the purpose. Eight other States have already united with Pennsylvania in this project.

August 10, 1863
Compiler

George Sandoe Shot By Reb Cavalryman

Upon the rebel cavalry entering the town, they branched off into the several streets. One squad hurried out Baltimore street in pursuit of persons taking away horses. They caught several of them and took their horses. One rebel went down the turnpike as far as Nathaniel Lightner's, where he came upon two of Bell's cavalry. The rebel shot one of them, Mr George Sandoe, killing him on the spot. There was probably shooting on both sides, as several shots were heard. Mr. Sandoe was an estimable young man, and leaves a wife and many other relatives to mourn his early death. The body was removed to his home the same evening.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED

Washington, April 3. — All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice is given to the Governors of the States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

April 7, 1862
Compiler

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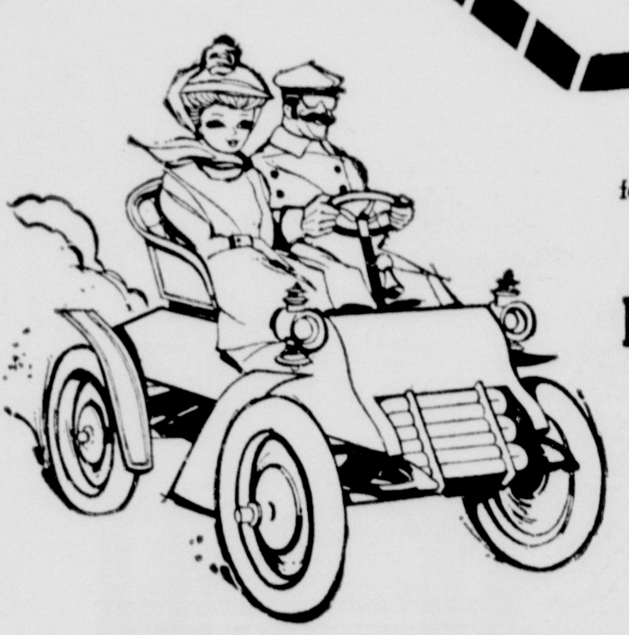

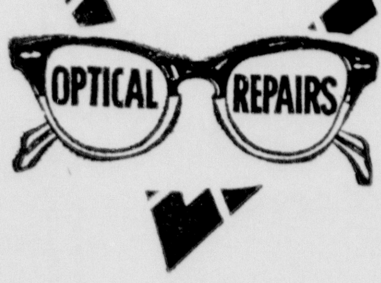

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Chronology Tells Day-To-Day Story Of Civil War From 1860 Thru 1865

1860

May 3 — Democratic presidential nominating convention adjourns at Charleston, S. C., without ticket after Deep South withdraws over slavery plank in platform.

May 18 — Republicans nominate Abraham Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin in Chicago.

June 23 — Regular Democrats nominate Stephen A. Douglas, Herschel V. Johnson; anti-Douglas Democrats choose John C. Breckinridge, Joseph Lane.

Nov. 6 — Lincoln elected President.

Nov. 15 — Maj. Robert Anderson sent to take over U.S. forts in Charleston.

Dec. 8 — Secretary of Treasury Howell Cobb of Georgia resigns.

Dec. 20 — South Carolina secedes.

Dec. 26 — Maj. Anderson withdraws U.S. forces in Charleston Harbor from Fort Moultrie to stronger Fort Sumter.

1861

Jan. 9 — S. C. gunfire prevents "Star of West" from entering Charleston Harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter. Mississippi secedes

Jan 10 — Florida secedes.

Jan. 11 — Alabama secedes.

Jan. 19 — Georgia secedes.

Jan. 21 — Five Southern senators, including Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, resign

Jan. 26 — Louisiana secedes

Jan. 29 — Kansas admitted as 34th state.

Feb. 1 — Texas secedes.

Feb. 4 — Seceded states open convention in Montgomery.

Feb. 8 — Constitution for provisional CSA government adopted

Feb. 9 — Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens elected provisional president and vice president of CSA.

Feb. 18 — Davis inaugurated.

March 1 — U.S. Congress refuses to consider Virginia peace conference proposal.

March 4 — Lincoln inaugurated.

March 5 — Lincoln's cabinet announced: State, William H. Seward; Treasury, Salmon P. Chase; Navy, Gideon Welles; War, Simon Cameron; Interior, Caleb B. Smith; Attorney General, Edward Bates; Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair.

March 6 — CSA cabinet completed: State, Robert Toombs; War, Leroy P. Walker; Navy, Stephen R. Mallory; Treasury, Christopher G. Memminger; Attorney General, Judah P. Benjamin; Postmaster General, John H. Reagan.

March 6 — Confederacy calls for 100,000 volunteers.

March 11 — CSA permanent Constitution adopted.

April 4 — Lincoln orders relief expedition to Fort Sumter.

April 12 — Confederates open fire on Sumter at 4:30 a.m.

April 13 — Sumter surrenders.

April 17 — Virginia secedes.

April 19 — Lincoln proclaims blockade of CSA ports.

April 20 — Lee resigns from U.S. Army.

May 6 — Arkansas secedes.

May 7 — Tennessee secedes.

May 20 — North Carolina secedes; Kentucky proclaims neutrality

May 21 — CSA capital moves to Richmond.

May 24 — U.S. troops occupy Alexandria.

May 28 — Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell appointed U.S. commander, Department of Northeastern Virginia.

June 3 — Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's army routs Confederates at Philippi, Va.

June 10 — U.S. troops forced to withdraw after Battle of Big Bethel, Va.

June 11 — Western Virginia counties refuse to secede, set up state government, recognized by Washington as loyal Virginia government.

July 11 — McClellan wins Battle of Rich Mount in western Virginia.

July 16 — McDowell's U.S. forces advance on Manassas Junction, Va.

July 21 — First Battle of Bull Run (first Manassas) ends in rout of McDowell's forces.

July 21 — R. M. T. Hunter replaces Toombs as CSA secretary of state

July 27 — McClellan replaces McDowell as commander of U.S. troops in Washington area

Aug. 6 — U.S. Congress passes Confiscation Act, providing for seizure of property, including slaves, used for insurrectionary purposes

Aug 10 — Brig Gen. Nathaniel Lyon killed, army defeated by Conferedates at Wilson's Creek, Mo

Aug. 28 — Brig. Gen Ulysses S. Grant commands U.S. troops in southeastern Missouri, southern Illinois.

Aug. 30 — Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont proclaims martial law in Missouri, orders confiscation of property, slaves of Missourians aiding CSA.

Sept. 4 — CSA Maj Gen. Leonidas Polk seizes Columbus, Ky., ending state's neutrality.

Sept 6 — U S troops under Grant take Paducah, Ky.

Sept 10 — General Albert Sidney Johnston commands CSA armies in West

Sept. 17 — Judah P. Benjamin succeeds Leroy P. Walker as CSA secretary of war; Thomas Bragg replaces Benjamin as attorney general.

Oct. 8 — Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman commands U.S army in central, eastern Kentucky, replacing Robert Anderson.

Nov. 1 — Gen. Winfield Scott resigns as U.S. general in chief; replaced by McClellan.

Nov. 6 — Davis, Stephens elected to full six-year terms as Confederate president and vice president.

Nov. 8 — Capt. Charles Wilkes seizes CSA envoys James M. Mason and John Slidell, aboard British mail steamer "Trent."

Nov. 30 — British demand release of Macon, Slidell and apology for seizure.

Dec. 27 — Seward announces release of Mason, Slidell; acknowledges Wilkes' error.

1862

Jan. 11 — Simon Cameron resigns as U.S. secretary of war, replaced by Edwin McMasters Stanton.

Jan. 19 — Brig. Gen. George Thomas defeats Confederates at Mill Springs, securing U.S. control of eastern Kentucky.

Feb. 6 — Grant and Flag Officer Andrew Foote lead successful joint army-navy attack on Fort Henry on Tennessee River.

Feb. 7 — A. S. Johnston orders Confederate retreat from southeastern Kentucky.

Feb. 13 — Grant surrounds Fort Donelson on Cumberland River.

Feb. 16 — 15,000 Confederates captured as Brig. Gen. Simon B. Buckner unconditionally surrenders Fort Donelson.

Feb. 22 — Jefferson Davis inaugurated.

Feb. 25 — CSA abandons Nashville, Tenn.

March 2 — Polk abandons Rebels' Mississippi River stronghold at Columbus, Ky.

March 3 — Lincoln appoints Andrew Johnson military governor of Tennessee.

March 9 — Merrimac, Monitor meet in indecisive battle at Hampton Roads, Va.

March 17 — Grant takes command of U.S. army at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

March 17 — Davis completes reorganization of CSA cabinet; Judah P. Benjamin succeeds R. M. T. Hunter as secretary of state; George W Randolph takes Benjamin's place as secretary of war; and Thomas H. Watts replaces Thomas Bragg as attorney general.

March 23 — Maj. Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson defeated at Kernstown, Va., by U.S. Brig. Gen. James Shields in first battle of Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

April 6 — Confederates maul Grant's army in surprise attack at Shiloh, Tenn. (Pittsburg Landing); A. S. Johnston killed. Beauregard takes command.

April 7 — Buell's reinforcement of Grant at Shiloh turns battle in U.S. favor, forcing Beauregard to retreat to Corinth, Miss.

April 11 — Fort Pulaski taken by U.S. troops to insure blockade of Savannah.

April 12 — "Great Locomotive Chase" ends in Georgia; U.S. raider James J. Andrews, seven men hanged as spies.

April 16 — Lincoln signs bill abolishing slavery in District of Columbia.

April 25 — Flag Officer David G. Farragut captures New Orleans.

April 29 — Halleck takes over Grant's army; begins advance on Beauregard at Corinth.

May 1 — Gen. Butler occupies New Orleans.

May 4 — Seige of Yorktown, Va., ends as Rebs under General Joseph E. Johnston retreat.

May 8 — Jackson defeats Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy at McDowell, Va., to keep reinforcements from joining McClellan.

May 9 — McClellan's advance on Richmond forces CSA to abandon Norfolk.

May 10 — Pensacola, Fla., occupied by U.S.

May 12 — Federals occupy Baton Rouge, La.

May 23 — Jackson drives U.S. from Front Royal, Va.

May 25 — Jackson routs Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks at Winchester, Va.

May 30 — Beauregard evacuates Corinth.

June 1 — Lee succeeds to command of CSA forces.

June 6 — Memphis, Tenn., occupied after U.S. naval victory.

June 8 — Jackson defeats Fremont at Cross Keys, Va.

June 9 — Jackson defeats Shields at Port Republic, Va.

June 15 — Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart completes four-day reconnaissance around McClellan's army.

June 19 — Slavery abolished in U.S. territories.

June 25 — McClellan attacks at Oak Grove, Va., starting Seven Days' Battle.

June 26 — Pope given command of U.S Army of Virginia, newly formed from commands of Fremont, McDowell and Banks.

June 26 — Farragut's ships bombard Vicksburg, Miss.

June 27 — General Braxton Bragg replaces Beauregard in command of CSA Army of Mississippi.

June 27 — Lee continues Mechanicsville attack, breaks through at Gaines' Mill, forces McClellan retreat.

July 1 — Lee's last effort to disrupt McClellan retreat repulsed at Malvern Hill, Va., ending Seven Days' Battle

July 11 — Halleck becomes general-in-chief of U.S. armies.

July 22 — Cartel, providing for prisoner exchange, signed by U.S. and CSA.

Aug. 9 — Jackson defeats Banks at Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.

Aug. 14 — Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith opens CSA invasion of central Kentucky from Knoxville, Tenn.

Aug. 26 — Jackson destroys Pope's supply depot at Manassas Junction, Va.; Pope turns to pursue Jackson.

Aug. 28 — Jackson fights Brig. Gen. Rufus King at Groveton, Va., revealing his position to Pope.

Aug. 29 — Pope attacks Jackson, beginning Second Battle of Bull Run.

Aug. 30 — Longstreet envelops Pope's left flank, Second Battle of Bull Run ends in U.S. rout.

Sept. 1 — Union Maj. Gens. Philip Kearny and Isaac I. Stevens killed as Jackson attacks Pope's forces at Chantilly, Va.

Sept. 2 — Pope replaced by McClellan, who takes over defense of Washington.

Sept. 5 — Lee crosses Potomac into Maryland, opening first CSA invasion of North

Sept. 14 — McClellan breaks through South Mountain passes at Battles of Crampton's Gap and South Mountain, forcing Lee to concentrate at Sharpsburg, Md.

Sept. 15 — Jackson captures 12,000 U.S. troops at Harpers Ferry.

Sept. 17 — McClellan repeatedly attacks Lee in Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) but no side can claim victory in bloodiest single day of war.

Sept. 18 — Lee retreats, ending invasion threat.

Oct. 4 — Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans defeats Confederates at Corinth, Miss., completing Bragg's isolation in Kentucky.

Oct. 8 — Bragg and Smith retreat toward Tennessee, ending CSA invasion of Kentucky.

Oct. 12 — Stuart completes second ride around McClellan's army after destroying property at Chambersburg, Pa.

Oct. 30 — Rosecrans replaces Buell in command of U.S. Army of Cumberland.

Nov. 2 — Grant launches campaign from Tennessee border to capture Vicksburg, Miss.

Nov. 7 — Burnside replaces McClellan as chief of Army of Potomac.

Dec. 11 — Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest launches cavalry attack on Grant's communication lines in Tennessee.

Dec. 13 — Burnside's repeated frontal assaults on Lee's lines repulsed with heavy loss in Battle of Fredericksburg and Federals withdraw.

Dec. 21 — Confederate Brig. G John Hunt Morgan starts cavalry attack on supply lines in Tennessee.

Dec. 29 — Sherman's attack on Chickasaw Bluffs above Vicksburg repulsed.

Dec. 31 — Bragg holds edge over Rosecrans after day of heavy fighting at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

1863

Jan. 3 — Bragg withdraws from Murfreesboro despite tactical victory.

Jan. 26 — Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker succeeds Burnside as commander of Army of Potomac.

Feb. 2 — Grant cuts levee at Yazoo Pass, Miss., to open passage for gunboats to reach rear of Vicksburg on Yazoo River.

April 29 — Maj. Gen. George Stoneman leads Federal cavalry raid behind Lee's lines in Virginia.

April 30 — Hooker concentrates Union forces at Chancellorsville, Va.

May 1 — Grant defeats Confederates at Port Gibson, Mass.

May 2 — Jackson routs Hooker's exposed right flank at Chancellorsville; Jackson is accidentally shot by his own men.

May 3 — Stuart, replacing Jackson, and Lee push Hooker back.

May 3 — Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick moves to Hooker's aid after breaking through Confederate line at Fredericksburg.

May 4 — Lee attacks Sedgwick, drives him back toward Fredericksburg.

May 6 — Hooker retreats after defeat at Chancellorsville.

May 10 — Stonewall Jackson dies

May 12 — Grant defeats Confederates at Raymond, Miss.

May 14 — Grant turns toward Vicksburg after driving Joseph E. Johnston from Jackson.

May 16 — Grant defeats Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton at Battle of Champion's Hill as he continues advance on Vicksburg.

May 19 — Grant's assault on Vicksburg is repulsed.

May 22 — Grant opens siege of Vicksburg after second frontal assault on the city fails.

June 3 — Lee launches second invasion of North from Fredericksburg.

June 15 — Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, leading Lee's invasion, destorys Union garrison at Winchester, Va.

June 25 — Stuart departs on cavalry raid around Hooker's army.

June 28 — Maj. Gen. Jubal Early's division of Lee's army seizes York, Pa

June 28 — Maj. Gen. George Gordon Meade replaces Hooker.

June 29 — Lee orders his forces to concentrate near Gettysburg, Pa.; Stuart still absent.

July 1 — Confederates A. P. Hill, Ewell rout Meade's advance forces at Gettysburg; Lee concentrates on Seminary Ridge, Meade on Cemetery Ridge.

July 2 — Lee's heavy attacks on both ends of Meade's Gettysburg lines are repulsed; Stuart rejoins Lee.

July 3 — Lee orders atack on Meade's center: "Pickett's Charge" is broken, ending three-day battle of Gettysburg.

July 3 — Bragg, outmaneuvered by Rosecrans, retreats to Chattanooga.

July 4 — Vicksburg with 30,000 troops surrenders to Grant.

July 7 — Retreating Lee entrenches at Williamsport, Md.; Meade refrains from attacking.

July 9 — Surrender of Port Hudson, La., gives U.S. control of Mississippi River, splitting Confederacy.

July 19 — Over half of Confederate Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan's forces captured at Buffington, Ohio.

July 26 — Morgan surrenders at New Lisbon, O.

Aug. 21 — Col. William C. Quantrill's Confederate raiders burn Lawrence, Kansas.

Sept. 2 — Burnside occupies Knoxville.

Sept. 9 — Federals enter Chattanooga after Bragg retreats to northern Georgia.

Sept. 17 — Rosecrans concentrates his dispersed troops near Chickamauga Creek in northern Georgia.

Sept. 19 — Battle of Chicamauga opens as U.S. left under Thomas absorbs CSA assaults.

Sept. 20 — Longstreet breaks U.S. line at Chickamauga; Thomas holds long enough for Rosecrans' beaten army to escape to Chattanooga.

Sept. 23 — Bragg occupies Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain to begin CSA seige of Chattanooga.

Oct. 17 — Grant commands all U.S. forces in West.

Oct. 19 — Thomas replaces Rosecrans as commander of U.S. Army of Cumberland at Chattanooga.

Oct. 23 — Grant arrives at Chattanooga to take personal command.

Nov. 19 — Lincoln delivers Gettysburg address.

Nov. 20 — Sherman arrives at Chattanooga with reinforcements.

Nov. 23 — Thomas opens Battle of Chattanooga.

Nov. 24 — Hooker pushes Bragg's men off Lookout Mountain.

Nov. 25 — Sherman's attack on Bragg's right halts; Thomas' army of the Cumberland charges up Missionary Ridge to rout Confederates; Bragg retreats into Georgia.

Dec. 1 — Bragg becomes military adviser to President Davis.

Dec. 27 — Joseph E. Johnston commands CSA Army of Tennessee.

1864

Feb. 22 — CSA Cavalry under Forrest defeats Brig. Gen. William S. Smith's cavalry at Ikolona, Miss.

March 4 — Sherman's troops return to Vicksburg after raid on Meridian, Miss.

March 12 — Grant, promoted to lieutenant general, becomes general in chief of U.S. armies.

March 18 — Sherman commands principal armies in West.

April 12 — Forrest captures Fort Pillow, Tenn.; accused of massacre of Negro troops.

April 17 — Grant halts prisoner exchange, increasing Confederate manpower shortage.

May 5 — Lee and Grant collide indecisively in Wilderness.

May 6 — Longstreet's arrival halts Grant's offensive in Wilderness. Longstreet wounded by his own men.

May 8 — Lee wins race to Spotsylvania and repels Grant's advance units.

May 9 — Lee entrenches at Spotsylvania; U.S. Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick killed by sharpshooter.

May 9 — Sherman's first attempt to flank Johnston at Dalton, Ga., fails.

May 10 — Grant's attacks on Lee's Spotsylvania lines repulsed.

May 11 — J. E. B. Stuart mortally wounded at Battle of Yellow Tavern.

May 12 — After day-long fight at "Bloody Angle," Lee mends break in his Spotsylvania lines.

May 13 — Johnston withdraws from Dalton to Resaca, Ga.

May 15 — Sherman resumes flanking movement, forcing Johnston to abandon Resaca.

May 15 — CSA Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge wins at New Market, Va., halting U.S. Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

May 17 — Grant continues effort to flank Lee at Spotsylvania.

May 19 — Johnston flanked out of Cassville, Ga.

May 24 — Sherman advances toward Dallas, Ga., after flanking Johnston from Allatoona Pass defenses.

May 25 — Four-day fight between Johnston and Sherman opens at New Hope Church, Ga.

May 28 — Grant, Lee begin four-day skirmish along Topotomoy Creek, Va.

June 3 — Grant severely repulsed in Cold Harbor assault; U.S. entrenches after battle.

June 10 — Forrest crushes U.S. force under Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis at Brice's Crossroads, Miss.

June 12 — Sheridan abandons cavalry raid on Shenandoah Valley after being repulsed by Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton at Trevilian Station, Va.

June 14 — Confederate Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk killed at Pine Mountain (about 2 miles south of Kennesaw Mountain).

June 18 — Lee's troops begin arriving in Petersburg lines; Grant opens siege of Petersburg after assaults fail.

June 18 — U.S. Maj. Gen. Davis Hunter, replacing Sigel in Shenandoah Valley, defeated by Early at Lynchburg, Va.

June 19 — Johnston withdraws to Kennesaw Mountain.

June 23 — Early opens CSA offensive in Shenandoah Valley.

June 27 — Sherman's frontal assault on Kennesaw driven back by Johnston.

July 3 — Johnston withdraws from Kennesaw to Chattahoochee River defenses to escape Sherman's flanking movement.

July 9 — Johnston withdraws from Chattahoochee River line as Sherman outflanks him, pushes toward Atlanta.

July 12 — Early forced to withdraw to Shenandoah Valley after reaching outskirts Washington.

July 17 — General John Bell Hood replaced Johnston in Command of CSA Army of Tennessee as Sherman nears Atlanta.

July 20 — Hood's attack on Federals at Peachtree Creek, Ga., repulsed; Sherman moves to cut Atlanta railroads.

July 22 — Hood fails to turn Sherman's flank at Battle of Atlanta; U.S. Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson is killed.

July 24 — Early defeats U.S. troops at Kernstown, Pa.

July 28 — At Ezra Church, Ga., Hood's third attack on Sherman broken.

July 30 — U.S. line breaches Lee's Petersburg lines, but Rebels halt breakthrough at the Battle of the Crater.

July 30 — Brig. Gen. John McCausland's CSA cavalry burns Chambersburg, Pa.

July 30 — George Stoneman's U.S. cavalry attempts to liberate Andersonville prisoners but is captured by Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler near Macon.

Aug. 5 — Farragut wins Battle of Mobile Bay.

Aug. 7 — Sheridan commands U.S. forces in Shenandoah Valley.

Aug. 10 — Wheeler begins month-long CSA cavalry raid on Sherman's communication lines between Atlanta and Nashville.

Aug. 20 — Forrest reaches Memphis, Tenn., on cavalry raid.

Aug. 22 — Judson Kilpatrick's five-day U.S. cavalry raid fails to destroy Hood's supply line into Atlanta.

Aug. 31 — Federals cut Macon and Western Railroad, Hood's last rail connection to Atlanta.

Sept. 1 — Hood evacuates Atlanta after Sherman reaches Jonesboro to south.

Sept. 2 — Hood established CSA defense line at Lovejoy's Station, south of Jonesboro.

Sept. 2 — Sherman occupies Atlanta.

Sept. 4 — Sherman orders civilians out of Atlanta.

Sept. 4 — CSA raider John Hunt Morgan killed at Greenville, Tenn.

Sept. 19 — Sheridan defeats Early at Winchester, Va.

Sept. 22 — Sheridan routs Early at Fisher's Hill, Va.

Sept. 28 — Hood crosses Chattahoochee River to cut Sherman's supply line.

Oct. 4 — Hood strikes Sherman's rail communications at Big Shanty, Ga.

Oct. 5 — Hood's attack on U.S. position at Allatoona fails.

Oct. 13 — Hood damages Sherman's rail communications to Chattanooga; Sherman moves from Atlanta to Resaca.

Oct. 18 — Hood retreats into Alabama.

Oct. 19 — Sheridan defeats Early at Cedar Creek, Va., driving Rebels from Shenandoah Valley.

Nov. 15 — After partially burning Atlanta, Sherman starts March to Sea.

Nov. 19 — Hood, joined by Forrest's cavalry, opens drive on Nashville, Tenn.

Nov. 23 — Sherman, pursuing scorched-earth policy, reaches Milledgeville, Georgia's capital.

Nov. 25 — CSA plot to burn New York City fails.

Nov. 30 — Hood makes heavy frontal attack on Schofield at Franklin, Tenn., fails to cut off retreat to Nashville; five CSA generals killed.

Dec. 13 — Sherman captures Fort McAllister, guarding Savannah, establishes contact with Dahlgren's blockading fleet.

Dec. 15 — Hood suffers crushing defeat at Nashville and retreats into Mississippi.

Dec. 21 — Threatened by assault from Sherman, Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee evacuates Savannah; Sherman occupies city.

1865

Jan 15 — Hood relieved of command at own request.

Feb. 3 — Lincoln, Seward meet CSA leaders Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, J. A. Campbell in unsuccessful peace conference at Hampton Roads, Va.

Feb. 6 — Lee appointed commander in chief of CSA armies.

Feb. 17 — Sherman occupies South Carolina capital, Columbia, which is destroyed by fire that night.

Feb. 18 — After Fort Sumter abandoned, U.S. seizes Charleston.

Feb. 22 — Johnson recalled to command Army of Tennessee to oppose Sherman's advance.

March 2 — Sheridan destroys Early's remaining troops in Shenandoah Valley at Waynesboro, Va.

March 11 — Sherman reaches Fayetteville, N. C., re-establishes contact with forces on coast.

March 22 — Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson launches U. S. Cavalry raid into northern Alabama.

March 23 — Sherman occupies Goldsboro, N. C.

March 25 — Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon captures Fort Stedman at Petersburg but is forced to retreat under heavy U.S. counter-attacks.

April 1 — Sheridan turns Lee's flank at Petersburg by defeating Maj. Gen. George Pickett at Five Forks, Va.

April 2 — Grant breaks through Lee's lines at Petersburg; CSA Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill killed.

April 2 — CSA government flees Richmond.

April 2 — Wilson's U.S. cavalry captures Selma, Ala.

April 3 — U.S. troops enter Richmond.

April 6 — Grant cuts off, captures Lee's rear guard Sayler's Creek, Va.

April 8 — Sheridan reaches Appomattox Station halting Lee's retreat.

April 9 — Lee surrenders Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.

April 12 — Wilson captures Montgomery.

April 12 — U.S. troops enter Mobile, Ala.

April 13 — Sherman enters Raleigh, N. C.

April 14 — John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln at Ford Theatre in Washington; Lewis Paine wounds Secretary of State Seward.

April 15 — Lincoln dies; Andrew Johnson succeeds to Presidency.

April 16 — Wilson captures Columbus, West Point, Ga.

April 18 — Johnston, Sherman meet near Raleigh, N. C., where they sign broad armistice agreement.

April 21 — President Johnson, cabinet disapprove Sherman's armistice with Johnston; send Grant to N. C.

April 26 — Johnston accepts from Sherman same surrender terms Grant offered Lee.

April 26 — John Wilkes Booth trapped, killed by U.S. cavalry near Bowling Green, Va.

April 26 — Confederate cabinet meets last time at Charlotte, N. C.

May 4 — Richard Taylor surrenders to E. R. S. Canby, ending CSA resistance east of Mississippi.

May 10 — Jefferson Davis taken prisoner at Irwinsville, Ga.

May 26 — Kirby Smith surrenders CSA troops west of Mississippi to Canby, ending Civil War.

The "Gettysburg Gymnasium," first building used by Pennsylvania College (later changed to Gettysburg College). It is located on West High Street.

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Mount St. Mary's College, And The Civil War 1861-65

JAMES M. NOTO

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True indeed they did become, for on April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired on and the Country was cast in tragic division.

The sentiment at the Mount was definitely pro-Southern. We see this in several papers. Msgr. J. F. Kearney (Prefect at the College in 1862) writes:

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FAVORED SOUTH

We read in another paper:

> . . . the prevailing sentiment of the College was in favor of the South. . . . Added to these reasons, was the large number of students from the Southern States, whose companionship and arguments greatly influenced the whole body.

Despite the pro-Southern sentiment, there was an effort to keep strong convictions within reasonable behavior. We read in the same paper:

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In such electric times sentiments had to burst into action. Several students left the College, returned home to fight for the Confederacy. But the College itself also took on the atmosphere of battle. Writing in The Mountaineer of May, 1894, Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Moore says:

> Colonel Daniel Beltzhoover was not only our professor of mathematics but commandant of the Mountain Cadets, and drilled us thoroughly on Eardin's and Casey's tactics, since discarded as too antiquated. The Zouave Drill formed an important feature of our training. Colonel Beltzhoover was a classmate of General Grant at West Point, and stood far above him in class. While in command of Watson's Battery, composed mostly of Southern college boys, John Devereux and others, he met Grant in his first battle at Belmont, and succeeded in recapturing and taking his battery in safety from the field. He afterwards, I am told, had charge of all the artillery in the defence of Mobile. Before the Civil War he had fought in Florida and Mexico. He left three daughters, who are nuns, and himself lies buried on the Hill.

It might be added that 30 Mountaineers left the College and fought in the Colonel's Battery.

But even for those Mount students who did not march off to war, the battle was still close. On September 17, 1862, the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under General Robert E. Lee, retiring from the abortive invasion of Maryland, was attacked at Sharpsburg, a small town on the Antietam Creek, 40 miles from the Mount, by the Federal Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan. The Senior Class of 1863 requested permission to go over the Mountain to witness the battle. Permission was not forthcoming, so the Seniors hied away over the Mountains after leaving this note:

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> There never was another day like Antietam. It was sheer concentrated violence, unleavened by generalship. It had all of the insane fury of the Shiloh fight, with this difference: At Shiloh the troops were green and many of them ran away at the first shock, while those who remained fought blindly by instinct. At Antietam the men were veterans and they knew what they were about. Few men cut and ran until they had been fought out . . . so that the dawn to dusk fight above Antietam Creek finally went into the records as the most murderous single day of the entire war.

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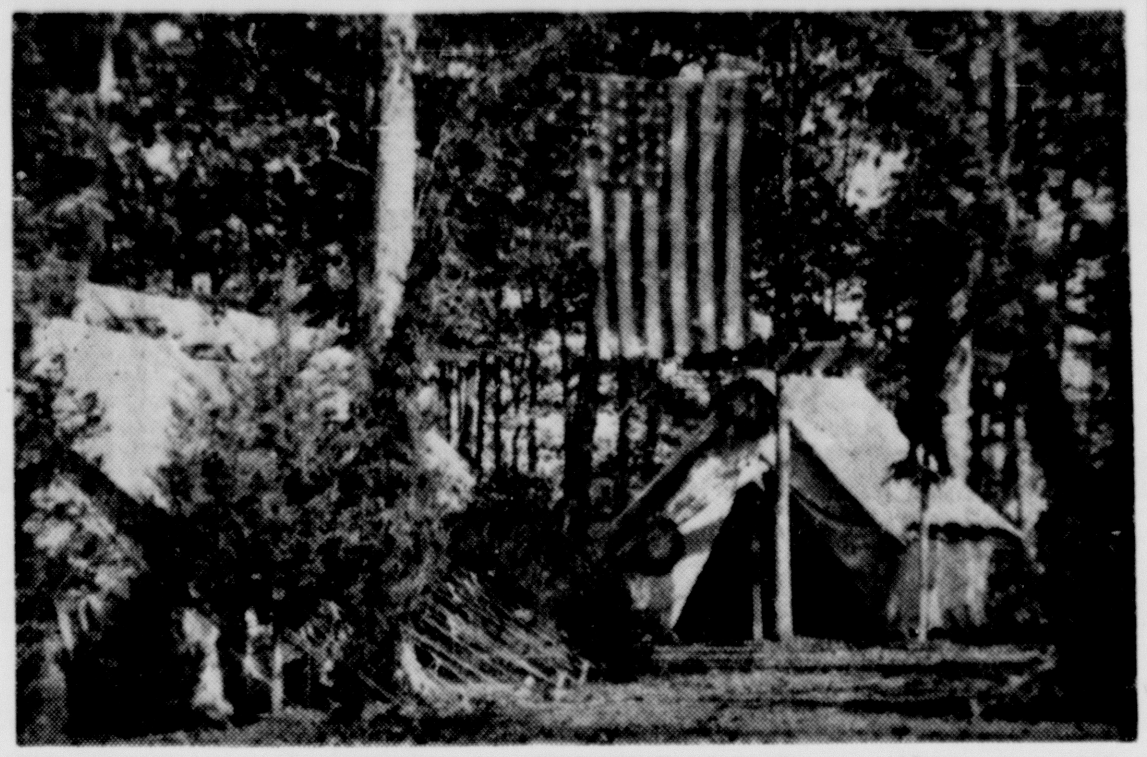
> The whole period of life is treated as a certainty, even by men going into battle.

Not only did the students see the troops gathering for the Battle of Gettysburg, but it was common for them to climb the Mountain to Indian Lookout to watch the actual fighting. An excerpt from a letter written by a student to John Watterson (Bishop Watterson), best explains what they witnessed from the Lookout:

> July 13, 1863, My very Dear Friend:
> . . . Truly, we were at that place (Indian Lookout) almost the whole time during the three days' battle; had plenty of glasses, viz., telescopes, spy and opera glasses; had a clear view of the field and could see so as to mark the men in their lines attending cannon, the cannon themselves, regiments making charges, officers riding headlong about their lines, and in a word, the whole scene was spread out to our view. We could distinctly observe the changes in the positions of the armies; sometimes one army would slowly give way, but seeming to dispute every inch of ground with as much energy as if the fate of the Nation depended on its holding or yielding the position; again rallying and driving the foe headlong before it for some distance, when the retreating body, either reinforced by some fresh troops or perhaps reinforced with courage, would charge again and the battle would become terrific.

The Mount saw the end of the War. She rejoiced with a rejoicing nation but was conscious of the experience. As one of her students put it:

> Mt. St. Mary's came out of the war with nearly all her temporal possessions lost, but with her glorious record of the past untarnished and her spirit unbroken.



Union hospital tents on the Battlefield were well Identified and wreaths were evident on many of them, apparently signifying the numbers of deaths that occurred in the tent prior to the time Tyson Brothers took this picture.

Some 3,000,000 immigrants were landed at New York's Ellis Island between 1890 and 1954.

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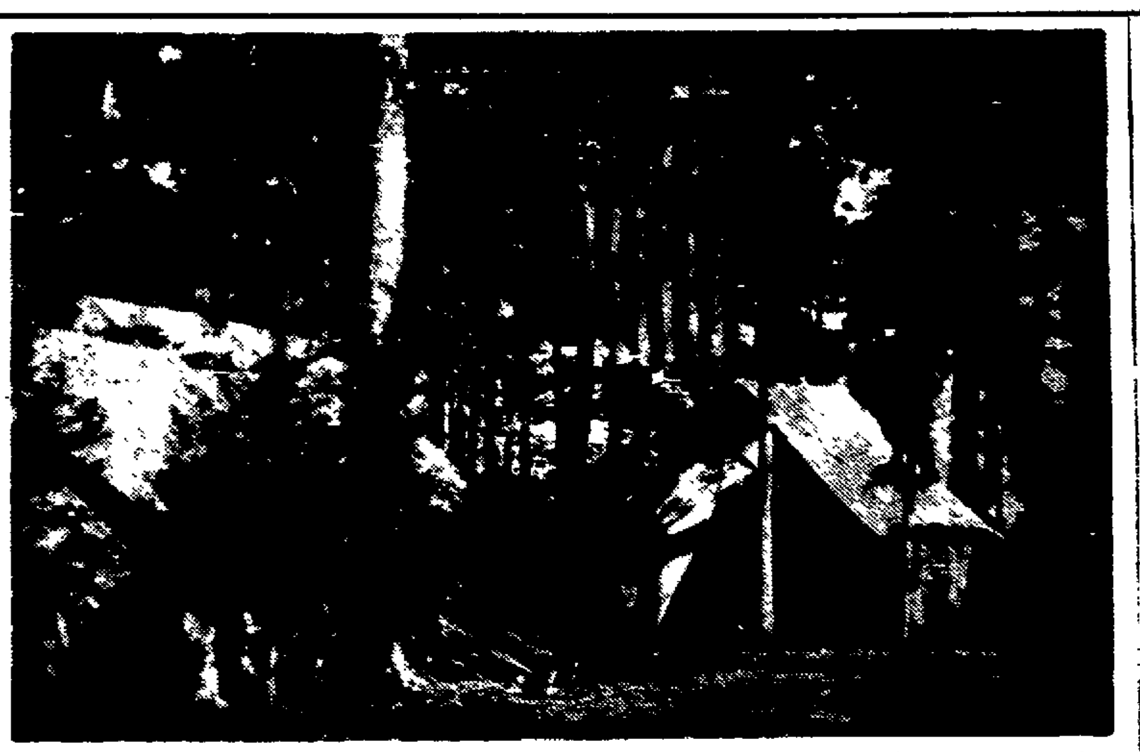
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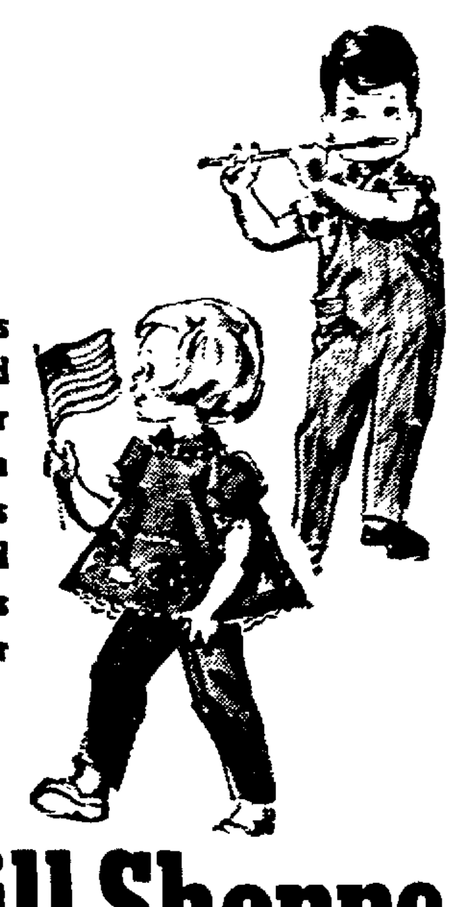

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17 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

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NATIONAL MUSEUM

Showing More Civil War Relics Than Any Place In America

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ELECTRIC MAP

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SEE . . . The Re-enactment Of The Battle Of Gettysburg On The Electric Map. As You Watch The Battle And The Movement Of The Troops, History Will Seem Very Near And Very Real To You!

There is no place in the world today, and there never has been any place in the world where a complete stranger can learn so much about a battlefield in 30 minutes. If a tourist sees the new Electric Map he will want to come back to Gettysburg again and again, and send his friends and send his neighbors.

On The 100th Anniversary Of This Momentous Battle—We Pause To Pay Homage To The Wearers Of The BLUE And The GREY

From This Crisis In Our History Came Strength, Unity And Freedom To Our Nation

Gettysburg National Museum

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

George D. Rosensteel, President-Director

"One Of The Nation's Greatest Attractions"

Opposite National Cemetery On Route 134

The New Electric Map Is Now Being Shown In The Same Building Of The National Museum

1,000 Persons View Flag Raising Rite At Petersburg

A GREAT DAY at Petersburg, (York Springs.) — A large and enthusiastic crowd, numbering perhaps one thousand persons, assembled at Petersburg, on Saturday, 27th ult., for the purpose of raising a beautiful American Flag, purchased by the liberal donations of the citizens of Petersburg and its vicinity. It will be remembered that during the last Presidential campaign, the Republicans of the York Springs district raised a beautiful pole, 110 feet high. This pole was to be lowered and disrobed of its political Flag, and the stars and stripes substituted in its stead. The whole arrangements were under the control of the following committee H. C. Peters, F. Gardner, H. J. Rightsell, W. W. Stewart, Adam Grove, Wm. A. Fickle, C. A. Peacock, H. A. Sheeler, whose arrangements were handsomely carried out by the largest crowd of American citizens that ever assembled in the district.

The Pole having been lowered to the ground, the committee proceeded to divest it of its political flag, when Col. F. Gardiner, by special request of the committee, addressed the crowd, as follows:

PRIDE AND GLORY

"Fellow-citizens: — I arise with no intention of making a speech, but by special request of the committee, with whom I have the honor of serving, to make a few remarks to this assemblage of American citizens, as preparatory to hoisting the American Flag, the ensignia of our country's glory and pride, endeared to every patriotic heart by the hallowed associations of the past. We have now disrobed this beautiful pole of its political ensign, and are about to substitute in its place, the Flag of the Union, which was baptized by the blood of our ancestors of all political parties, and of all sections of our beloved country. This pole, and this Flag, has by this transformation become the property of all loyal citizens of this district and is now emphatically a Union pole, and every patriot of every denomination and party can rally round this pole, and this flag, to show forth, their love and loyalty to this great and glorious Republic, and their adoration for this beautiful emblem of our native land. And who does not love his native land?

"Her forests and her valleys fair,
Her flowers that scent the morning air,
Have all their charms for me:
But more I love my country's name,
Those words that echo deathless fame, —
The land of liberty."

LOVE NATIVE LAND

"Particularly should we love our native land at this time when dark clouds are lowering o'er us, when our misguided brethren of the South are trailing the stars and stripes beneath their unhallowed feet, when the very citadel of American liberty is shaken to its foundation: when hostile armies are about to meet in deadly conflict, when deep, dark and desperate rebellion is obscuring the brightness of our national glory. Especially at this time should we love with pure devotion the free and glorious institutions of this our beloved country, each trying to excel in their love and patriotic devotion to the best interests of this great and glorious Republic. Then let us all without distinction of party renew our allegiance to the constitution and the laws, and swear to uphold the stars and stripes while life shall last, and with hearty good will unite and raise the stars and stripes to the breeze of Heaven: and when its folds first catches the breeze may we all shout with one acclaim:

"Tis the star spangled banner,
Oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free,
And the home of the brave."

Loud and hearty applause greeted the delivery of this brief address, when the pole was raised to its former position, after which the flag of our glorious Union was drawn up to its elevated position amidst the vociferous cheers of a thousand voices. As soon as its folds caught the breeze an excellent choir of male voices under the leadership of J. A. Gardner, Esq., sang with thrilling effect the much loved national song, "The Star Spangled Banner:" after which short but patriotic addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. McKeehan, Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. McLaughlin, Col. F. Gardner, J. D. Sadler, and Wm. B. Brandon, Esqs. Much enthusiasm was manifested during the whole proceedings, while the best of order prevailed, not the slightest accident having occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

June 10, 1861
Compiler

26th Pennsylvania Emergency Monument on the Grounds of the Meade School

Company Of Scouts Serves Government

BELL'S CAVALRY. The following are the officers of the Company of Cavalry recruited in this county

Captain, Robert Bell

1st Lieut., James Mickley; 2d, Henry Lott Jr

Orderly, P. H. Bigham.

The company has been accepted by the Governor and was formally sworn into the United States service for six months by Maj. Haller, on Wednesday morning. The company is full and has been doing very efficient service as scouts since the appearance of the enemy. The men have been performing the hardest kind of service, coming frequently in contact with the rebels, making narrow escapes and bringing in valuable information.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Train Is Derailed After Striking Cow

The 26th Regiment P. V. M. was expected to arrive here on Wednesday evening. But upon the train passing Swift Run, a short distance below Goulden's Station, the locomotive struck a cow, which threw the machine and a number of the cars off the track. This promising to cause considerably delay, the regiment encamped on the spot and came to town on Friday morning. A large number of the men were out in the nine months service. All look like good fighting material and will do their whole duty.

The officers of the Regiment are — Colonel, W. W. Jennings, of Harrisburg; Lieut. Colonel, Joseph S. Jenkins, of Hanover; Major, Lorenzo Greenwalt, of Lebanon. Adjutant, Harvey W. McKnight, of Penn's College.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Sergeant Joseph Wallace of the 104th New York by a clever ruse, after three bearers had fallen, stripped the colors from the staff and hid them under his coat.

Guard Forms Safety Group

A HOMEGUARD

A VERY large meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Courthouse on Monday evening last, to organize a Home Guard for the protection of the Town and Community during the present troubles.

Hon. David Ziegler was called to the Chair; and Col. S. S. McCreary, Capt. Robert McCurdy, Robert G. Harper, D. Kendlehart, John I. Tate, M. Eichelberger and Geo. Swope were appointed Vice Presidents. The following gentlemen were chosen as Secretaries:—Geo. A. Codori, John Hoke, Dr. Charles Horner and Wm. B. Meals.

David A. Buehler, Esq., addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner, and offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen citizens, (including the chairman of this meeting,) be appointed to meet as a Committee of Safety, to see that this community suffers no harm during the continuance of present hostilities, and who shall be charged with the organization of a Home Guard, and that we hereby pledge to said Committee our cordial support in all proper measures that they may deem necessary to ensure the protection, safety and welfare of the Community.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee of Safety:

Hon. David Ziegler, Col. S. S. McCreary, Robert McCurdy, J. B. Danner, Geo. Arnold, Wm. A. Duncan, Jas. F. Fahnestock, Geo. F. Eckenrode, Jacob Troxel, Wm. B. McClellan, J. F. Bailey, Col. J. D. Paxton and John Scott.

During the proceedings the alarm of approaching danger came and the Committee of Safety met at once, and organized a strong Night Guard, and entrusted to them the arms of the State which were in the Blues' Armory. The latter promptly responded, and entered at once upon their duties.

Another meeting was held at the Courthouse on Tuesday evening, the officers of the previous evening officiating. The meeting was largely attended, and about 100 persons enrolled themselves for a Home Guard. Hon Edward McPherson, who returned that day from Washington, made a speech in response to a call, giving assurance that Gen. Scott thought the capital safe, and declaring the policy of the Administration to be, that whilst adopting the most vigorous measures for the sustainment of the laws, the humane idea would be kept in view.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting, the Guard paraded under the temporary command of J. Findley Bailey, Esq.

The Home Guard paraded in the Public Square on Thursday evening, and organized as follows: Captain, S. S. McCreary; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Martin; Second Lieutenant, J. Findley Bailey.

One hundred and thirteen school-teachers were included in the 900 members of the 151st Pennsylvania, when it enlisted for service in 1862.

Whitworth Gun

Start To Create National Cemetery

THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG

A project has been started by Governor Curtin for the purchase of some ten or twenty acres of the glorious battlefield of Gettysburg as a cemetery for the heroes who there laid down their lives that the nation might live. This beautiful idea we hope will be fully carried out, including a special division of the field to the soldiers of each State connected with the army of the Union, and a national obelisk, with the names engraved upon it of every regiment, and with a book inside containing the name, State, regiment and company of every soldier in those three days' battles and in the outside incidental operations. There would be no difficulty in raising ample funds for the purpose. Eight other States have already united with Pennsylvania in this project.

August 10, 1863
Compiler

George Sandoe Shot By Reb Cavalryman

Upon the rebel cavalry entering the town, they branched off into the several streets. One squad hurried out Baltimore street in pursuit of persons taking away horses. They caught several of them and took their horses. One rebel went down the turnpike as far as Nathaniel Lightner's, where he came upon two of Bell's cavalry. The rebel shot one of them, Mr. George Sandoe, killing him on the spot. There was probably shooting on both sides, as several shots were heard. Mr. Sandoe was an estimable young man and leaves a wife and many other relatives to mourn his early death. The body was removed to his home the same evening.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED

Washington, Apr. 3 — All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice is given to the Governors of the States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

April 7, 1862
Compiler

Look Your Prettiest
In a Hairdo Created by "GINNY"

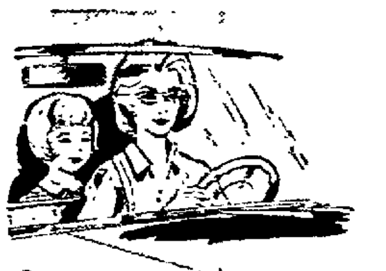
We join all Adams County in a salute to the Blue and the Gray — who 100 years ago fought gallantly here at Gettysburg.

GINNY'S BEAUTY SHOP
Mary V. Woodward
145 WEST STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.
Open From 9 A.M. - 9 P.M. Daily

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

SINCE 1887 . . . We Have Been Serving the People of Adams County
We Wish to Extend "Best Wishes" to All on This Historic Occasion

BLOCHER'S
25-27 CHAMBERSBURG ST. GETTYSBURG, PA.



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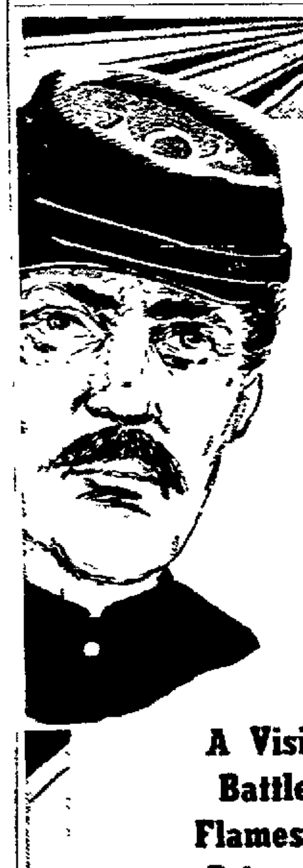
Martin's Are Always "Tops"

See Better . . . Look Better in Smart Up-to-Date Styles in Eye Wear

Give Your Looks a Lift With Flattering New-fashion Frames in Evening and Regular Style

We Take This Opportunity to Pay Homage to the Blue and the Gray on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

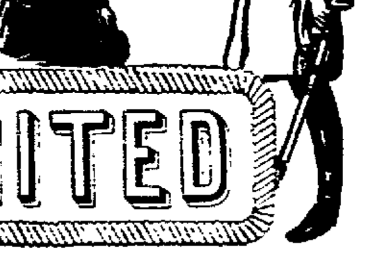
Martin Optical Co.
Phone 334-3514
118 BALTIMORE STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.



We Solemnly and Reverently Join All Adams County in Paying Tribute to the Blue and the Gray on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

A Visit to This Historic Battlefield Revives the Flames of Patriotism and Brings a Revaluation of the Sacrifices and Courage of These Gallant Men

CABINET WORK
by
ROBERT S. PLANK
East End Planing Mill
Phone 334-3617
Gettysburg East Middle Street Pennsylvania



We Salute the Blue and the Gray — the Brave Men and Women Who, One Hundred Years Ago at Gettysburg, Left Examples of Courage and Devotion We Now Strive to Follow Observing the 100th Anniversary of This Occasion Is Fitting and Proper

A NATION UNITED

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS REALTORS

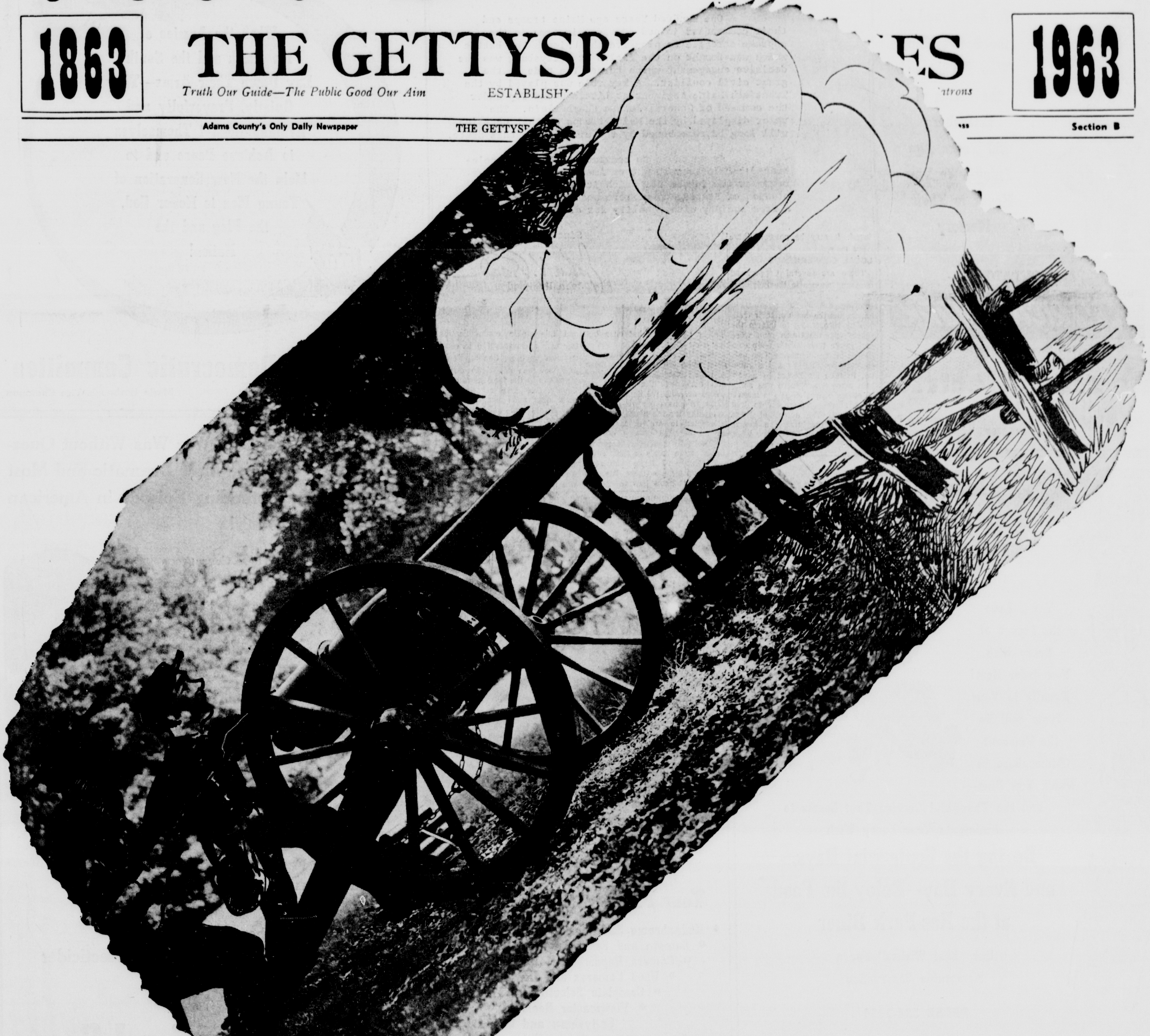
While in Gettysburg See Our Selection of Beautiful Homes

FOR COMPLETE REAL ESTATE SERVICE CONTACT
WM. A. BIGHAM
Real Estate and Insurance
121 BUFORD AVE. GETTYSBURG, PA.

FIRST SHOT

The first Artillery shot in the Battle of Gettysburg was fired by Capt. Edward A. Marye's Battery, Fredericksburg, Va., from a position on Herr's Ridge, west of Gettysburg. The answering artillery shot was fired by Lt. John H. Calef's Battery A, 2nd U.S. Artillery.

1863 THE GETTYSB ES 1963
Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISH atrons
Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper THE GETTYS Section B



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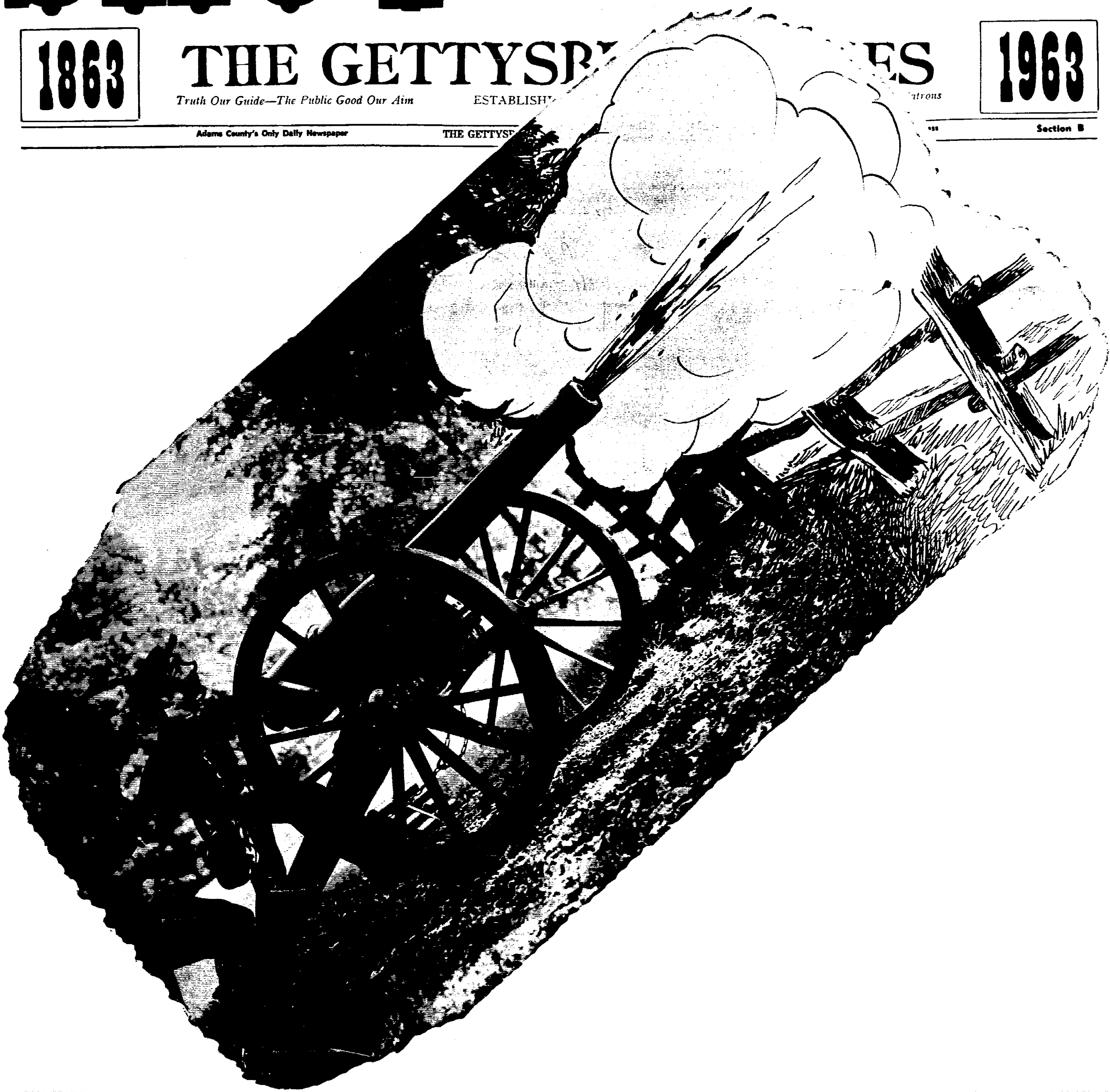


Confederate Troops, Under Command Of Gen. Early, Came To Gettysburg Week Before Battle

GETTYSBURG was invaded by Confederate troops under command of General Early a week before the Battle of Gettysburg. The troops arrived here June 26 and left on June 27.

Three miles west of here, the Confederates met some 700 Union soldiers, members of the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, made up of volunteers who had entered the armed forces of the state only a few days before. The several thousand Confederates easily forced the 26th Regiment, which included students of Gettysburg College and youths of the town, into retreat.

The Gettysburg Star and Banner in its edition immediately after General Early's troops left here June 27, published the following concerning the first visit of Confederate troops into Gettysburg:

HUNTER'S CAVALRY

We cannot give too much praise to a number of men, including Samuel Bostick and Mr. McNair, of Capt. Hunter's Cavalry, who had been sent out as special scouts. The rebels had scarcely left the town on Saturday until these brave fellows came dashing into the town, upon the very heels of the enemy and just in time to make several important arrests. The first was a rebel chaplain who was loitering in the rear. He was pursued by Sergt. Guinn and captured at the end of town. The race was a most interesting one, but the rebel was soon brought to a stand by a shot from Guinn's revolver. Another was the capture of a bearer of important dispatches from the rebel army in the Cumberland Valley to the column that passed through this place in regard to the movements of their baggage trains.

REBEL PROWLERS

There is no doubt that our county is infested with rebel bands prowling about for plunder, and our citizens can feel no safety until they are thoroughly cleared out. On Sunday last after we supposed the rebels had all left, we learn the houses of Messrs. J. Schriver, J. Hoffman, William Wirt, and probably others, in Straban Township, were entered and partially robbed and the property and furniture considerably damaged. Mr. Wirt, we understand, had about $400 stolen.

THE 26TH REGIMENT

We have reason to believe that the greater portion of the 26th Regiment, Col. Jennings is now safe. On Friday morning they moved up the Chambersburg pike to the neighborhood of Marsh Creek. The rebels shortly after made a dash upon them and took a few of them prisoners, when the regiment retreated across country to Witmore's farm on the State road and about 5 miles from town. At this point the rebels made another attack on them in force and after a short skirmish succeeded in taking over 100 prisoners. Only one man in the regiment was reported slightly wounded. On Saturday morning the regiment was encamped near Petersburg, from which place they started for Harrisburg with 600 men. It is thought about 200 were taken prisoners. All the privates were paroled in this place and Hunterstown on Saturday morning. The commissioned officers they took along. We have not learned the names of any of the officers captured. It may be possible there were none.

LOCAL COPPERHEADS

There are several Copperhead men and women in the neighborhood of Cashtown, who have been showing the blackness of their hearts and the depth of their treason by threatening to inform the rebels who the Union men were and where their horses were concealed in the mountains. One person was notified by a she rebel not to take his horses to a certain place where there was some 70 others concealed as she intended to direct the rebels to that very spot. The names of these despicable creatures are known and the time may yet come when they will wish they had acted in a different manner toward their neighbors.

MORE COPPERHEADS

The movements of the "sympathizers" here were closely watched while the rebels were among us, and we have heard of much, that was said and done which we could not believe did it not come through reliable sources. There is no doubt that there were persons in this town (though their number is very few) who gave the rebels any information they desired. It appears that they were informed of all the prominent Union men in the community and were told the very houses in which they lived. We know that rebel officers were entertained, and that certain women were desirous of procuring a feather from their hat or a button from their coat. We know of houses that were lighted up and open while the rebels were here, and the same houses were closed and darkened after the Union troops arrived. We know too, that some who have shown the most sympathy for the South, and who attempted to protect themselves by an outward display of their Copperhead principles, fared as badly at the hands of their coveted friends, as those who stood boldly up for the Union. We mention this to show how the gentlemanly rebels appreciated the kindness thus bestowed upon them, and the utter contempt in which they hold the Copperheads in the North. We are proud to say, however, there are but few families in this town laying claim to respectability, that talked and acted in this way. Let them be discarded and shunned by their loyal neighbors. Have no intercourse with them in any shape or form. If we must tolerate such persons in our midst, they should at least be made to feel the contempt they are bringing upon themselves.

TOWN CUT OFF

Our facilities for gathering information from abroad have been considerably curtailed. We are completely cut off from railroad and telegraphic communication. Our city exchanges fail to reach us with anything like regularity, and we are obliged to confine ourselves to the local news of the County. We give all the news both local and general that we can obtain and which we deem reliable.

MAIL SERVICE HIT

The mail arrangements in all directions have been so badly crippled by the rebel invasion, we fear many of our subscribers will not receive their paper this week. Those who we cannot reach in the regular way can be accommodated by calling at, or sending to the office of publication. We hope it may only be a few days until our State, and particularly Adams County, will be cleared of these ragged, lousy, starving thieving hordes, and our mail facilities again put in working order.

MAY BE A BATTLE

Prepare. — It cannot be possible that a great battle between the two contending armies can be avoided much longer. It may occur at any moment and in our own county. Let our Ladies go to work at once and prepare Lint, Bandages and other articles that may be useful in the hospital. The mere suggestion will be sufficient to set thousands of loyal patriotic women to work.

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY

White, who led the 200 mounted-guerillas through this place on Friday last passed himself off as a Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate Army. He can lay no claim to such a title. Neither Jeff Davis nor the Union soldiers recognized him as such. We did not see him but are told that he looked as lousy and could drink more whiskey than any of the thieving band he has the honor of heading.

BURN GULDEN WAREHOUSE

The gentlemanly rebels who entertained such a high respect for private property set fire to the Warehouse of Mr. Daniel Gulden, six miles from town, and burnt it to the ground. We understand it contained 2,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, together with a large quantity of groceries and other articles, all of which were Mr. Gulden's private property. His loss is over $5,000. This is the way they protected private property.

TOOK WHISKEY

When Gen. Early gave our citizens the assurance that private property would be respected, we presume he did not include the Whiskey found in the cellars of our hotels. So far whiskey is concerned they made a clean sweep. They found it convenient to carry off all they could find. They would cheerfully throw out a barrel of flour to make room for a barrel of whiskey. But this is the way the rebel officers make their soldiers fight and then call it patriotism.

COW IS KILLED

The cars on the Gettysburg Railroad on Wednesday evening last ran over a cow on this side of New Oxford a few miles and were thrown from the track. The rails were torn up for several rods, and strange to say not one person was seriously injured. The 26th Regiment, P. V. M., was on the cars.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUGUSTA

JOHN H. REED
GOVERNOR

June 30, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

It gives me great pleasure to greet the readers of The Gettysburg Times on the occasion of this special edition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

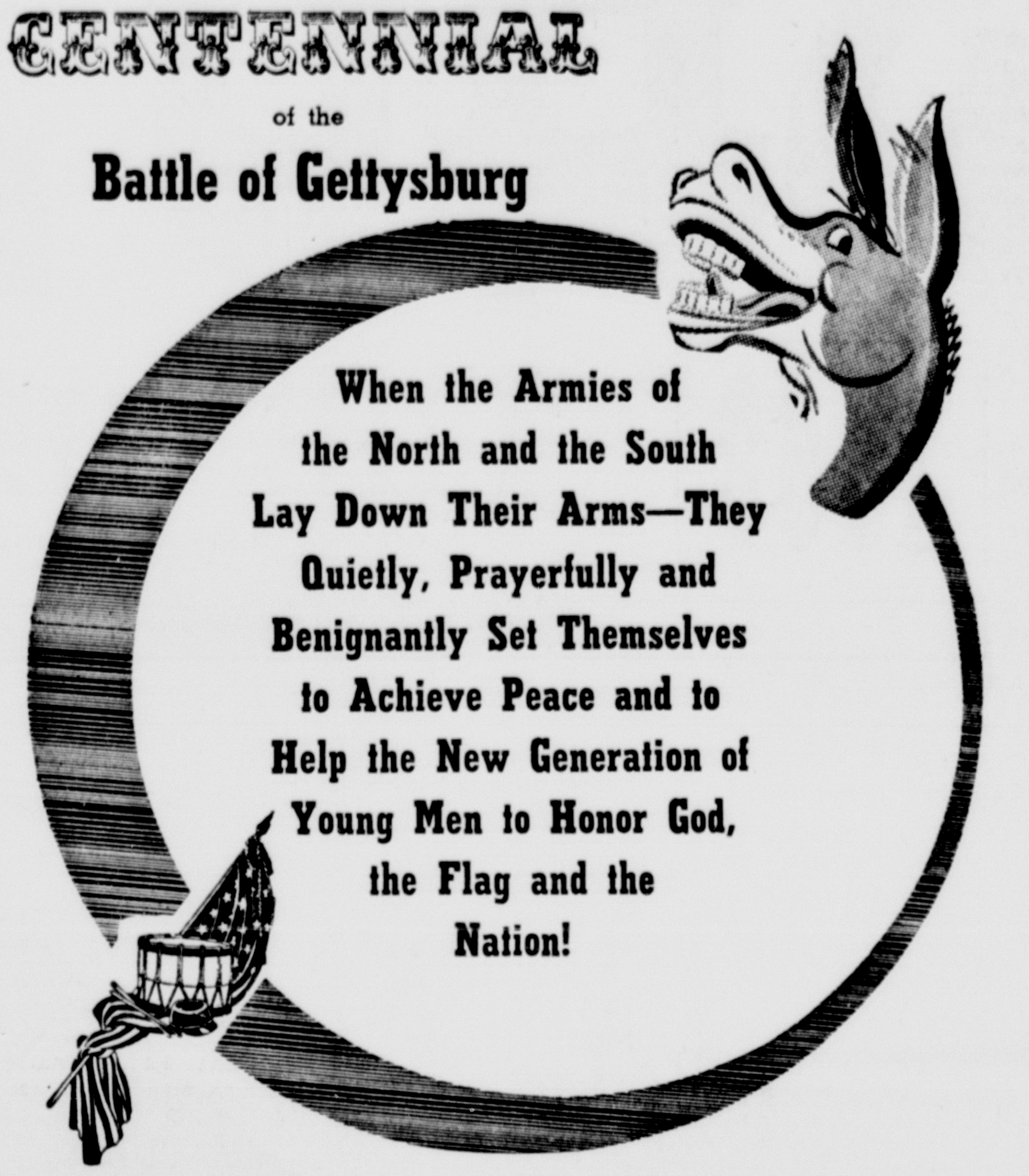
One Hundred Years ago Maine troops and their commanders joined comrades in arms in the supreme struggle to preserve the Union. The battle which was fought on the fields at Gettysburg was the decisive engagement which turned the tide in the great civil conflict. A key role was played by the Twentieth Maine Regiment at Little Round Top under the command of General Joshua Chamberlain. The valor displayed by the Maine troops on that occasion will long be remembered by the citizens of this State.

As we pause to commemorate the most celebrated battle ever fought on American soil, let us remember the ideals for which it was waged--to weld a union of States, to restore peace and to establish a free society with equality for all men.

Sincerely,

John H. Reed

John H. Reed
Governor



Adams Co. Democratic Committee
Proudly Joins All Adams County
Commemorating the
CENTENNIAL
of the
Battle of Gettysburg
When the Armies of the North and the South Lay Down Their Arms—They Quietly, Prayerfully and Benignantly Set Themselves to Achieve Peace and to Help the New Generation of Young Men to Honor God, the Flag and the Nation!
Adams Co. Democratic Committee
Fred G. Klunk, Chairman Marie Harbaugh, Vice Chairman

We Are Proud of the Brave Men Who Fought on the Fields of Gettysburg 100 Years Ago Today—We Pay Honor to Their Memory
—RADIO DISPATCHED—
ELECTRICAL WORK
Complete Service for the Home
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John R. Reaves
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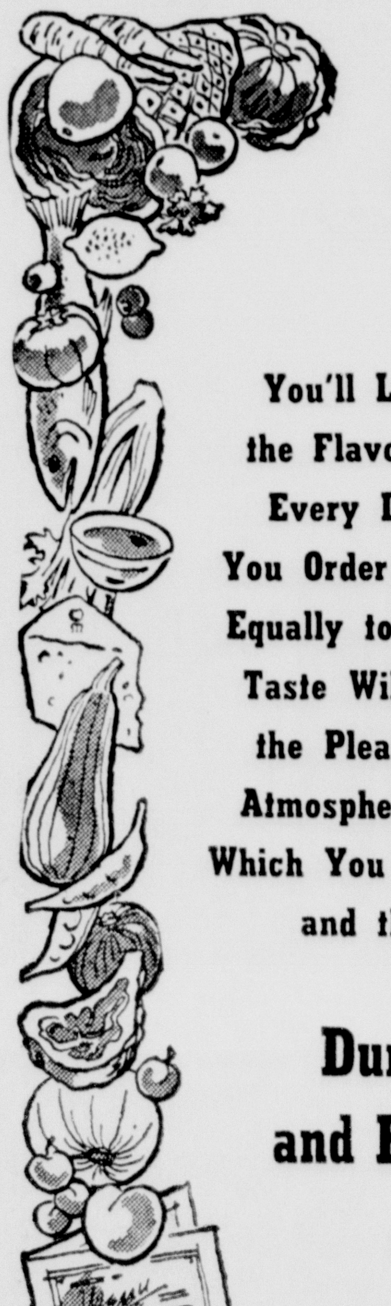
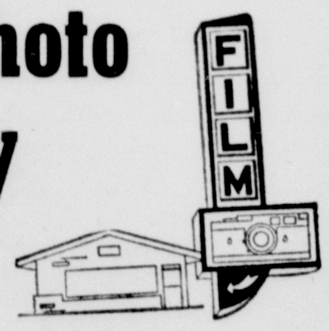


Dine Where Everything Is Right To Your Taste!
You'll Love the Flavor of Every Dish You Order Here! Equally to Your Taste Will Be the Pleasant Atmosphere in Which You Dine—
and the Thoughtful Service That Seems to Anticipate Your Every Wish
During the Centennial Days, and Every Day—Enjoy the Food at the Rec-Park Diner
Our "Best Wishes" For a Memorable Observance
PHONE 334-9064
REC-PARK DINER
Ruth and Tommy Wolf
Next to the Recreation Park
247 West Street Gettysburg, Penna.



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Gettysburg's Photographic Store
Joins All Adams County in Observing the—
CENTENNIAL
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Stop in to See Us for Your Photographic Needs—
- Kodachrome Slides of the Battlefield
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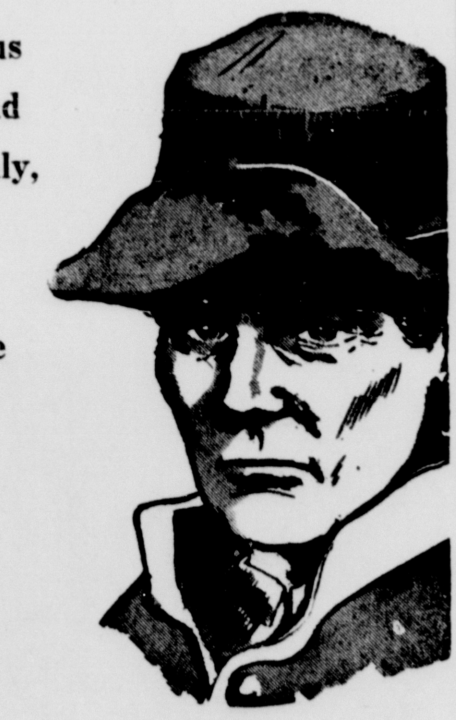
- Complete Selection of Film
- Viewmaster Reels of Gettysburg and Others
Dave's Photo Supply
Steinwehr Avenue Across From Keller's Esso
GETTYSBURG, PA. PHONE 334-5414



The Civil War Was Without Question the Most Dramatic and Most Outstanding Episode in American History!
To These Courageous Men of the Blue and the Gray, We Solemnly, Reverently and Gratefully Pay Tribute on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
Since 1900 . . .
Our Feed and Fertilizer Business Has Grown to Include the Sale of Other Fine Products to the Farmer
They Include —
- Farmrite Feeds, Fertilizers and Insecticides
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The Most Visited Battlefield Museum In The World

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Showing More Civil War Relics Than Any Place In America

Home Of The

ELECTRIC MAP

HEAR . . . The Dramatic Description Of The Day By Day Fighting As Narrated By Joseph D. Rosensteel

SEE . . . The Re-enactment Of The Battle Of Gettysburg On The Electric Map. As You Watch The Battle And The Movement Of The Troops, History Will Seem Very Near And Very Real To You!

There is no place in the world today, and there never has been any place in the world where a complete stranger can learn so much about a battlefield in 30 minutes. If a tourist sees the new Electric Map he will want to come back to Gettysburg again and again, and send his friends and send his neighbors.

On The 100th Anniversary Of This Momentous Battle—We Pause To Pay Homage To The Wearers Of The BLUE And The GREY

From This Crisis In Our History Came Strength, Unity And Freedom To Our Nation

Gettysburg National Museum

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

George D. Rosensteel, President-Director

"One Of The Nation's Greatest Attractions"

Opposite National Cemetery On Route 134

The New Electric Map Is Now Being Shown In The Same Building Of The National Museum

Citizens Put Aside Party Views To Support Union

UNION MEETING. — In pursuance of a call issued on Tuesday morning, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg, irrespective of party differences, together with a large number of persons from the country who were in attendance at Court, assembled in the Court House on the evening of the same day, to give expression to their feelings in regard to their country in this hour of its peril. At an early hour the large Count Room was filled to its utmost capacity, attesting their fidelity to the Union, and their willingness to stand by its Flag. On motion of Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, the meeting was organized by appointing as

President, George Arnold, Esq. Vice Presidents, Prof. Muhlenberg, R. G. Harper. Hon D. Ziegler, S. S. Forney, John Busbey Sr., John Picking, J. S. Gitt, James Linn, Samuel McCreary, Wm. Douglas.

Secretaries, Hon S. R. Russell, Daniel Snyder, C. X. Martin and Emmanuel Bushman.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The object of the meeting was stated by D Wills, Esq., after which the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Dr. H. L. Baugher, Prof. M. L. Stover, David Wills, Esq., Wm. Douglas, M. E. Chelberger, Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., Hon. D. Ziegler, George Swope, Hon. J. B. Danner, Dr. Chas. Horner, John Houck, D. A. Buehler, Esq., and Rev. Jacob Ziegler.

In the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Rev. James A. Brown, of York, and late of Newbury, S. C., Mr. Roth, of Pennsylvania College, and D. McConaughy, Esq. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, This meeting has been called by the Burgess irrespective of political parties, and whereas, it is the duty of the citizens of this State to give expression to their views and purposes in this emergency, therefore

UNITE FOR UNION

Resolved, That humiliating as is the present distracted and perilous condition of the country, and however variant may be our views as to the causes which have contributed to the present condition of affairs, in the face of the perils now threatening the Republic, it is the duty of every good citizen to forget party feelings and partizan distinctions, and to unite in a common effort to maintain the honor, the integrity ad the existence of our National Union.

Resolved, That the series of outrages perpetrated in a portion of the Southern States against the rights, honor and integrity of the National Government, commencing with the seizure of Forts, Arsenals, Custom Houses, Mints and other property of the Union, and culminating in open War in the harbor of Charleston, by the canonading and capture of a Federal Fortress, protected by the Federal Flag — with the threats of high officials, directing and controlling these movements, to invade and seize the Federal Capitol, constitute Rebellion and Treason against the Government, and call for prompt and energetic action upon the part of all good citizens, in defence of the Government and the National Union.

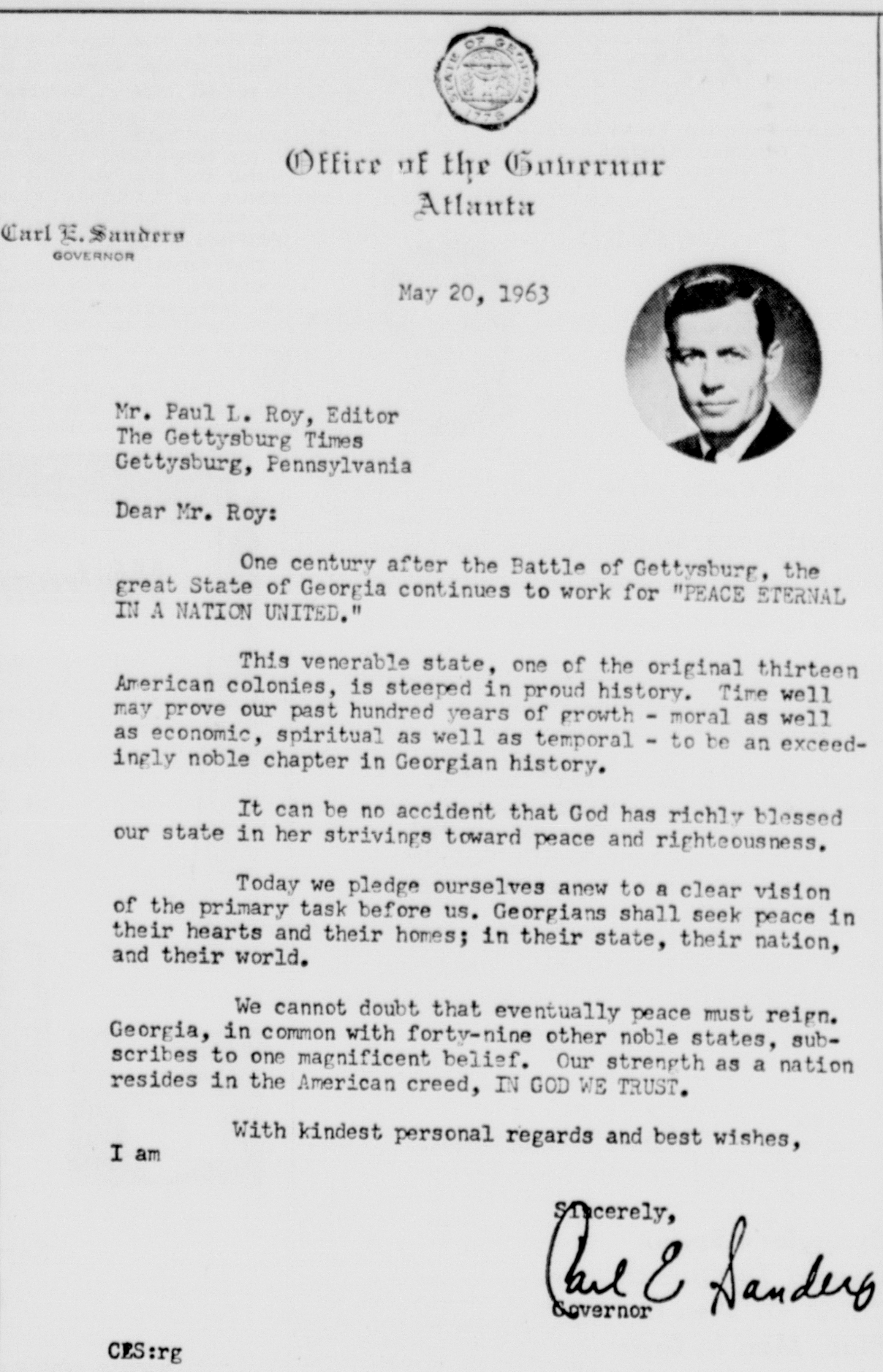
PLEDGE DEFENSE

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the National Government the expression of a firm determination to support it in all lawful efforts to maintain the honor, its dignity, and its existence, and in this determination it is our purpose to know no party, but fearlessly and boldly to tread the path of duty in defence of a Government the most glorious on earth — under which as a people, in little more than three-fourths of a century, we have risen to a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth, and in whose continued preservation our dearest interests and most cherished hopes, as well as those of the civilized world, are deeply involved.

Resolved, That the gallant defence of Fort Sumter, by Major Anderson and his heroic band, amid the fearful cannonading of the batteries by which he was beleagured, his refusal to strike the flag of his country until compelled by the exhaustion of his men attest the qualities of a true soldier and patriot, and demand the grateful recognition of all true and loyal citizens.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the papers of the Borough.

April 22, 1861
Compiler



Office of the Governor
Atlanta

Carl E. Sanders
GOVERNOR

May 20, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

One century after the Battle of Gettysburg, the great State of Georgia continues to work for "PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED."

This venerable state, one of the original thirteen American colonies, is steeped in proud history. Time well may prove our past hundred years of growth - moral as well as economic, spiritual as well as temporal - to be an exceedingly noble chapter in Georgian history.

It can be no accident that God has richly blessed our state in her strivings toward peace and righteousness.

Today we pledge ourselves anew to a clear vision of the primary task before us. Georgians shall seek peace in their hearts and their homes; in their state, their nation, and their world.

We cannot doubt that eventually peace must reign. Georgia, in common with forty-nine other noble states, subscribes to one magnificent belief. Our strength as a nation resides in the American creed, IN GOD WE TRUST.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes,

I am

Sincerely,
Carl E Sanders
Governor

CES:rg

Prisoner Writes Of Capture And His Early Parole

A LETTER FROM CAMP

THE FOLLOWING letter from Oscar M'Millan, a member of "Horner's Cavalry," to his sister, will be found highly interesting:

Volivar, Va., Sept. 4, 1862

Dear Sister: I arrived here safely last night after our last rather unfortunate trip to Loudoun county. I was captured by the Rebels on Tuesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, and was released on parole. But I will give you a short account of our trip and adventures.

We left here early on Monday morning and got to Waterford about noon; four of the rebel scouts had just left taking with them one of Captain Means' Loudoun Rangers; a squad of men were dispatched to Point of Rocks for Means' company; about 15 of them got to W. about 5 o'clock; shortly afterwards we galloped to Hillsborough, captured 3 rebel cavalry, went back a few miles, stopped at a farm house, fed our horses and slept in the barn until daybreak, when we started again, travelled about 10 miles, stopped again to feed; in a half an hour we were off again, got to Leesburg about 12 o'clock, halted outside of the town, and sent out a reconnoitering party who captured a rebel cavalryman in the town.

SURRENDERED ARMS

After finding there were rebels about in force, Capt. Cole, commanding, fell back slowly — in good order, to save himself from an attack in the rear. On our right there was a corn field about a mile long. After we had got about half way to the end of it, the Rebels charged on us. About 60 or 70 of us took in a gate after Capt. Cole, the rebels following us, when we rallied and drove them back. But one of their squadrons got in our rear, and we were "between two fires." We stuck to the woods and kept up a running fight for about 3 miles, when my horse fell and hurt herself. I rode about 200 yards, when the rebels getting among us I took to the bushes, and run about 100 yards, when I was surrounded and had to give up my arms.

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Oscar.

September 9, 1862
Adams Sentinel

BETA SIGMA PHI
SORORITY

VITA SCIENTIA AMICITIA
ΒΣΦ

XI ALPHA CHI CHAPTER
Joins the Entire Community
Commemorating the
100th Anniversary
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100 Years Ago . . . the Armies of
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A CENTURY
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Is a Difference, Too, in the Accommodations Available
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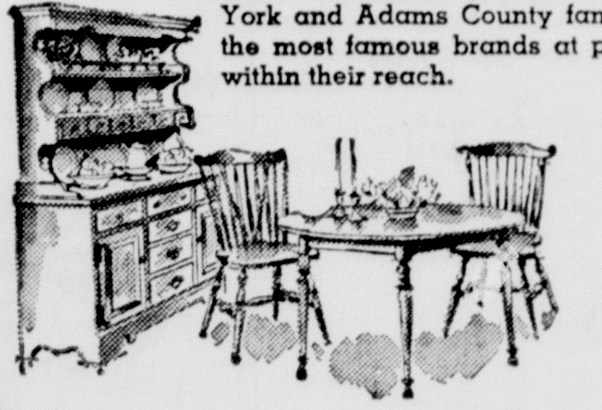

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May we take this opportunity to pay honored tribute to those who a century ago gave the last full measure of devotion in the Battle of Gettysburg

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Leinhardt Bros.
28 Baltimore Street
Near the Square in Hanover, Pa.

Citizens Put Aside Party Views To Support Union

UNION MEETING. — In pursuance of a call issued on Tuesday morning, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg, irrespective of party differences, together with a large number of persons from the country who were in attendance at Court, assembled in the Court House on the evening of the same day, to give expression to their feelings in regard to their country in this hour of its peril. At an early hour the large Court Room was filled to its utmost capacity, attesting their fidelity to the Union, and their willingness to stand by its Flag. On motion of Dr. E G. Fahnestock, the meeting was organized by appointing as

President, George Arnold, Esq.
Vice Presidents, Prof. Muhlenberg, R G Harper Hon D Ziegler. S. S. Forney John Busbey Sr., John Picking, J S Gitt, James Linn, Samuel McCreary. Wm. Douglas.

Secretaries, Hon S. R Russell, Daniel Snyder, C. X. Martin and Emmanuel Bushman.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The object of the meeting was stated by D Wills, Esq., after which the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Dr. H. L. Baugher, Prof. M. L. Stover, David Wills, Esq., Wm. Douglas, M. E. Chelberger, Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., Hon D. Ziegler, George Swope, Hon. J. B Danner, Dr. Chas Horner, John Houck, D A. Buehler, Esq., and Rev. Jacob Ziegler.

In the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Rev. James A. Brown, of York, and late of Newbury, S. C., Mr. Roth, of Pennsylvania College, and D McConaughy, Esq. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, This meeting has been called by the Burgess irrespective of political parties, and whereas, it is the duty of the citizens of this State to give expression to their views and purposes in this emergency, therefore

UNITE FOR UNION

Resolved, That humiliating as is the present distracted and perilous condition of the country, and however variant may be our views as to the causes which have contributed to the present condition of affairs, in the face of the perils now threatening the Republic, it is the duty of every good citizen to forget party feelings and partizan distinctions, and to unite in a common effort to maintain the honor, the integrity ad the existence of our National Union.

Resolved, That the series of outrages perpetrated in a portion of the Southern States against the rights, honor and integrity of the National Government, commencing with the seizure of Forts, Arsenals Custom Houses, Mints and other property of the Union, and culminating in open War in the harbor of Charleston, by the cannonading and capture of a Federal Fortress, protected by the Federal Flag — with the threats of high officials, directing and controlling these movements, to invade and seize the Federal Capitol, constitute Rebellion and Treason against the Government, and call for prompt and energetic action upon the part of all good citizens, in defence of the Government and the National Union.

PLEDGE DEFENSE

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the National Government the expression of a firm determination to support it in all lawful efforts to maintain the honor, its dignity, and its existence, and in this determination it is our purpose to know no party, but fearlessly and boldly to tread the path of duty in defence of a Government the most glorious on earth — under which as a people, in little more than three-fourths of a century, we have risen to a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth, and in whose continued preservation our dearest interests and most cherished hopes, as well as those of the civilized world, are deeply involved

Resolved, That the gallant defence of Fort Sumter, by Major Anderson and his heroic band, amid the fearful cannonading of the batteries by which he was beleagured, his refusal to strike the flag of his country until compelled by the exhaustion of his men attest the qualities of a true soldier and patriot, and demand the grateful recognition of all true and loyal citizens.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in all the papers of the Borough.

April 22, 1861
Compiler

Office of the Governor
Atlanta

Carl E. Sanders
GOVERNOR

May 20, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

One century after the Battle of Gettysburg, the great State of Georgia continues to work for "PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED."

This venerable state, one of the original thirteen American colonies, is steeped in proud history. Time well may prove our past hundred years of growth - moral as well as economic, spiritual as well as temporal - to be an exceedingly noble chapter in Georgian history.

It can be no accident that God has richly blessed our state in her strivings toward peace and righteousness.

Today we pledge ourselves anew to a clear vision of the primary task before us. Georgians shall seek peace in their hearts and their homes; in their state, their nation, and their world.

We cannot doubt that eventually peace must reign. Georgia, in common with forty-nine other noble states, subscribes to one magnificent belief. Our strength as a nation resides in the American creed, IN GOD WE TRUST.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes,

I am

Sincerely,

Carl E Sanders
Governor

CES:rg

Prisoner Writes Of Capture And His Early Parole

A LETTER FROM CAMP

THE FOLLOWING letter from Oscar M'Millan, a member of "Horner's Cavalry," to his sister, will be found highly interesting:

Volivar, Va., Sept. 4, 1862

Dear Sister: I arrived here safely last night after our last rather unfortunate trip to Loudoun county. I was captured by the Rebels on Tuesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, and was released on parole. But I will give you a short account of our trip and adventures.

We left here early on Monday morning and got to Waterford about noon: four of the rebel scouts had just left taking with them one of Captain Means' Loudoun Rangers; a squad of men were dispatched to Point of Rocks for Means' company; about 15 of them got to W. about 5 o'clock, shortly afterwards we galloped to Hillsborough, captured 3 rebel cavalry, went back a few miles, stopped at a farm house, fed our horses and slept in the barn until daybreak, when we started again, travelled about 10 miles, stopped again to feed; in a half an hour we were off again, got to Leesburg about 12 o'clock, halted outside of the town, and sent out a reconnoitering party who captured a rebel cavalryman in the town.

SURRENDERED ARMS

After finding there were rebels about in force, Capt. Cole, commanding fell back slowly — in good order, to save himself from an attack in the rear. On our right there was a corn field about a mile long. After we had got about half way to the end of it, the Rebels charged on us. About 60 or 70 of us took in a gate after Capt Cole the rebels following us, when we rallied and drove them back. But one of their squadrons got in our rear, and we were "between two fires." We stuck to the woods and kept up a running fight for about 3 miles, when my horse fell and hurt herself. I rode about 200 yards, when the rebels getting among us I took to the bushes, and run about 100 yards, when I was surrounded and had to give up my arms.

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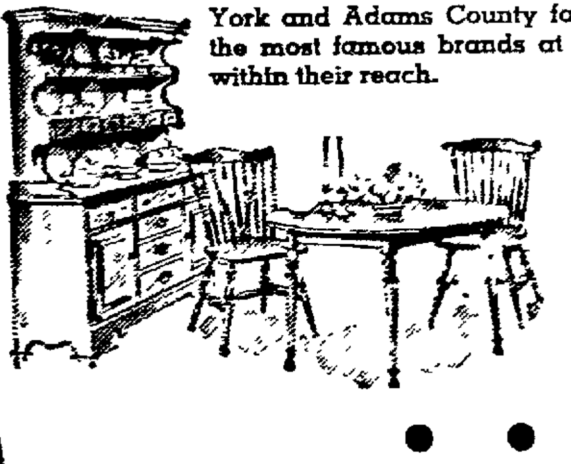

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Civil War Is Hanging Suspended Over Nation

CIVIL WAR hangs suspended over this country as by a single thread. The anti-slavery radicals of the new Administration have gained the control of it, and the "rebels and traitors" of the seceded States are to be whipped into submission. The formidable military preparations of the government at Washington, which have been going on for more than a week — the mustering of ships of war, transports and troops for active operations, by land and sea — remove all doubt as to the policy it intends to pursue. It is becoming too evident that, so far as Lincoln's Administration possesses the power, the hideous horrors of civil war are about to be forced upon the country.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

A fleet of war vessels, with about 2,000 troops, left New York last week — most of them, it is supposed, intended for operations about Charleston, S. C. The movements at the several navy yards continue unabated.

It is stated that two hundred troops have just been ordered from Newport (Ky.) Barracks, to proceed to Texas. Colonel Mears, of the New York Seventh Regiment, is in Washington, and is said to have tendered his services to the U.S. Government.

AFFAIRS AT NEW YORK

The heavy drain made upon the regular forces at the military stations in the harbor of New York, by the fitting out of the Baltic, Illinois and other vessels, made it necessary for the War Department to issue orders for the immediate re-opening of the various recruiting offices. The dullness in business, and the general stagnation of the manufacturing interests, whereby thousands of men are out of employment, induce many more to offer themselves for enlistment than would otherwise. If trade were more lively and factories in full operation. There are now in that city three recruiting offices for soldiers, and one rendezvous for seamen.

There is no doubt that orders for the immediate fitting out of the U.S. ships Wabash, Perry and Savannah have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Commodore Stringham, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Home Squadron, has gone to join his ship at Boston. He will sail in less than ten days for Pensacola.

New York, April 10. — The steam tug "Uncle Ben" sailed last night from this port with sealed orders from the Government. She had sailed previously, but returned to make repairs.

Philadelphia, April 10 — Dispatches from Washington state that the sloop of war Jamestown and frigate St. Lawrence, now at the Navy Yard at this port, are to be fitted for sea forthwith.

SUPPLIES FOR SUMTER

The New York Post announces, on "competent authority," that the Administration has adopted the following plan for throwing supplies into Fort Sumter:

"In case of necessity supplies are to be thrown into Fort Sumter by means of a number of small boats, which, presenting smaller and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels, will perhaps save an unnecessary bloodshed. The Government has chartered a number of schooners and other craft, which have been filled with sand-bags. These schooners will sail in, bearing boats on the side which is towards Fort Sumter. These boats will, of course, be entirely protected from the guns of the rebels by the wall-like sides and solid contents of the larger vessels.

"The men-of-war are to steam in and hold themselves in readiness to check any attempt to intercept the boats and schooners, by armed vessels, as well as to keep the neighborhood of Sumter clear of possible assaulting parties."

FROM CHARLESTON

Richmond, April 10 — The Charleston Courier of yesterday morning reports the arrival there of Lieut. Talbot on Monday, when he had a conference with Col. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, but he was not allowed to communicate with Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, and started back to Washington the same night. It is understood that the nature of the conference was to obtain permission for an unarmed storeship to victual the garrison at Fort Sumter, but permission was refused.

Charleston, April 11 — It is reliably stated that General Beauregard did demand the surrender of the fort at 2 o'clock today, which demand Major Anderson declined, probably with a reservation.

The community is greatly excited, expecting an attack tonight, but up to this hour no demonstration has been made, and probably no attack will be made tonight.

A large portion of our people are collected on the wharves, on battery, and at every accessible point facing the harbor, anxiously awaiting the result.

The military in the city are all under arms, but all is quiet.

Another regiment will arrive here tomorrow. Between six and seven thousand men are now on Morris and Sullivan's Islands and other points along the coast.

PRES. DAVIS ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD

Washington, April 10 — Dispatches received here today from Montgomery state that President Davis was considering the propriety of going to Charleston, being satisfied that Fort Sumter was to be the great strategic point where the issue was to be tried as to the power of the Confederate States Government to maintain itself. He and his friends deemed it his duty to be on the ground. He had not decided at one o'clock whether he would go or not.

New York, April 11 — A special dispatch, said to be dated at Charlestown at noon today, reports all quiet. The troops are all prepared for immediate service.

The Commercial states that it has been confirmed that President Davis has given orders not to fire on a vessel carrying provisions to Fort Sumter.

STILL LATER

It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened tomorrow between General Beauregard and Major Anderson relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Montgomery, April 11 — The war department is overwhelmed with applications from regiments, battalions and companies, to be taken into the service. Over seven thousand have offered from the border States, exclusive of 2,000 Indian warriors, who desire to co-operate with the Confederate States. A great number of companies are daily reaching Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola.

April 15, 1863
Compiler

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

THE GOVERNOR

May 10, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor, Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Paul:

The blood shed at Gettysburg and elsewhere during the Civil War was the heartblood of the nation. It is our blessing that the great wound healed, sutured with bonds stronger than those of sectionalism.

We are bound by love of freedom and by the need for strength that a federation of states affords. We are bound by a tie that binds brothers even after a grievous quarrel - faith that the greater, nobler family traits, cherished before the rift, will reassert themselves, and prevail.

Our American family is the family of mankind, and our neighbors are our brothers, whatever their race or accent.

Those who fought at Gettysburg wagered their lives in a bloody test of this democratic maxim. It prevailed, and America has grown great under its guidance.

I urge Pennsylvanians to commemorate, therefore, not a battle or a war, but the lesson learned, and the emergence of a nation united.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Scranton
WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

Spangler's Spring Helped To Quench Thirst Of Men In Blue, Men In Gray

At the foot of Culp's Hill, scene of the second day's battle of Gettysburg, snug under a concrete and stone mound which once poured forth its cool waters, is Spangler's Spring, an historic spot on the ground made sacred by the blood of a divided nation in the most grueling conflict ever fought on American soil. Ordinarily a spring will cause no further ado than to refresh a thirst. To others, in moments of extreme need, it is an all-inspiring sight. And so it is that Spangler's Spring marks a spot and furnishes the background of an incident unique in the annals of warfare.

When the forces under Lee and Meade, opposing Generals in the three-days Battles at Gettysburg had withdrawn for the night after an all day battle, water was one of the commodities in great demand. One need not dwell on what a war crazed man will do in such an emergency.

FRIENDS AT SPRING

When darkness fell over the opposing lines — when the sentries had been posted and the firing had ceased for the time being, men in Blue and men in Gray sought something to quench their thirst. They had emptied their canteens and were bent on replenishing their supply before another day dawned.

Almost at the same time, these soldiers, fighting to kill only a few hours before, found this gushing spring, located between the firing lines. They gathered about its cooling outlet and like brothers in arms exchanged greetings, while waiting their turn to refill their canteens, partook of the waters that proved such a blessing to these heroes suffering from parched throats, thence returned to their respective positions and later engaged in mortal combat.

For some time this human interest story sounded like myth, concocted by one with a vivid imagination However, as the years passed and the story of the Battles at Gettysburg came into its own and historians dwelt at length upon the importance of this conflict the incident at Spangler's Spring was retold by many veterans who survived the ordeal at Gettysburg and finished the war.

At every gathering of the Blue and Gray it was repeated. On a number of occasions veterans of the Army of the Potomac and those who fought under Lee who were in the "drinking party" near Culp's Hill met and exchanged viewpoints as they did upon that memorable night years before.

From A Log Cabin To President . . .

. . . Like Lincoln — Success Has Come to Many Men Because They Never Ceased to Reach for It Until It Was Theirs!

100 Years Ago . . .

Success Came to the Union Army on the Fields of Gettysburg, and With It — a New Day Has Come Upon Our Nation — United Forever We Proudly Stand Today!

Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

Penn-Moc Shoe, Corp.
Carl F. Filsinger, Pres.
Fairfield, Pa.

Joseph E. Smith & Son
—Your Electrical Contractors—
202 South Stratton Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Proudly Join All Our Citizens Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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CENTENNIAL

of the Momentous Battle of Gettysburg

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Welcome Centennial Visitors!

When in Our Area Attending the Centennial Observance—Stop in at Redding's. We Will Be Glad to Supply You With Your Needs!

Hardware
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Serving the Citizens of This Area for Many Years!

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Martin A. and Charles E. Redding
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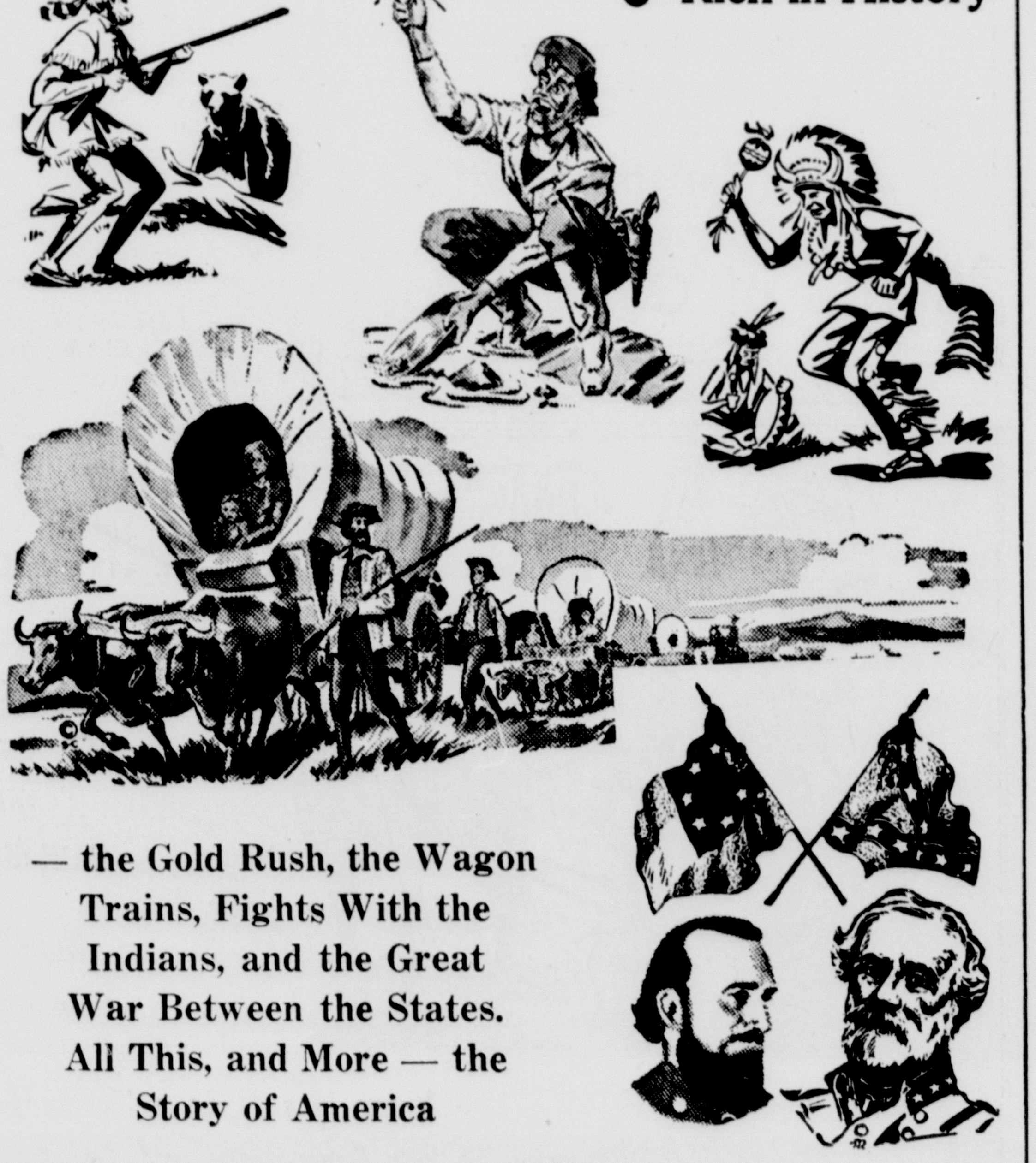


The Story of America . . .

- ● Rich in Growth and Progress
- ● Rich in Tradition
- ● Rich in History

— the Gold Rush, the Wagon Trains, Fights With the Indians, and the Great War Between the States. All This, and More — the Story of America

On this occasion — the 100th Anniversary of the Battle fought on this soil, we pay tribute to the Blue and the Gray, and to the pioneers of yesteryear. Their heroism and sacrifices have made possible America's strength and unity.

Clark E. Spence
Clerk of the Courts of Adams County

Confederate Troops, Under Command Of Gen. Early, Came To Gettysburg Week Before Battle

GETTYSBURG was invaded by Confederate troops under command of General Early a week before the Battle of Gettysburg. The troops arrived here June 26 and left on June 27.

Three miles west of here, the Confederates met some 700 Union soldiers, members of the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, made up of volunteers who had entered the armed forces of the state only a few days before. The several thousand Confederates easily forced the 26th Regiment which included students of Gettysburg College and youths of the town, into retreat.

The Gettysburg Star and Banner in its edition immediately after General Early's troops left here June 27 published the following concerning the first visit of Confederate troops into Gettysburg:

HUNTER'S CAVALRY

We cannot give too much praise to a number of men, including Samuel Bostick and Mr McNair, of Capt. Hunter's Cavalry, who had been sent out as special scouts The rebels had scarcely left the town on Saturday until these brave fellows came dashing into the town, upon the very heels of the enemy and just in time to make several important arrests. The first was a rebel chaplain who was loitering in the rear. He was pursued by Sergt. Guinn and captured at the end of town The race was a most interesting one, but the rebel was soon brought to a stand by a shot from Guinn's revolver Another was the capture of a bearer of important dispatches from the rebel army in the Cumberland Valley to the column that passed through this place in regard to the movements of their baggage trains

REBEL PROWLERS

There is no doubt that our country is infested with rebel bands prowling about for plunder and our citizens can feel no safety until they are thoroughly cleared out On Sunday last after we supposed the rebels had all left, we learn the houses of Messrs J. Schriver, J. Hoffman, William Wirt, and probably others, in Straban Township, were entered and partially robbed and the property and furniture considerably damaged Mr Wirt we understand, had about $400 stolen

THE 26TH REGIMENT

We have reason to believe that the greater portion of the 26th Regiment Col Jennings is now safe. On Friday morning they moved up the Chambersburg pike to the neighborhood of Marsh Creek The rebels shortly after made a dash upon them and took a few of them prisoners, when the regiment retreated across country to Witmore's farm on the State road and about 5 miles from town At this point the rebels made another attack on them in force and after a short skirmish succeeded in taking over 100 prisoners. Only one man in the regiment was reported slightly wounded. On Saturday morning the regiment was encamped near Petersburg, from which place they started for Harrisburg with 600 men. It is thought about 200 were taken prisoners. All the privates were paroled in this place and Hunterstown on Saturday morning The commissioned officers they took along We have not learned the names of any of the officers captured. It may be possible there were none.

LOCAL COPPERHEADS

There are several Copperhead men and women in the neighborhood of Cashtown, who have been showing the blackness of their hearts and the depth of their treason by threatening to inform the rebels who the Union men were and where their horses were concealed in the mountains One person was notified by a she rebel not to take his horses to a certain place where there was some 70 others concealed as she intended to direct the rebels to that very spot. The names of these despicable creatures are known and the time may yet come when they will wish they had acted in a different manner toward their neighbors.

MORE COPPERHEADS

The movements of the "sympathizers" here were closely watched while the rebels were among us and we have heard of much, that was said and done which we could not believe did it not come through reliable sources. There is no doubt that there were persons in this town though their number is very few who gave the rebels any information they desired It appears that they were informed of all the prominent Union men in the community and were told the very houses in which they lived We know that rebel officers were entertained and that certain women were desirous of procuring a feather from their hat or a button from their coat We know of houses that were lighted up and open while the rebels were here, and the same houses were closed and darkened after the Union troops arrived. We know too, that some who have shown the most sympathy for the South, and who attempted to protect themselves by an outward display of their Copperhead principles, fared as badly at the hands of their coveted friends, as those who stood boldly up for the Union. We mention this to show how the gentlemanly rebels appreciated the kindness thus bestowed upon them, and the utter contempt in which they hold the Copperheads in the North We are proud to say, however, there are but few families in this town laying claim to respectability, that talked and acted in this way Let them be discarded and shunned by their loyal neighbors. Have no intercourse with them in any shape or form. If we must tolerate such persons in our midst, they should at least be made to feel the contempt they are bringing upon themselves

TOWN CUT OFF

Our facilities for gathering information from abroad have been considerably curtailed We are completely cut off from railroad and telegraphic communication. Our city exchanges fail to reach us with anything like regularity, and we are obliged to confine ourselves to the local news of the County. We give all the news both local and general that we can obtain and which we deem reliable

MAIL SERVICE HIT

The mail arrangements in all directions have been so badly crippled by the rebel invasion, we fear many of our subscribers will not receive their paper this week. Those who we cannot reach in the regular way can be accommodated by calling at, or sending to the office of publication. We hope it may only be a few days until our State, and particularly Adams County, will be cleared of these ragged, lousy, starving thieving hordes, and our mail facilities again put in working order

MAY BE A BATTLE

Prepare. — It cannot be possible that a great battle between the two contending armies can be avoided much longer. It may occur at any moment and in our own county. Let our Ladies go to work at once and prepare Lint, Bandages and other articles that may be useful in the hospital. The mere suggestion will be sufficient to set thousands of loyal patriotic women to work.

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY

White, who led the 200 mounted-guerillas through this place on Friday last passed himself off as a Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate Army. He can lay no claim to such a title. Neither Jeff Davis nor the Union soldiers recognized him as such. We did not see him but are told that he looked as lousy and could drink more whiskey than any of the thieving band he has the honor of heading.

BURN GULDEN WAREHOUSE

The gentlemanly rebels who entertained such a high respect for private property set fire to the Warehouse of Mr. Daniel Gulden, six miles from town, and burnt it to the ground. We understand it contained 2,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, together with a large quantity of groceries and other articles, all of which were Mr. Gulden's private property. His loss is over $5,000. This is the way they protected private property.

TOOK WHISKEY

When Gen. Early gave our citizens the assurance that private property would be respected, we presume he did not include the Whiskey found in the cellars of our hotels. So far whiskey is concerned they made a clean sweep. They found it convenient to carry off all they could find. They would cheerfully throw out a barrel of flour to make room for a barrel of whiskey. But this is the way the rebel officers make their soldiers fight and then call it patriotism.

COW IS KILLED

The cars on the Gettysburg Railroad on Wednesday evening last ran over a cow on this side of New Oxford a few miles and were thrown from the track. The rails were torn up for several rods, and strange to say not one person was seriously injured. The 26th Regiment, P. V. M., was on the cars.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

STATE OF MAINE
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUGUSTA

JOHN H. REED
GOVERNOR

June 30, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

It gives me great pleasure to greet the readers of The Gettysburg Times on the occasion of this special edition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

One Hundred Years ago Maine troops and their commanders joined comrades in arms in the supreme struggle to preserve the Union. The battle which was fought on the fields at Gettysburg was the decisive engagement which turned the tide in the great civil conflict. A key role was played by the Twentieth Maine Regiment at Little Round Top under the command of General Joshua Chamberlain. The valor displayed by the Maine troops on that occasion will long be remembered by the citizens of this State.

As we pause to commemorate the most celebrated battle ever fought on American soil, let us remember the ideals for which it was waged--to weld a union of States, to restore peace and to establish a free society with equality for all men.

Sincerely,

John H. Reed

John H. Reed
Governor

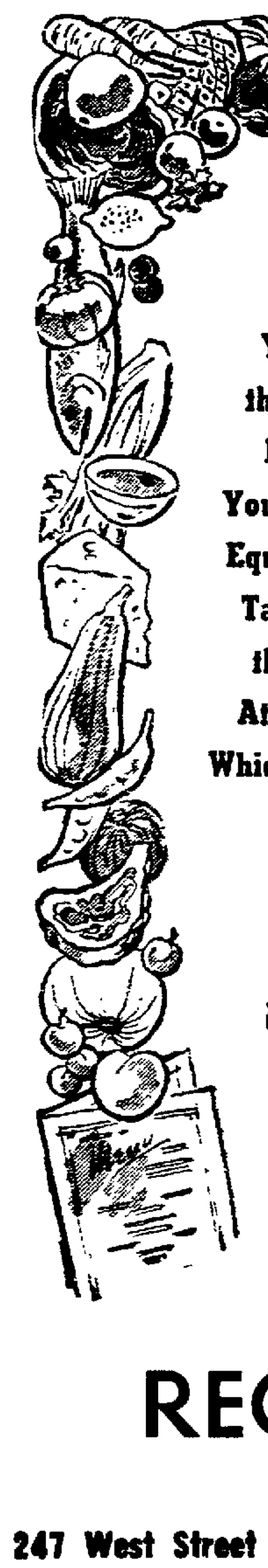
We Are Proud of
the Brave Men
Who Fought on
the Fields of
Gettysburg
100 Years Ago
Today—We Pay
Honor to Their
Memory

—RADIO DISPATCHED—
ELECTRICAL WORK
Complete Service for the Home
Reaves' Electric
John R. Reaves
R. 2, U. S. Route 15, South Gettysburg, Pa.
Phone 334-5288

Adams Co. Democratic Committee
Proudly Joins All Adams County
Commemorating the
CENTENNIAL
of the
Battle of Gettysburg

When the Armies of
the North and the South
Lay Down Their Arms—They
Quietly, Prayerfully and
Benignantly Set Themselves
to Achieve Peace and to
Help the New Generation of
Young Men to Honor God,
the Flag and the
Nation!

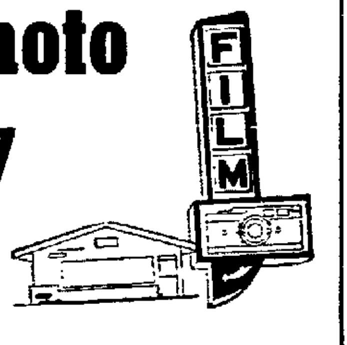
Adams Co. Democratic Committee
Fred G. Klunk, Chairman Marie Harbaugh, Vice Chairman



Dine Where Everything
Is Right To Your Taste!

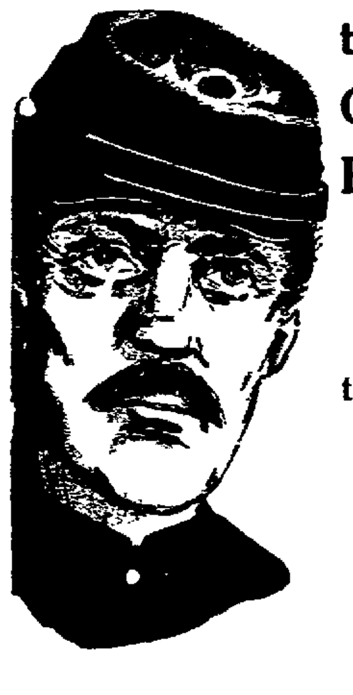
You'll Love
the Flavor of
Every Dish
You Order Here!
Equally to Your
Taste Will Be
the Pleasant
Atmosphere in
Which You Dine—
and the Thoughtful Service That Seems to
Anticipate Your Every Wish
During the Centennial Days,
and Every Day—Enjoy the Food
at the Rec-Park Diner
Our "Best Wishes" For a
Memorable Observance
PHONE 334-9064
REC-PARK DINER
Ruth and Tommy Wolf
Next to the Recreation Park
247 West Street Gettysburg, Penna.

Dave's Photo
Supply
Gettysburg's
Photographic
Store



Joins All Adams County
in Observing
the—
CENTENNIAL
of the
Battle of Gettysburg
Stop in to See Us for
Your Photographic Needs—
- Kodachrome Slides of the Battlefield
- Camera and Binocular Rental
- Camera Repairs—All Makes
- Used Cameras and Lenses
- Complete Selection of Film
- Viewmaster Reels of Gettysburg and Others

Dave's Photo Supply
Steinwehr Avenue Across From Keller's Esso
GETTYSBURG, PA. PHONE 334-5414



The Civil War Was Without Question the Most Dramatic and Most Outstanding Episode in American History!
To These Courageous
Men of the Blue and
the Gray, We Solemnly,
Reverently and
Gratefully
Pay Tribute on the
100th
Anniversary
of the
Battle of
Gettysburg

Since 1900 . . .
Our Feed and Fertilizer Business
Has Grown to Include the Sale of Other
Fine Products to the Farmer
They Include —
- Farmrite Feeds, Fertilizers and Insecticides
- Beacon Feeds

Central Chemical Corp.
Phone 334-2104
Lincolnway East Gettysburg, Penna.

Editor Of "The Compiler" Is Imprisoned In Fort McHenry

IT IS our painful duty to record the arrest of the Editor of "The Compiler," by the military authorities, after our army gained possession of the town — when the enemy was repulsed at every point, and cheers and exultations filled the hearts of all the citizens. After three days of terror and affright, during the presence of the enemy, our hearts were sorrowed by the arrest of one of our citizens, and his removal from his family, occupation and town.

It appears that the editor having fallen under the displeasure of a person claiming to be a soldier of our army, information was laid before the proper military power, and thus, upon the unsupported testimony of one man — the same who violently tore down the flag that floated from the window of the Compiler office — a citizen was deprived of his liberty — a patriot of his home — and the unfortunate victim of a prejudicied, distempered and malignant information is now confined within the gloomy walls of Fort McHenry. Can such things be, and overcome us, without our special wonder and denunciation! At present we have nothing to say as to the right or wrong of these military arrests, but we affirm that whatever may have been the pretense for the arrest of Mr. Stahle, it was conceived in embittered feeling, nourished by his personal enemies, and encouraged by his political opponents. It was a stab at the Democratic party by the pliant, political tricksters of the Jacobin school — a capital ten-strike by some unfortunate Senatorial aspirant.

To the Provost General, acting upon the information, presuming it was laid out of pure, patriotic considerations, no blame attaches for the arrest; but over the heads of those miserable, black-hearted wretches, male and female, who, instigated by the vilest hearts, have thus indirectly, by their acts, brought this trouble and sorrow, not only to the victim himself and his family, but to thousands of fellow-countrymen, who today feel as if confined with him, hangs a day of retribution. The perpetrators of this outrage, the moving, acting instigators are known, and the object of their design to carry out is clear to all as the morning sun.

A fitting time it was to effect the preliminary, to wit, the arrest of the editor, when they could be protected in their nefarious plans under the plea of "patriotic effort." A fitting instrument too, to give the desired information could be found — and thus all the nets having been set, the victim steps in and evil temporarily triumphs. What a sad commentary upon the friendly feeling which should exist in our town?

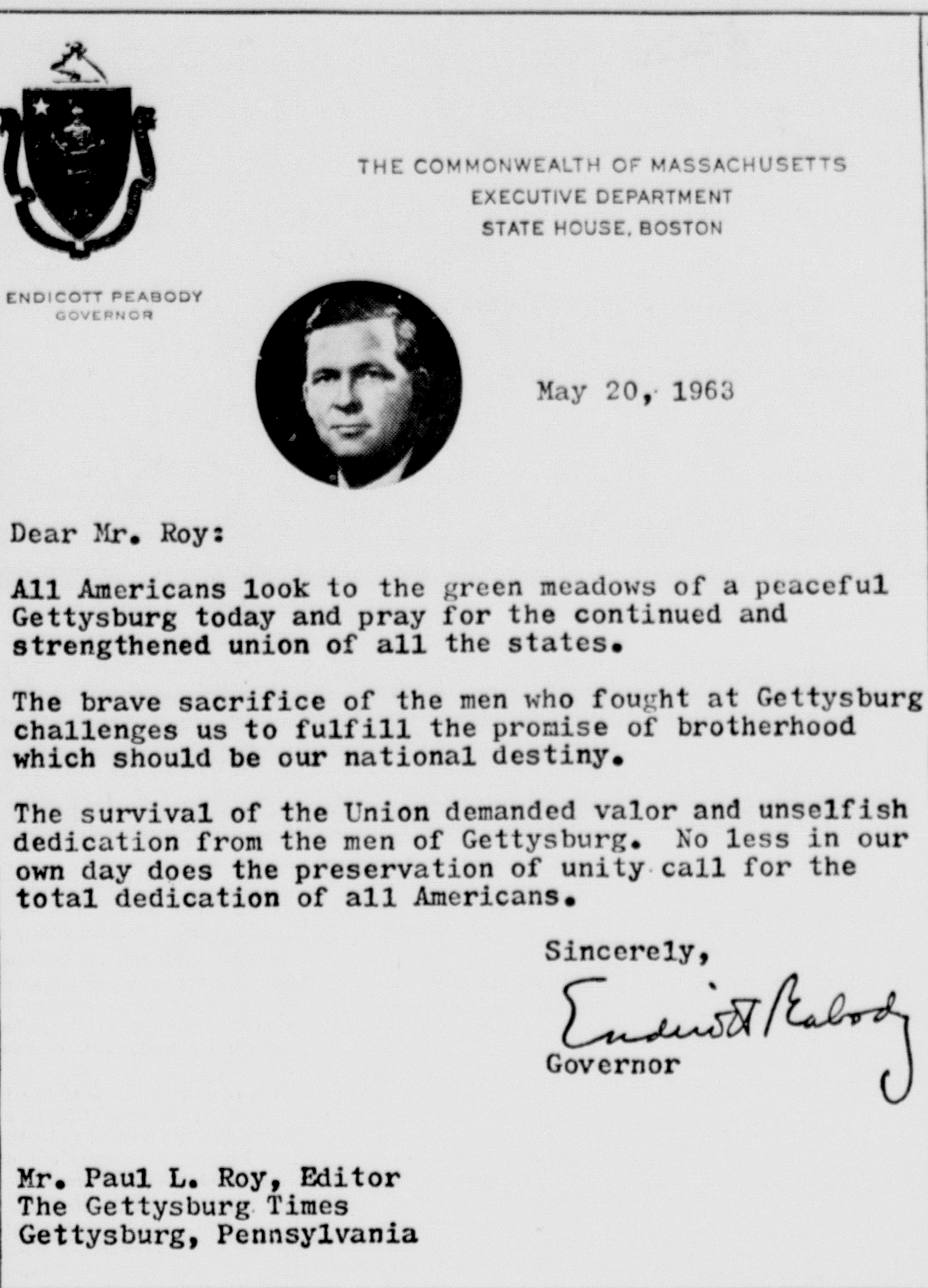
Without a copy of the charge — without a hearing— upon the unconoborated exparte testimony of one person claiming to be a soldier — without time to arrange his business affairs — a citizen was hurried from his home and family and taken to the rear of our army, and even while guarded in the rear his friends were unable to visit him.

HURTS DEMOCRATS

Friends, countrymen and patriots, you see in the imprisoned editor not only a man shorn of his personal liberty, and a household filled with tears. You see more. There is manifestly in the tools employed, in the wire-pulling and in all citizens who approve of this outrageous proceeding, an attempt to murder the great conservative Democratic party, which is ths sheet-anchor of our national hopes and the palladium of our nation's safety.

That the charges preferred upon which the arrest was made are false, is the honest belief of all good men. Only the few, the despicable few, whose political favors have made them mad, who feel upon the slime of malice, and nurse the demon spite, demanded the sacrifice, and exult in the accomplishment of their wishes. The accused courted an examination — his friends urged a hearing. The authorities deeming such a hearing nothing more than a simple act of justice, were willing to comply — but these citizens, political opponents, (probably the same who urged the Major in command of this post, several weeks ago, to send the 26th Regiment, P. M., into the jaws of the enemy,) were on hand and of course an examination and release of Mr. Stahle would have been a sudden and unexpected end of their deep laid plan. They succeeded in preventing a hearing, and thus through the intervention of these townsmen and neighbors we may say, a victim to political malice, Henry J. Stahle is doomed to await, beneath the shades of Baltimore bastile, the pleasure of the Administration in an examination of his case.

July 13, 1863
Compiler



ENDICOTT PEABODY
GOVERNOR

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

May 20, 1963

Dear Mr. Roy:

All Americans look to the green meadows of a peaceful Gettysburg today and pray for the continued and strengthened union of all the states.

The brave sacrifice of the men who fought at Gettysburg challenges us to fulfill the promise of brotherhood which should be our national destiny.

The survival of the Union demanded valor and unselfish dedication from the men of Gettysburg. No less in our own day does the preservation of unity call for the total dedication of all Americans.

Sincerely,

Endicott Peabody
Governor

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Thousands Of Dollars Lost, Nearby Blaze

ON MONDAY night last, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in our neighboring town of Emmitsburg, ten miles from this place, which was truly in its ravages. It commenced in the Livery establishment of Messrs. Beams and Guthrie, and spread with such rapidity as to defy all efforts to stay it. In it progress it consumed the properties of the following persons, and nearly in the order given:

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$20,000 INSURANCE

Mr. Wile lost nearly all his furniture, in addition to all his buildings, as was the case with most of those mentioned.

The amount of insurance on all this loss is estimated at $20,000.

Twenty-eight dwellings were destroyed, rendering homeless fifty-four families, numbering in the aggregate one hundred and eighty-nine persons. These have been cared for in various ways. A large proportion have been accommodated at the Sisterhood — the Hall in town is full, whilst all having spare room have freely given it to the houseless.

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Eli Smith has been arrested and confined in Frederick jail, on suspicion of having been the incendiary.

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June 28, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Useful aid in painting — a dust pan with a rubber edge. It is particularly good for protecting walls while painting adjoining woodwork.

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January 14, 1861
Compiler

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2. Resolved, That we will stand by the Constitution of the United States, to see its requirements and full intents carried out whenevr calld upon.
3. Resolved, That we shall ever be ready to fight for and stand by the rights and interests of our beloved State, (Pennsylvania.)
4. Resolved, That discretion and forbearance shall be among us, and that we will never be guided or disturbed by political influence, let it come from where it may.
5. Resolved, That while we are willing to sacrifice our lives and our fortunes for the Union of the States, we will be the last to take up arms against any sister States, to coerce them, while they are deprived of any of their constitutional rights and so long as their property is not virtually protected.

Feb. 4, 1861
Compiler

Fashions Change With the Changing Times . . . and We Have Kept Pace With That Change

. . . But the Quality of Our Fashions Remains the Same . . . Lovely Fabrics, in Many Styles and Colors

We Join All Our Fellow Adams Countians in Paying Tribute to Those Who Bravely Fought Here 100 Years Ago

Modern Miss Shop

5 Chambersburg Street
Gettysburg, Pa.

Wherever You Are . . . Whenever You Call . . . We Will Be Pleased to Drive You to Your Destination

Call a REAVER CAB

Phone 334-2166

Reaver's Taxi Service

Lincoln Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

We Are Glad for This Opportunity to Join Our Many Friends and Customers Observing the Centennial of the Famous Battle of Gettysburg

It Was in THE 90's

. . . 1892 to Be Exact, When the Firm of Dougherty & Hartley Was Established in the Retail Dry Goods Business in Gettysburg

Through the Years We Have Served the Wonderful People of Adams County Courteously and Appreciatively

It Is With Pride That We Join These Folks Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Dougherty & Hartley

7 Baltimore Street
Gettysburg, Pa.

All Through Your Home—All Through Your Life You'll Want Stacks of Dry Goods From Our Store Everybody Saves Here!

YES

IS OUR FAVORITE WORD

It Is Usually Very Easy for Us to Say "Yes" for An Answer to Applications for Personal Loans—and It Is Easy For Us to Say "Yes"—We'll Gladly Join Our Fellow Citizens Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Thrift Plan Finance Corp.

Kenneth L. Fair, Manager
Phone 334-2107

20 Baltimore Street
Gettysburg, Pa.

Gettysburg Is a Magic Name in American History!

The Momentous Battle Fought Here 100 Years Ago Marked the Beginning of This Nation's Long Rise to World Leadership

GULF GAS OIL

Gulf Is a Magic Name to American Motorists

Come in Today For Complete Auto Servicing

Fred & Merle's Gulf Station

103 CARLISLE STREET
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Washing — Lubrication
Minor Repairs
Tires — Accessories

Proprietors—Fred Martin and Merle Hankey
Mechanics—Vern Speelman and Bob Flohr

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July 13, 1863
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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

ENDICOTT PEABODY
GOVERNOR

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June 25, 1863
Adams Sentinel

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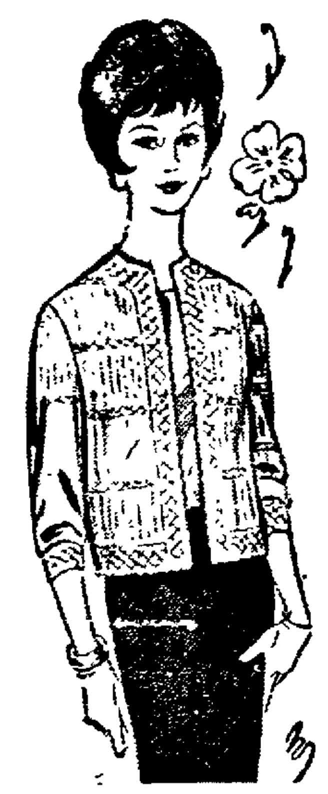
Feb. 4, 1861
Compiler

* * *



Fashions Change With the Changing Times . . . and We Have Kept Pace With That Change

. . . But the Quality of Our Fashions Remains the Same . . . Lovely Fabrics, in Many Styles and Colors

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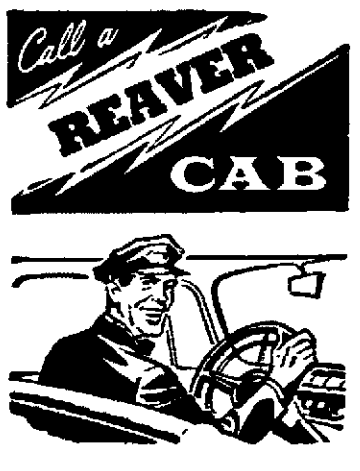

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Lincoln Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

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It Is Usually Very Easy for Us to Say "Yes" for An Answer to Applications for Personal Loans—and It Is Easy For Us to Say "Yes"—We'll Gladly Join Our Fellow Citizens Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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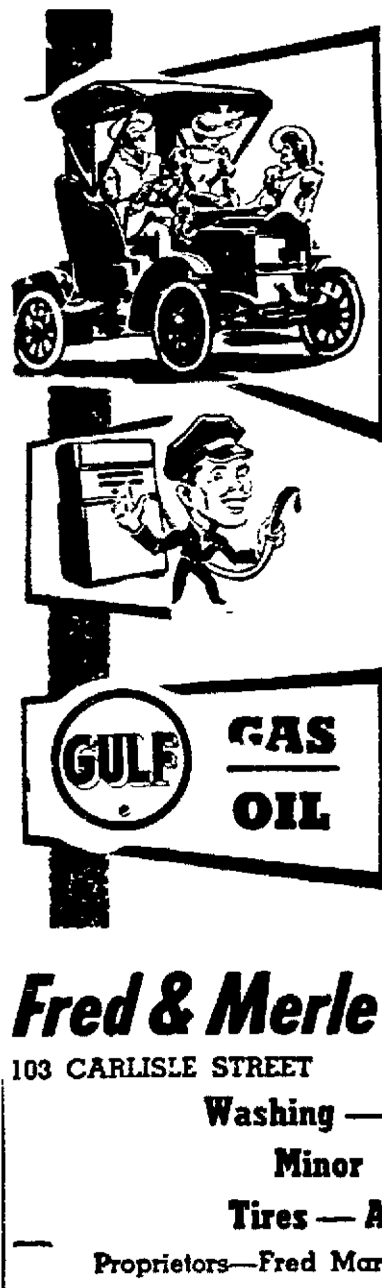
Kenneth L. Fair, Manager
Phone 334-2107
20 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.



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The Momentous Battle Fought Here 100 Years Ago Marked the Beginning of This Nation's Long Rise to World Leadership

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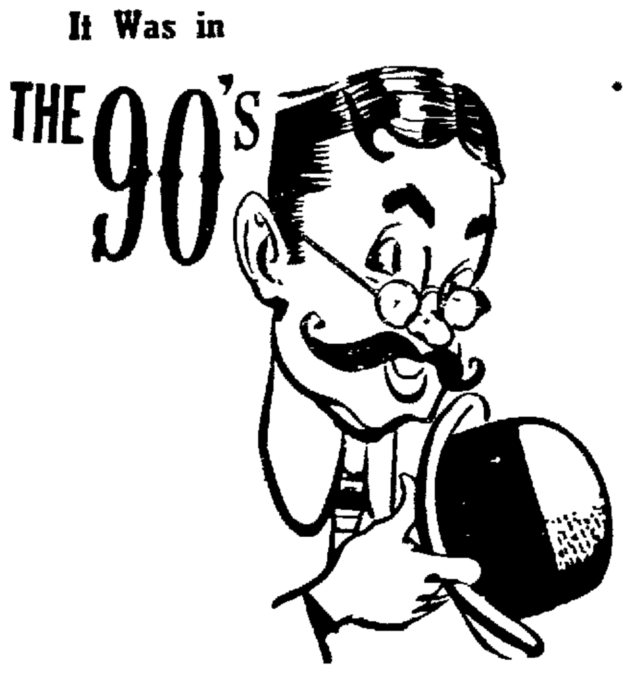
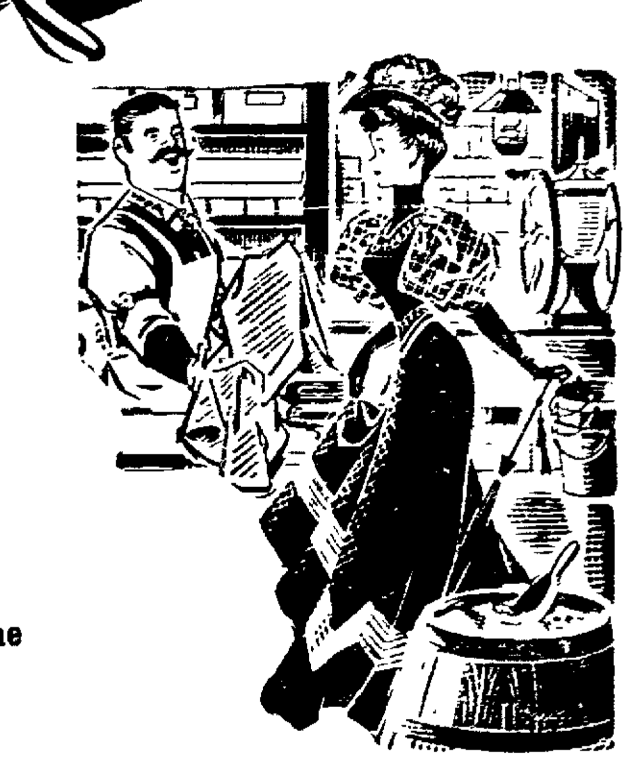




It Was in THE 90's

. . . 1892 to Be Exact, When the Firm of Dougherty & Hartley Was Established in the Retail Dry Goods Business in Gettysburg

Through the Years We Have Served the Wonderful People of Adams County Courteously and Appreciatively

It Is With Pride That We Join These Folks Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Dougherty & Hartley
7 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

All Through Your Home—All Through Your Life You'll Want Stacks of Dry Goods From Our Store Everybody Saves Here!

John Burns, A Stouthearted Little Cobbler, Shoulders Musket Against Invaders; Is Wounded Three Times

JOHN BURNS, native of Gettysburg, cobbler by trade, 72 years of age, was one of the oldest volunteers to the Union cause. He was wounded three times during the three-days engagement at Gettysburg, and his contribution to the cause of the North furnished a splendid illustration of heroic patriotism. When news reached the citizenry of this little town that General Lee purported to invade Gettysburg on his attempted conquest of the North, John Burns, indignant at this so-called intrusion, shouldered an old musket and went forth to join the thin line of Blue-clad soldiers, prepared to stem the tide of the oncoming Gray. Burns assumed a position in this thin line, his snowy white hair bristling in the bright sunlight, his eyes aglow with the determination to stop the advancing forces.

One can clearly visualize this little Scotchman's purpose. A hard working cobbler by trade; content in the quiet atmosphere of his own home in the little village of Gettysburg; then to be suddenly aroused by the news that an enemy was approaching. His actions bespoke his mind. His one purpose was to stop the invasion at the outset.

FIRES OLD MUSKET

Burns fought with the Union forces in the first day's engagement of the Battle of Gettysburg. He occupied a position in the front line and fired away with his old musket as diligently and as determinedly as his younger comrades in arms.

Burns fell back with a flesh wound. A hurried and make-shift dressing was sufficient to send him back to his old position. The Union line gave way. Official reports testify to the courage of this old Gettysburgian He held his position until the inevitable retreat was at hand. But there was glory in the retreat of his old gentleman. A second flesh wound did not detract from the determination and bravery of John Burns. He fought on, unaware of the tremendous odds he was facing. The Union forces were greatly outnumbered in this first day's engagement. But what they lacked in numbers they made up in a stout defense of their line, giving way only by the onrush of superior numbers and under heavy fire.

Portrait of John Burns

WOUNDED THIRD TIME

The Gettysburg Scotchman fought on until a third flesh-wound necessitated his withdrawal. Loss of blood and cruel warfare curbed the physical powers of this warrior but not for one moment was his courage strained. He fought until he could not fight any more. He first fought with the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, later with the Iron Brigade.

A monument has been dedicated to his memory. It can be found on the site of the first day's fighting, as a tribute to the heroic characer of a game little Scotchman. Burns died in Getysburg at the age of 81, eight years after the battle.

John Burns, at His Residence

Do you have a problem anchoring corsages? Try slipping a small pencil eraser over the rip end of the pin; then the pin will not stick you and the corsage will be held firmly in place.

Hospital Corps Is Organized

Adams Express Company have, with the consent of the War Department, organized a Hospital Corps, for supplies and transportation of officers and soldiers wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. — Their officers and servants have authority to pass within our military lines with ambulances, horses and supplies, to and from the battle field and the hospitals. Dr D E Morgan, Wm. H. Horner, and Joseph Harris, have been ordered to this place by special order from Gen. Schenck, to carry out the objects of this corps. They have established their headquarters in Spangler's corner on the diamond where they are ready to render all the assistance in their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded.

Virginia Memorial Portrays Severity Of Conflict Here Hundred Years Ago

ONE OF the most beautiful and picturesque monuments on the Battlefield is the Virginia State monument, erected at a cost of $50,000 and unveiled June 8, 1917. Miss Virginia Carter, niece of General Robert E. Lee, drew the cord that uncovered the beautiful tribute to the fighting sons of Virginia. The group represents General Lee in uniform, sitting bareheaded and alert, but calm and impressive, astride "Traveler," his favorite mount. At the base of the pedestal is a group of several figures, indicating the three types of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which composed the army of northern Virginia.

The collective and individual figures of this group give some idea of the terrific conditions under which Pickett's division fought, and the mighty purpose with which it battled is plainly marked on the face and in the bearing of each model soldier. After viewing the group it is not difficult to picture the severity of the conflict in Gettysburg 100 years ago.

IMPOSING GROUP

Of the seven characters of the group two are youths; one on the extreme right is a bugler of artillery; and the other mere boy, mounted so valiantly on the horse in the center, represents a cavalry color bearer. Immediately to the left of the horse is a character which suggests the prosperous banker, or business man, and between him and the bugler boy is the farmer, fighting shoulder to shoulder with his brother aristocrat.

On the right of the horse a soldier, with army revolver pointed ahead, had his eyebrows drawn together, as if measuring carefully the distance to some human target. Once an artist he is now all soldier, a sweaty, reeky, powder-stained warrior. Next to him the brawny, well built mechanic tightly grips his musket. There is the stern, contemplating look of the professional man in the last figure, shown biting off the end of a cartridge.

SHATTERED CANNON

Under the hoofs of a horse which seems to be keenly scenting the battle smoke is a shattered cannon, a broken wheel, a discarded knapsack, an exploded shell and the swab not longer of use. All these things succeed in vividly denoting a desperate struggle for every foot of vantage.

The equestrian statue of Lee is declared by personal friends of the Confederate general to be the best likeness ever conceived or executed of Robert E. Lee.

As to "Traveler," the horse that carried Lee through the war, the animal companion to which Lee was profoundly attached, a number of artists have gone so far as to pronounce it the best horse yet modeled. There is one thing about the modeled animal rather unusual, pleasingly unusual, as far as equestrian statues go.

"ATTENTION"

Almost invariably the sculptured horse is shown rearing, plunging or snorting and with arching, curving neck and careening mane. "Traveler" stands quietly enough, just in the attitude of an intelligent, finely bred, understanding horse of battle, used to the noise of guns and the shriek of shells. There is nothing of the circus horse charger effect about "Traveler"; he might be answering his rider's command, "Attention."

The Virginia memorial monument is placed as nearly as possible on the exact spot where Marse Robert halted "Traveler" and watched the desperate fighting across the smoke-wreathed fields. The ears of the animal are pointed toward the direction whence come the booming and belching of the noisy guns of death.

Enemies At Gettysburg Hold Peaceful Reunion At Dinner 20 Yrs. Later

THE STORY of Brigadier General Francis Channing Barlow of New York and Brigadier General John B. Gordon of Georgia is as remarkable a picture of true patriotism and friendliness, despite adverse opinion, as emerged from the great Civil War. It immediately commanded the respect of sympathizers of both sides.

General Barlow was in command of a division of the 11th Union Corps. He was graduated from Harvard, refused a commission, enlisted as private and won his promotion to major general purely upon merit.

General Gordon was in command of Gordon's Brigade of Early's Division of Ewell's Corps On the afternoon of July 1st, 1863, General Barlow while engaged in battle with Gordon's oufit at Barlow's Knoll, west of the Harrisburg road, about one mile from Gettysburg, was struck by a shell. He fell from his horse and lay in a heap atop the knoll from which his troops were driven by Gordon and his men. Barlow's men believed him dead.

ASKS FOR HIS WIFE

When General Gordon rode by he perceived life in the heap and, recognizing an officer of equal rank, dismounted and inquired if he could be of any assistance during his last moments. Gordon believed that Barlow was dying. Barlow asked that his wife, a nurse with the Union forces, be informed of his plight.

Under a flag of truce, two runners from Gordon's staff rode through the Union lines, found Mrs. Barlow and escorted her to the side of her husband atop the knoll. Mrs. Barlow saw a faint hope and asked that her husband be removed to a farm house, now known as the McIlhenny farm, still standing on the Harrisburg road.

Under the gentle and tender care of his wife and the constant administration of a nurse's hands, General Barlow recovered and lived.

Later General Barlow heard of the death of a General Gordon and silently mourned the loss of a man whom he looked upon as a warm friend. Gordon believed that Barlow had died from his wounds.

REUNION AT BANQUET

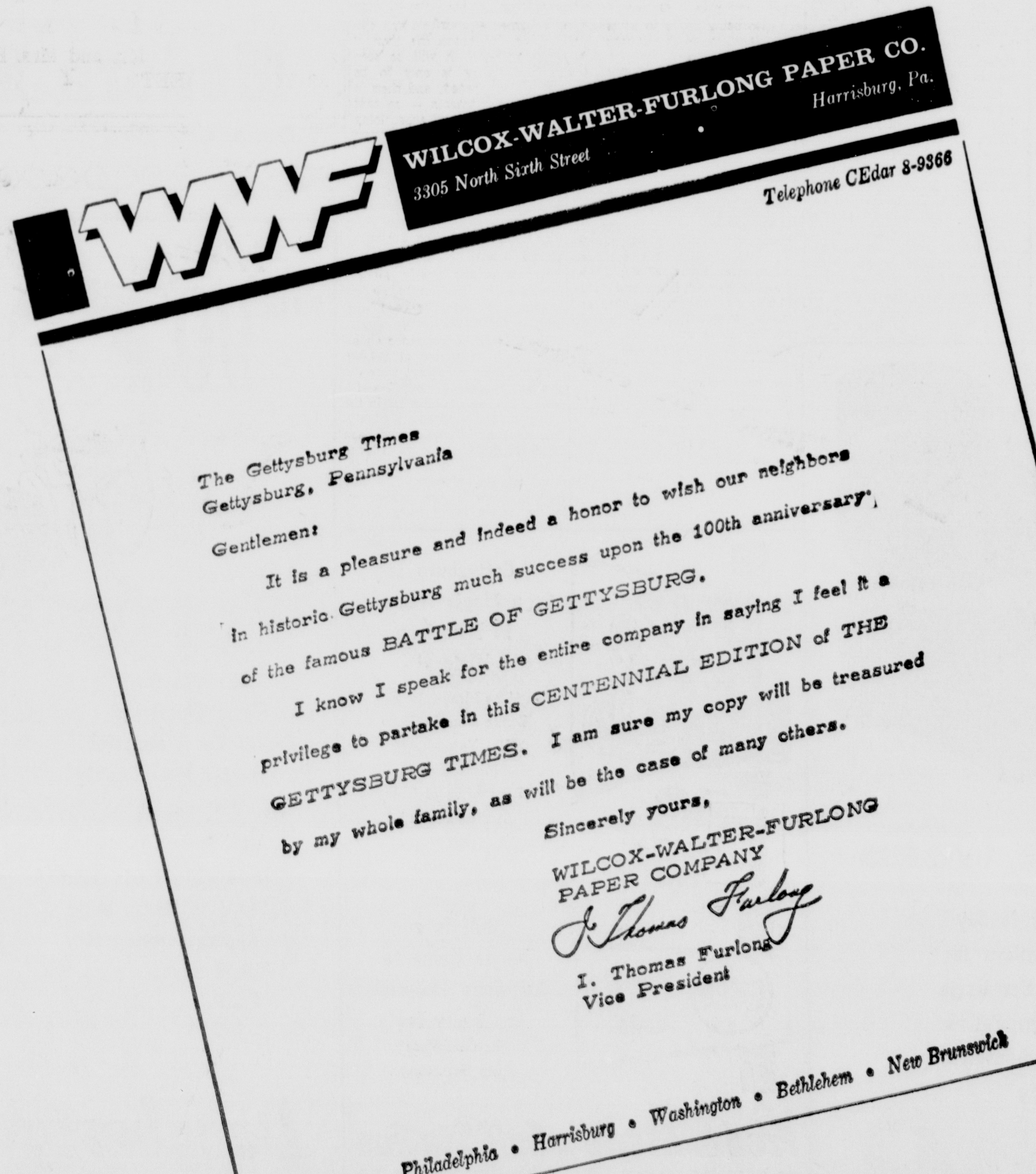
At the close of the war, Barlow rose to prominence and became attorney general of New York. The General Gordon whose death was reported during the was survived the war, as did Barlow and later became governor of Georgia.

Twenty years later at a banquet of Union and Confederate soldiers in Washington. Attorney General Barlow and Governor Gordon were on the program as speakers Each of the opinion the other had been killed, they recognized each other at the banquet and a touching reunion was held at the speakers' table.

Sad Affair

SAD AFFAIR — The saddest incident connected with the battle at this place was the killing of Miss Mary Virginia Wade by the rebel sharp-shooters posted in the outskirts of the town. She was attending a sick sister at the time. and the house standing in an exposed position, she was in constant danger. A minie ball from one of their rifles struck her in the head and killed her instantly Miss Wade was aged 20 years 1 month and 7 days, and was a young lady of good character and much respected. This is only one of many painful incidents connected with this cruel war.

Brigadier General Paul J. Semmes, after serving creditably with his Brigade, was fatally wounded near the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg on the second day. He was returned to Virginia where he died.



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The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure and indeed a honor to wish our neighbors in historic Gettysburg much success upon the 100th anniversary of the famous BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

I know I speak for the entire company in saying I feel it a privilege to partake in this CENTENNIAL EDITION of THE GETTYSBURG TIMES. I am sure my copy will be treasured by my whole family, as will be the case of many others.

Sincerely yours,
WILCOX-WALTER-FURLONG
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Civil War Is Hanging Suspended Over Nation

CIVIL WAR hangs suspended over this country as by a single thread The anti-slavery radicals of the new Administration have gained the control of it. and the "rebels and traitors" of the seceded States are to be whipped into submission. The formidable military preparations of the government at Washington which have been going on for more than a week — the mustering of ships of war, transports and troops for active operations, by land and sea — remove all doubt as to the policy it intends to pursue It is becoming too evident that so far as Lincoln's Administration possesses the power, the hideous horrors of civil war are about to be forced upon the country

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

A fleet of war vessels, with about 2,000 troops left New York last week — most of them, it is supposed, intended for operations about Charleston, S C. The movements at the several navy yards continue unabated.

It is stated that two hundred troops have just been ordered from Newport Ky. Barracks, to proceed to Texas Colonel Mears, of the New York Seventh Regiment, is in Washington, and is said to have tendered his services to the U.S. Government.

AFFAIRS AT NEW YORK

The heavy drain made upon the regular forces at the military stations in the harbor of New York, by the fitting out of the Baltic, Illinois and other vessels, made it necessary for the War Department to issue orders for the immediate re-opening of the various recruiting offices The dullness in business, and the general stagnation of the manufacturing interests, whereby thousands of men are out of employment, induce many more to offer themselves for enlistment than would otherwise. If trade were more lively and factories in full operation. There are now in that city three recruiting offices for soldiers, and one rendezvous for seamen.

There is no doubt that orders for the immediate fitting out of the U.S. ships Wabash, Perry and Savannah have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Commodore Stringham, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Home Squadron, has gone to join his ship at Boston. He will sail in less than ten days for Pensacola.

New York, April 10, — The steam tug "Uncle Ben" sailed last night from this port with sealed orders from the Government. She had sailed previously, but returned to make repairs.

Philadelphia. April 10 — Dispatches from Washington state that the sloop of war Jamestown and frigate St. Lawrence, now at the Navy Yard at this port, are to be fitted for sea forthwith.

SUPPLIES FOR SUMTER

The New York Post announces, on competent authority that the Administration has adopted the following plan for throwing supplies into Fort Sumter

"In case of necessity supplies are to be thrown into Fort Sumter by means of a number of small boats, which, presenting smaller and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels and perhaps save an unnecessary bloodshed The Government has chartered a number of schooners and other craft, which have been filled with sand-bags These schooners will sail in heading boats on the side which is towards Fort Sumter These boats will of course, be entirely protected from the guns of the rebels by the high like sides and solid contents of the larger vessels

"The men-of-war are to steam in and hold themselves in readiness to check any attempt to intercept the boats and schooners by armed vessels, as well as to keep the neighborhood of Sumter clear of possible assaulting parties"

FROM CHARLESTON

Richmond April 10 — The Charleston Courier of yesterday morning reports the arrival there of Lieut Talbot on Monday, when he had a conference with Col Pickens and Gen Beauregard, but he was not allowed to communicate with Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, and started back to Washington the same night. It is understood that the nature of the conference was to obtain permission for an unarmed store-ship to victual the garrison at Fort Sumter, but permission was refused.

Charleston, April 11 — It is reliably stated that General Beauregard did demand the surrender of the fort at 2 o'clock today, which demand Major Anderson declined, probably with a reservation.

The community is greatly excited, expecting an attack tonight, but up to this hour no demonstration has been made, and probably no attack will be made tonight.

A large portion of our people are collected on the wharves, on battery, and at every accessible point facing the harbor, anxiously awaiting the result.

The military in the city are all under arms, but all is quiet.

Another regiment will arrive here tomorrow. Between six and seven thousand men are now on Morris and Sullivan's Islands and other points along the coast

PRES. DAVIS ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD

Washington, April 10 — Dispatches received here today from Montgomery state that President Davis was considering the propriety of going to Charleston, being satisfied that Fort Sumter was to be the great strategic point where the issue was to be tried as to the power of the Confederate States Government to maintain itself. He and his friends deemed it his duty to be on the ground He had not decided at one o'clock whether he would go or not

New York, April 11 — A special dispatch, said to be dated at Charlestown at noon today, reports all quiet The troops are all prepared for immediate service.

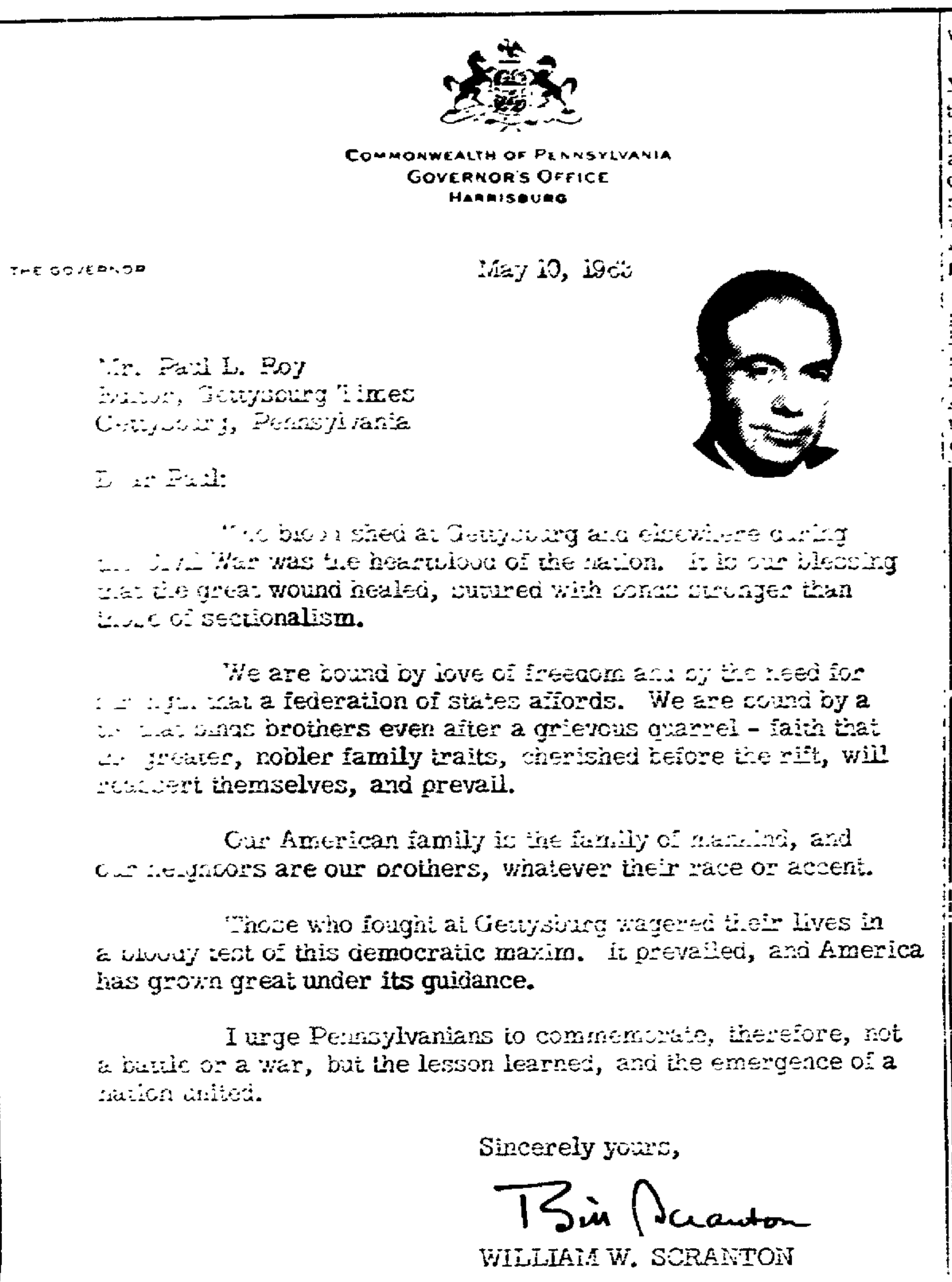
The Commercial states that it has been confirmed that President Davis has given orders not to fire on a vessel carrying provisions to Fort Sumter.

STILL LATER

It is currently reported that negotiations will be opened tomorrow between General Beauregard and Major Anderson relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Montgomery, April 11 — The war department is overwhelmed with applications from regiments, battalions and companies, to be taken into the service. Over seven thousand have offered from the border States, exclusive of 2,000 Indian warriors, who desire to co-operate with the Confederate States A great number of companies are daily reaching Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola.

April 25, 1861
Compiler



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

THE GOVERNOR

May 10, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor, Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Paul:

The blood shed at Gettysburg and elsewhere during the Civil War was the heartblood of the nation. It is our blessing that the great wound healed, sutured with bonds stronger than those of sectionalism.

We are bound by love of freedom and by the need for the might that a federation of states affords. We are bound by a tie that binds brothers even after a grievous quarrel - faith that the greater, nobler family traits, cherished before the rift, will reassert themselves, and prevail.

Our American family is the family of mankind, and our neighbors are our brothers, whatever their race or accent.

Those who fought at Gettysburg wagered their lives in a bloody test of this democratic maxim. It prevailed, and America has grown great under its guidance.

I urge Pennsylvanians to commemorate, therefore, not a battle or a war, but the lesson learned, and the emergence of a nation united.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Scranton
WILLIAM W. SCRANTON

Spangler's Spring Helped To Quench Thirst Of Men In Blue, Men In Gray

At the foot of Culp's Hill, scene of the second day's battle of Gettysburg, snug under a concrete and stone mound which once poured forth its cool waters, is Spangler's Spring, an historic spot on the ground made sacred by the blood of a divided nation in the most grueling conflict ever fought on American soil. Ordinarily a spring will cause no further ado than to refresh a thirst. To others, in moments of extreme need, it is an all-inspiring sight. And so it is that Spangler's Spring marks a spot and furnishes the background of an incident unique in the annals of warfare.

When the forces under Lee and Meade, opposing Generals in the three-days Battles at Gettysburg had withdrawn for the night after an all day battle, water was one of the commodities in great demand. One need not dwell on what a war crazed man will do in such an emergency.

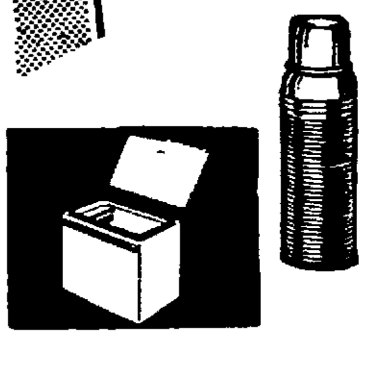
FRIENDS AT SPRING

When darkness fell over the opposing lines — when the sentries had been posted and the firing had ceased for the time being, men in Blue and men in Gray sought something to quench their thirst They had emptied their canteens and were bent on replenishing their supply before another day dawned.

Almost at the same time, these soldiers, fighting to kill only a few hours before, found this gushing spring, located between the firing lines. They gathered about its cooling outlet and like brothers in arms exchanged greetings, while waiting their turn to refill their canteens, partook of the waters that proved such a blessing to these heroes suffering from parched throats, thence returned to their respective positions and later engaged in mortal combat.

For some time this human interest story sounded like myth, concocted by one with a vivid imagination. However, as the years passed and the story of the Battles at Gettysburg came into its own and historians dwelt at length upon the importance of this conflict the incident at Spangler's Spring was retold by many veterans who survived the ordeal at Gettysburg and finished the war.

At every gathering of the Blue and Gray it was repeated. On a number of occasions veterans of the Army of the Potomac and those who fought under Lee who were in the "drinking party" near Culp's Hill met and exchanged viewpoints as they did upon that memorable night years before.



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Attending the Centennial
Observance—Stop in
at Redding's. We Will
Be Glad to Supply You
With Your Needs!

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Serving the Citizens of This
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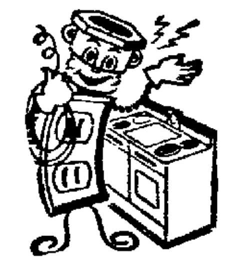

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- Rich in Tradition
- Rich in History

— the Gold Rush, the Wagon
Trains, Fights With the
Indians, and the Great
War Between the States.
All This, and More — the
Story of America

On this occasion — the 100th Anniversary of the Battle fought on this soil, we pay tribute to the Blue and the Gray, and to the pioneers of yesteryear. Their heroism and sacrifices have made possible America's strength and unity.

Clark E. Spence
Clerk of the Courts of Adams County

From A Log Cabin
To President ...

... Like Lincoln —
Success Has Come to
Many Men Because
They Never Ceased to
Reach for It Until
It Was Theirs!

100 Years Ago ...

Success Came to the Union
Army on the Fields of
Gettysburg, and With
It — a New Day Has Come
Upon Our Nation — United
Forever We Proudly Stand Today!

Observing the 100th Anniversary
of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

Penn-Moc Shoe, Corp.
Carl F. Filsinger, Pres.
Fairfield, Pa.

"Peace
Eternal
in a
Nation
United"

On This Historic Occasion
We Join the Entire Nation
Commemorating the
CENTENNIAL
of the Momentous Battle of Gettysburg

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Confederate Couple Buried Here With Flag Embroidered Of Hair Of Virginia Woman

A SOUTHERN girl, wife of a confederate soldier who participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, paid the supreme sacrifice with her gallant husband and was buried on the hillside at the High Water Mark of the Rebellion, both bodies draped with a Confederate flag embroidered with the hair of Virginia women. These few facts tell one of the most pathetic and tragic stories emanating from the three-days' engagement at Gettysburg. It is a story so filled with pathos and tragedy as to move even the most stoic. It illustrates the splendid faith of the southern confederacy at the peak of its bloom and typifies all that is good together with the untarnished love of a united pair.

There is a story of a woman Confederate soldier who was killed and buried at Gettysburg. On the third day, after General Hancock was wounded, the command of the Second Corps was given to Brigadier General William Hays. On July 17, 1863, official reports show that General Hays made a report to his superior officer in which he stated that the number of dead buried at Gettysburg by his command from July 2 to July 5, was Union, 387; Southern, 1,242. He also reported the burial of one female private in Confederate uniform.

HEROIC DEEDS

The second story advances the theory that two women were killed at Gettysburg. It is only natural to presume that Union soldiers would have prized a Confederate flag too highly to use it for burial purposes. The second story is given as authentic.

She is unknown, yet her heroic deeds are recounted by many. She has also been remembered because of her young and innocent face, as seen in the ranks.

Captain A. R. Fitzhugh who told the incident first noticed the girl about dusk of the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg. The soldiers, worn out with the day's fighting, lay on the ground sleeping. Among them was the pale face of a boy, lighthaired and innocent, pillowed on one arm. Beside the boy, a man sat, apparently guarding his companion. The two had been noticed before, but it was thought that they were father and son.

BURIED ON HILLSIDE

The soldier slept on, unconscious with the exhaustion of battle. When a gray strip of light showed in the east, they stirred.

Later in the day the cannons boomed between Seminary Hill and High Water Mark. Pickett's famous charge was on, and so the advance is made, nearing General Meade's army on the hilltop, until the remnant of Pickett's force climbs the enemy's breastworks.

At that moment a Confederate flag bearer is shot down. The next moment the flag is raised by the youth with the childish face. It floats for the barest possible instant and then comes down with its bearer, and husband and wife lay dead on the blood soaked ground. But for the sentiment of a few soldiers who found the bodies later and discovered the relationship, this story would never have come to light. The bodies were buried on the hillside.

STATE OF IOWA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
DES MOINES

HAROLD E. HUGHES
GOVERNOR

Readers of the Gettysburg Times:

Many of the issues that brought so many Americans to the bloody and climactic battlefield at Gettysburg were laid to rest with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

Some, however, were not and they are causing discord and strife in our nation to this day.

We have attained a solidified Union of peaceful states. But we must continue to battle for a solidified Union of men at peace with one another. There is no longer strife between states. But there is strife between men of differing races, religions and nationalities. The equality of men, a goal for which so many men fell at Gettysburg, eludes us.

We must continue to pursue this goal if we are to attain the unity we need for these perilious and difficult times.

I feel our efforts will be rewarded. We will attain the goals of equality and brotherhood as surely as the "Men in Blue" were able to preserve a nation united.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold E. Hughes

HAROLD E. HUGHES
Governor

Raise Funds For Families Of Volunteers

The Central Relief Committee appointed to provide relief and support for the needy families of absent volunteers of the county, are as follows, viz:

Joel B. Danner, D. A. Buehler, Hon. D. Ziegler, George Arnold, Wm. A. Duncan, T. D. Carson, J. L. Schick, J. F. Fahnestock, Henry Meals, George Swope, S. S. Schmucker, Wm. B. McClellan, James Pierce.

The Committee having organized by appointing Hon. J. B. Danner, Chairman, D. A. Buehler, Secretary, and T. D. Carson, Treasurer, have promptly entered upon the discharge of their duties. A subscription was opened in the Borough, realizing in a few hours about $1,500, which will be largely increased. All parties and all classes cheerfully and patriotically respond to the call of the Committee. The Borough authorities have promptly voted $500 from the Borough Treasury for the purpose, and the County Commissioners $800.

DISBURSE FUNDS

The Committee have disbursed some funds to some of the Volunteers who left in haste and without funds for necessary personal expenses. Arrangements are also being made to ascertain what families of Volunteers in the Borough and throughout the County need relief, which will be promptly supplied.

At a meeting of the Committee held on Monday evening the following Resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That notice be given through the public press requesting citizens of the county to cooperate in procuring subscriptions: and that the subscription paper will be left with the Chairman of the Committee, (Hon. J. B. Danner) upon whom all persons desiring to contribute may call.

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For Ladies and Children
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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
THE HIGH WATER MARK

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Opposite Adams County Courthouse
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Confederate Couple Buried Here With Flag Embroidered Of Hair Of Virginia Woman

A SOUTHERN girl, wife of a confederate soldier who participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, paid the supreme sacrifice with her gallant husband and was buried on the hillside at the High Water Mark of the Rebellion, both bodies draped with a Confederate flag embroidered with the hair of Virginia women. These few facts tell one of the most pathetic and tragic stories emanating from the three-days' engagement at Gettysburg. It is a story so filled with pathos and tragedy as to move even the most stoic. It illustrates the splendid faith of the southern confederacy at the peak of its bloom and typifies all that is good together with the untarnished love of a united pair.

There is a story of a woman Confederate soldier who was killed and buried at Gettysburg On the third day, after General Hancock was wounded, the command of the Second Corps was given to Brigadier General William Hays. On July 17, 1863, official reports show that General Hays made a report to his superior officer in which he stated that the number of dead buried at Gettysburg by his command from July 2 to July 5, was Union, 387; Southern, 1,242. He also reported the burial of one female private in Confederate uniform.

HEROIC DEEDS

The second story advances the theory that two women were killed at Gettysburg. It is only natural to presume that Union soldiers would have prized a Confederate flag too highly to use it for burial purposes. The second story is given as authentic.

She is unknown, yet her heroic deeds are recounted by many. She has also been remembered because of her young and innocent face, as seen in the ranks.

Captain A. R. Fitzhugh who told the incident first noticed the girl about dusk of the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg The soldiers, worn out with the day's fighting, lay on the ground sleeping. Among them was the pale face of a boy, lighthaired and innocent, pillowed on one arm. Beside the boy, a man sat, apparently guarding his companion. The two had been noticed before, but it was thought that they were father and son.

BURIED ON HILLSIDE

The soldier slept on, unconscious with the exhaustion of battle. When a gray strip of light showed in the east, they stirred.

Later in the day the cannons boomed between Seminary Hill and High Water Mark. Pickett's famous charge was on, and so the advance is made, nearing General Meade's army on the hilltop, until the remnant of Pickett's force climbs the enemy's breastworks.

At that moment a Confederate flag bearer is shot down. The next moment the flag is raised by the youth with the childish face. It floats for the barest possible instant and then comes down with its bearer, and husband and wife lay dead on the blood soaked ground. But for the sentiment of a few soldiers who found the bodies later and discovered the relationship, this story would never have come to light. The bodies were buried on the hillside

---

STATE OF IOWA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
DES MOINES

HAROLD E. HUGHES
GOVERNOR

Readers of the Gettysburg Times:

Many of the issues that brought so many Americans to the bloody and climactic battlefield at Gettysburg were laid to rest with the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

Some, however, were not and they are causing discord and strife in our nation to this day.

We have attained a solidified Union of peaceful states. But we must continue to battle for a solidified Union of men at peace with one another. There is no longer strife between states. But there is strife between men of differing races, religions and nationalities. The equality of men, a goal for which so many men fell at Gettysburg, eludes us.

We must continue to pursue this goal if we are to attain the unity we need for these perilious and difficult times.

I feel our efforts will be rewarded. We will attain the goals of equality and brotherhood as surely as the "Men in Blue" were able to preserve a nation united.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold E. Hughes

HAROLD E. HUGHES
Governor

Raise Funds For Families Of Volunteers

The Central Relief Committee appointed to provide relief and support for the needy families of absent volunteers of the county, are as follows, viz:

Joel B. Danner, D. A. Buehler, Hon. D. Ziegler, George Arnold, Wm. A. Duncan, T. D. Carson, J. L. Schick, J. F. Fahnestock, Henry Meals, George Swope, S. S. Schmucker. Wm B. McClellan, James Pierce.

The Committee having organized by appointing Hon. J. B. Danner, Chairman, D. A. Buehler, Secretary, and T. D. Carson, Treasurer, have promptly entered upon the discharge of their duties. A subscription was opened in the Borough, realizing in a few hours about $1,500, which will be largely increased All parties and all classes cheerfully and patriotically respond to the call of the Committee. The Borough authorities have promptly voted $500 from the Borough Treasury for the purpose, and the County Commissioners $800.

DISBURSE FUNDS

The Committee have disbursed some funds to some of the Volunteers who left in haste and without funds for necessary personal expenses. Arrangements are also being made to ascertain what families of Volunteers in the Borough and throughout the County need relief, which will be promptly supplied.

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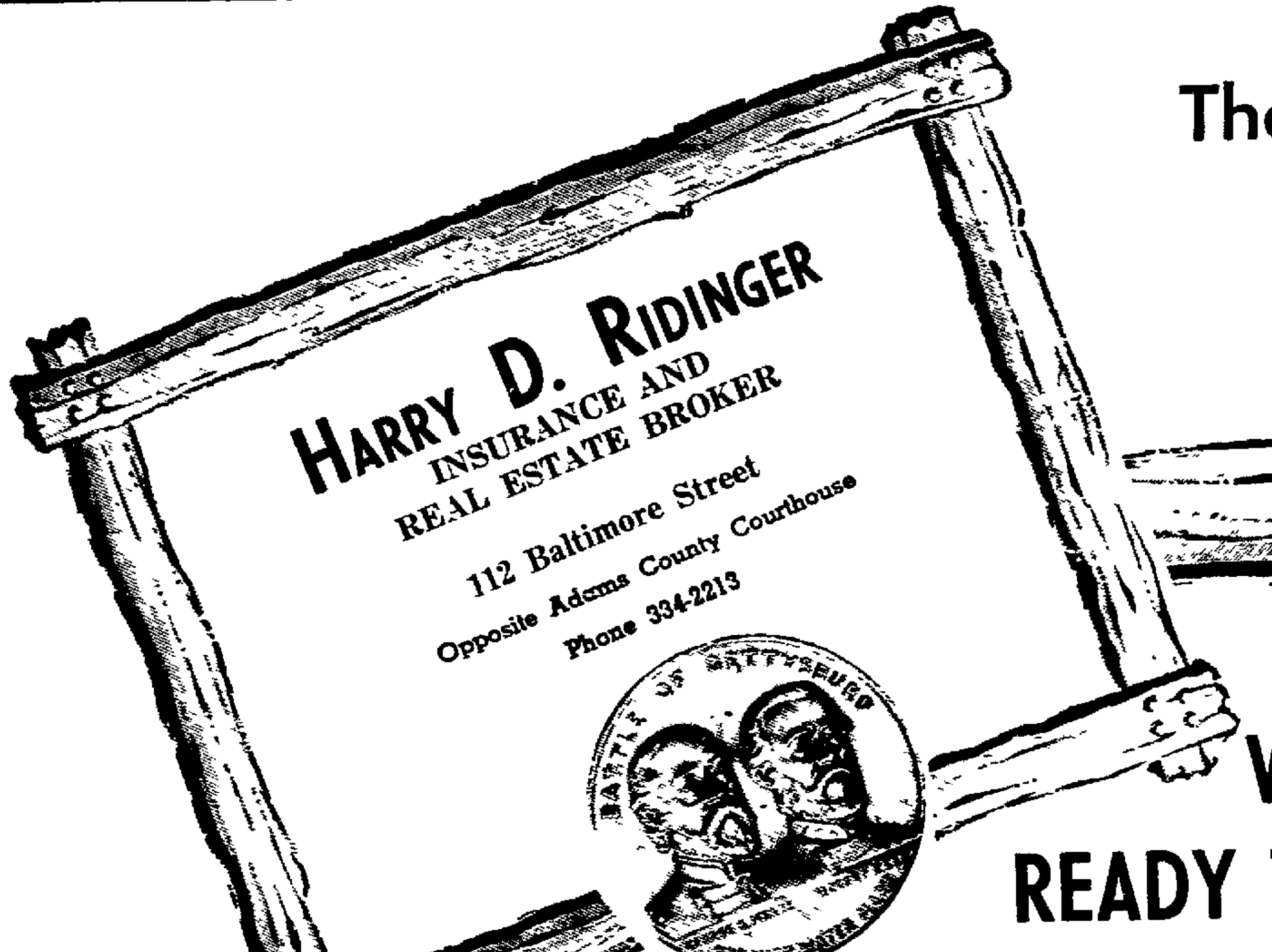

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Rebels Seize 40 Prisoners Before Fight

OUR USUALLY quiet town was kept in a high state of excitement all last week. Reports of the advance of the rebels upon us were brought in almost every day, but all proved untrue until Friday. On that day persons from Cashtown and vicinity reported having seen them in force. The 26th P. V. M., Col. Jennings, was sent up the road, and when about three miles from town the rebel cavalry came upon them, capturing some forty of the regiment. The balance got off, but at the time of writing (Saturday noon) we are not advised of their whereabouts.

At about 3 o'clock, sure enough, the rebel advance (cavalry) entered Gettysburg, charging up Chambersburg street at a rapid rate, in pursuit of a number of persons on horseback who were hurrying off down York street. They fired a few shots, and the pursued were halted. In a few moments they had entire possession of the town, and their guards around it. They assured the citizens that they would not harm them, and fears should be quieted. This advance consisted of about one hundred and fifty men — White's cavalry.

REBELS IN TOWN

In half an hour afterwards a (Georgia) brigade of infantry entered the town — Gen. Early in command. This brigade is variously estimated at from 2,500 to 4,000. We think the number was about midway between these two figures. Probably half of them quartered in town — in the Courthouse and on the pavements — the balance in the neighborhood.

In the evening several hundred more cavalry came in; also a battery of artillery. We are told that another battery, with infantry and baggage wagons, encamped on the Mummasburg road, a mile from town. There is much difficulty in getting at all the facts.

The railroad bridge across Rock creek was soon set on fire by the rebels, and whilst in a blaze a number of cars were ignited and started down the track, but they passed over the bridge and were consumed just beyond. Altogether, we are told that seventeen cars were burnt, one belonging to W. E. Bittle, one to the Hanover Branch, two to Stein & Young, two to the Northern Central, and the balance to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The centre span of the bridge was burnt and fell in. The other two are standing, but badly damaged. One of the cars contained government stores for Col. Jennings' regiment, (used by the rebels,) and another a lot of muskets. The balance of the cars were empty. The rebels did not take any of the guns, declaring that they had enough already. No other property was fired. The lime cars were all spared.

REMOVED GOODS

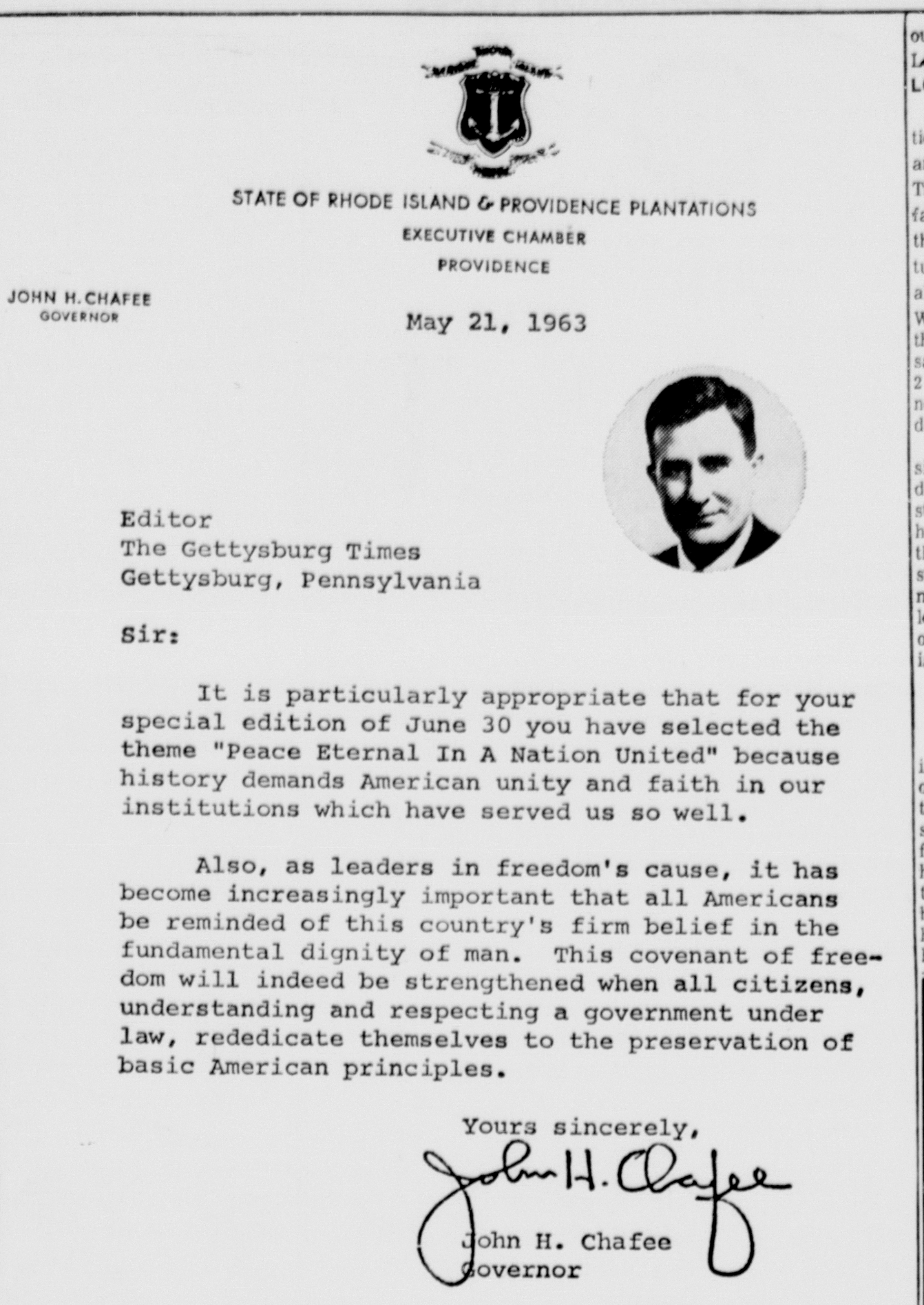
As soon as the rebels got here they enquired for the stores, desiring to purchase boots, hats, &c. As the storekeepers had previously removed nearly all their goods, there was little left for the rebels. However, they secured a number of hundred dollars' worth, generally paying for them, but in their own kind of money, which is not regarded as of much value here.

They captured horses in the town and neighborhood, but we presume the number was small, as nearly everything in the shape of horseflesh had been taken away days before. They "pressed" a number of barrels of whiskey, sugar, &c., receipting therefor— payment no doubt indefinite.

On Saturday morning the division moved off, down the York turnpike, and by 8 o'clock there was not a greyback in the town.

Their department generally was civil. Many of them courted conversation, and were not disposed to interfere with anybody for exercising the largest liberty of speech. In capturing horses, &c., they made no distinctions, Democrats and Republicans alike.

June 29, 1863
Compiler



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND & PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
PROVIDENCE

JOHN H. CHAFEE
GOVERNOR

May 21, 1963

Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Sir:

It is particularly appropriate that for your special edition of June 30 you have selected the theme "Peace Eternal In A Nation United" because history demands American unity and faith in our institutions which have served us so well.

Also, as leaders in freedom's cause, it has become increasingly important that all Americans be reminded of this country's firm belief in the fundamental dignity of man. This covenant of freedom will indeed be strengthened when all citizens, understanding and respecting a government under law, rededicate themselves to the preservation of basic American principles.

Yours sincerely,
John H. Chafee
John H. Chafee
Governor

"Sunday Troops" Gear For Clash With Lee's Army

FROM THE 138th REGIMENT
Maryland Heights
Near Harper's Ferry
June 25th, 1863

DEAR STAR:— As you will observe from the above, our regiment has moved since last week. At midnight on the 13th inst., (while at the Mills) we were aroused by the beating of the long roll occasioned by an order being received from headquarters to throw our company out as pickets, as they expected a cavalry raid through that place.

Every man was on his post guarding every road leading to and from the village. It was also deemed necessary to keep us out on the two following nights, but as yet the "rebs" did not make their appearance. On the 16th the "rebs" were expected at the Relay House, and Brig. Gen. Briggs repaired to that point from Frederick. He was reinforced with the 14th New Jersey, 3rd Delaware, Purnell Legion, and the 3rd Penna. Battery. On the same day we received marching orders, and of course expected to go to the Relay House, but we found out our mistake when about 10 o'clock that night our train came up headed toward Frederick.

CHANGED OPINION

We were left under the impression that we were only going on a scout and would return soon. But after we arrived here we changed our opinions. We dismounted at Sandy Hook and marched from there to Maryland Heights, which was very fatiguing to "Sunday Soldiers," as our friends call us. After arriving on the Heights we received orders for the right of our regiment to form in line of battle, in which position we still remain.

We live on salt horse and cart wheels now. All of our camp equipage was left behind and even some of our knapsacks, and as it has been raining for the last two days it is very disagreeable. If those of our friends who call us "Sunday Soldiers" would see us now I suppose they would give us some other title. Sunday soldiering is played out with our regiment.

"PLAYING SOLDIER"

We were playing soldier for 10 long months, and, now we are experiencing the reality. It is reported in the Baltimore American of the 18th inst., that our regiment was captured at Point of Rocks, which was a mistake. Our regiment passed that point on the day before. The train that was captured was loaded with provisions for Harpers Ferry and Maryland Heights. The express and other trains have quit running for the present. Our regiment is doing picket duty and pioneering every day, and at night in line of battle. We are daily, almost hourly, expecting a battle here. Tonight by the assistance of a telescope we can look into the rebel camp, and see all their movements. It is the rebel Gen. Lee coming up this way. If they do come, I assure you they will receive a warm reception. This is as strong a position as we can get, there being entrenchments, breast works, fortifications, with the assistance of several forts in this vicinity, notwithstanding the large force of artillery, cavalry and infantry that are stationed here. It is the opinion of all, officers and men, that we can hold our position against any army Lee can bring up.

LOCAL MEN THERE

Capt. Hunter's Cavalry are stationed here. The men look well and hearty and ready for fight. They are at the present greatly fatigued, as they have been in their saddles ever since they returned from Virginia. The 87tn is also here. They came out of the Winchester fight, with 133 men in the regiment, and Co. F, of the same Reg't, has only 7 men, and 2 commissioned officers left. We need no more proof of their undaunted bravery.

The "boys" express their desire to come to Pennsylvania, and defend their homes, from the destructive fiends who are invading her soil. It is their daily prayer that those of Pennsylvania who sympathize with these invaders may meet with the heaviest losses at their hands. If they burn our homes, when we go to Virginia we will return the compliment.

More anon,
TYPO

The rebel sharp shooters were in a tight position while in the occupancy of our town. One of them when ordered to cross the street, was afraid to venture, but finally concluded to get down on his hands and feet, remarking that our men would take him to be a hog. We would have taken him to be that whether on his hands and feet or not.

20 Zouaves Lose Lives When Barns Are Burned

RAVAGES of the War — The tread of an army, it is said, can always be discovered by the desolation and ruin attending it, and which, even the best disciplined forces cannot entirely avoid. We have had, however, the presence of two large contending armies in our county, and the vicinity of Gettysburg has been the battle ground of one of the severest conflicts of the war.

Everywhere, within a circle of 5 to 6 miles around, can be seen the destruction of property of various kind, among which are the following: The remains of burnt houses and barns unfenced fields, and in some cases almost entire farms thrown into one vast fenceless field, the destruction of the crops of the industrious husbandmen, pillaged houses, left tenantless as the contending legions swung round in their direction, etc., etc. Independent of the sanguinary character of the battles, independent of the many brave and noble soldiers strewing the ground, and of the thousands more of wounded sufferers, the horrors of war, in the respects referred to, are among the severest tribulations which can befall any people.

We have not had the time yet to ascertain who are the heaviest losers, nor what may be the aggregate loss sustained by our thrifty people. The following persons suffered in the destruction of their houses and barns by fire, while the battle was raging: The house and barn of Wm. Bliss, with all their contents; the house and barn occupied by Mr. Comfort (the old McClean property;) the house and barn of Alexander Currens; the barns of Messrs. John Herbst, Henry Spangler, (formerly Amos Plank's,) Alexander Cobean and Joseph Sherfy. In the barn of the latter, and around the hay stacks, were about twenty wounded Philadelphia Zouaves, who perished in the conflagration. The sufferers have our warmest sympathies.

June 20, 1863
Compiler

TO ALL CITIZENS

Men, Horses and Wagons wanted immediately, to bury the dead and to cleanse our streets, in such a thorough way as to guard against a pestilence. Every good citizen can be of use by reporting himself, at once, to Capt. W. W. Smith, acting Provost Marshal, Office, N. E. Corner Centre Square.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

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Since the Days of the Civil War

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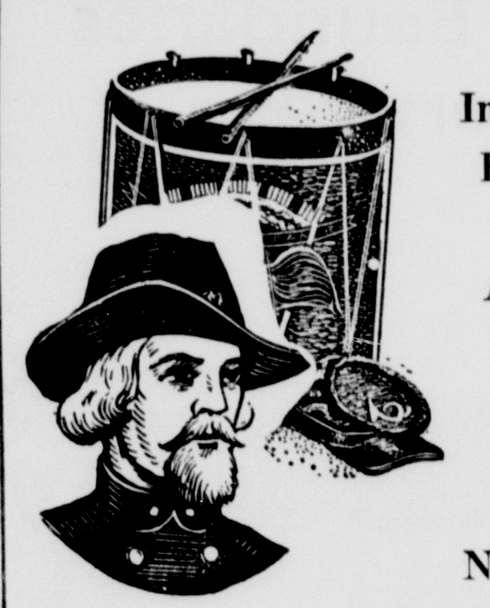

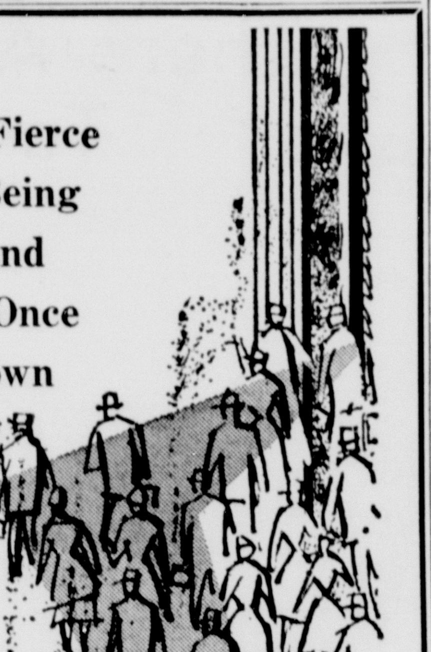

In 1863 . . . A Fierce Battle Was Being Waged in and Around Our Once Peaceful Town

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ANNIVERSARY
of This Unforgettable Battle

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Get Some Delvale ICE CREAM

The Whole Family Will Love It—It's Delicious!

History was made here in Gettysburg 100 years ago. On this Centennial observance we pay honor to those who fought on these fields.

A TREASURE OF PLEASURE
Delvale Management Corp.
GETTYSBURG N. Franklin Street Phone 334-2175 PENNSYLVANIA

John Burns, A Stouthearted Little Cobbler, Shoulders Musket Against Invaders; Is Wounded Three Times

JOHN BURNS, native of Gettysburg, cobbler by trade, 72 years of age, was one of the oldest volunteers to the Union cause. He was wounded three times during the three-days engagement at Gettysburg, and his contribution to the cause of the North furnished a splendid illustration of heroic patriotism. When news reached the citizenry of this little town that General Lee purported to invade Gettysburg on his attempted conquest of the North, John Burns, indignant at this so-called intrusion, shouldered an old musket and went forth to join the thin line of Blue-clad soldiers, prepared to stem the tide of the oncoming Gray. Burns assumed a position in this thin line, his snowy white hair bristling in the bright sunlight, his eyes aglow with the determination to stop the advancing forces.

One can clearly visualize this little Scotchman's purpose. A hard working cobbler by trade; content in the quiet atmosphere of his own home in the little village of Gettysburg; then to be suddenly aroused by the news that an enemy was approaching. His actions bespoke his mind. His one purpose was to stop the invasion at the outset.

Portrait of John Burns

FIRES OLD MUSKET

Burns fought with the Union forces in the first day's engagement of the Battle of Gettysburg. He occupied a position in the front line and fired away with his old musket as diligently and as determinedly as his younger comrades in arms.

Burns fell back with a flesh wound. A hurried and make-shift dressing was sufficient to send him back to his old position. The Union line gave way. Official reports testify to the courage of this old Gettysburgian He held his position until the inevitable retreat was at hand. But there was glory in the retreat of his old gentleman. A second flesh wound did not detract from the determination and bravery of John Burns. He fought on, unaware of the tremendous odds he was facing. The Union forces were greatly outnumbered in this first day's engagement. But what they lacked in numbers they made up in a stout defense of their line, giving way only by the onrush of superior numbers and under heavy fire

WOUNDED THIRD TIME

The Gettysburg Scotchman fought on until a third flesh-wound necessitated his withdrawal. Loss of blood and cruel warfare curbed the physical powers of this warrior but not for one moment was his courage strained. He fought until he could not fight any more. He first fought with the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, later with the Iron Brigade.

A monument has been dedicated to his memory. It can be found on the site of the first day's fighting, as a tribute to the heroic characer of a game little Scotchman. Burns died in Getysburg at the age of 81, eight years after the battle.

Do you have a problem anchoring corsages? Try slipping a small pencil eraser over the rip end of the pin; then the pin will not stick you and the corsage will be held firmly in place.

Hospital Corps Is Organized

Adams Express Company have, with the consent of the War Department, organized a Hospital Corps, for supplies and transportation of officers and soldiers wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. — Their officers and servants have authority to pass within our military lines with ambulances, horses and supplies, to and from the battle field and the hospitals Dr D E Morgan, Wm. H. Horner, and Joseph Harris, have been ordered to this place by special order from Gen. Schenck, to carry out the objects of this corps They have established their headquarters in Spangler's corner on the diamond where they are ready to render all the assistance in their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded

---

John Burns, at His Residence

Virginia Memorial Portrays Severity Of Conflict Here Hundred Years Ago

ONE OF the most beautiful and picturesque monuments on the Battlefield is the Virginia State monument, erected at a cost of $50,000 and unveiled June 8, 1917. Miss Virginia Carter, niece of General Robert E. Lee, drew the cord that uncovered the beautiful tribute to the fighting sons of Virginia. The group represents General Lee in uniform, sitting bareheaded and alert, but calm and impressive, astride "Traveler," his favorite mount. At the base of the pedestal is a group of several figures, indicating the three types of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which composed the army of northern Virginia.

The collective and individual figures of this group give some idea of the terrific conditions under which Pickett's division fought, and the mighty purpose with which it battled is plainly marked on the face and in the bearing of each model soldier. After viewing the group it is not difficult to picture the severity of the conflict in Gettysburg 100 years ago.

IMPOSING GROUP

Of the seven characters of the group two are youths: one on the extreme right is a bugler of artillery: and the other mere boy, mounted so valiantly on the horse in the center, represents a cavalry color bearer. Immediately to the left of the horse is a character which suggests the prosperous banker, or business man, and between him and the bugler boy is the farmer, fighting shoulder to shoulder with his brother aristocrat.

On the right of the horse a soldier, with army revolver pointed ahead, had his eyebrows drawn together as if measuring carefully the distance to some human target. Once an artist he is now all soldier, a sweaty, reeky, powder-stained warrior. Next to him the brawny, well built mechanic tightly grips his musket. There is the stern, contemplating look of the professional man in the last figure, shown biting off the end of a cartridge.

SHATTERED CANNON

Under the hoofs of a horse which seems to be keenly scenting the battle smoke is a shattered cannon, a broken wheel, a discarded knapsack, an exploded shell and the swab not longer of use. All these things succeed in vividly denoting a desperate struggle for every foot of vantage.

The equestrian statue of Lee is declared by personal friends of the Confederate general to be the best likeness ever conceived or executed of Robert E. Lee.

As to "Traveler," the horse that carried Lee through the war, the animal companion to which Lee was profoundly attached, a number of artists have gone so far as to pronounce it the best horse yet modeled. There is one thing about the modeled animal rather unusual, pleasingly unusual, as far as equestrian statues go.

"ATTENTION"

Almost invariably the sculptured horse is shown rearing, plunging or snorting and with arching, curving neck and careening mane. "Traveler" stands quietly enough, just in the attitude of an intelligent, finely bred, understanding horse of battle, used to the noise of guns and the shriek of shells. There is nothing of the circus horse charger effect about "Traveler"; he might be answering his rider's command, "Attention."

The Virginia memorial monument is placed as nearly as possible on the exact spot where Marse Robert halted "Traveler" and watched the desperate fighting across the smoke-wreathed fields. The ears of the animal are pointed toward the direction whence come the booming and belching of the noisy guns of death.

Enemies At Gettysburg Hold Peaceful Reunion At Dinner 20 Yrs. Later

THE STORY of Brigadier General Francis Channing Barlow of New York and Brigadier General John B. Gordon of Georgia is as remarkable a picture of true patriotism and friendliness, despite adverse opinion, as emerged from the great Civil War. It immediately commanded the respect of sympathizers of both sides.

General Barlow was in command of a division of the 11th Union Corps He was graduated from Harvard, refused a commission, enlisted as private and won his promotion to major general purely upon merit.

General Gordon was in command of Gordon's Brigade of Early's Division of Ewell's Corps On the afternoon of July 1st, 1863, General Barlow while engaged in battle with Gordon's oufit at Barlow's Knoll, west of the Harrisburg road, about one mile from Gettysburg, was struck by a shell. He fell from his horse and lay in a heap atop the knoll from which his troops were driven by Gordon and his men. Barlow's men believed him dead.

ASKS FOR HIS WIFE

When General Gordon rode by he perceived life in the heap and, recognizing an officer of equal rank, dismounted and inquired if he could be of any assistance during his last moments. Gordon believed that Barlow was dying. Barlow asked that his wife, a nurse with the Union forces, be informed of his plight.

Under a flag of truce, two runners from Gordon's staff rode through the Union lines, found Mrs. Barlow and escorted her to the side of her husband atop the knoll. Mrs. Barlow saw a faint hope and asked that her husband be removed to a farm house, now known as the McIlhenny farm, still standing on the Harrisburg road.

Under the gentle and tender care of his wife and the constant administration of a nurse's hands, General Barlow recovered and lived.

Later General Barlow heard of the death of a General Gordon and silently mourned the loss of a man whom he looked upon as a warm friend. Gordon believed that Barlow had died from his wounds.

REUNION AT BANQUET

At the close of the war, Barlow rose to prominence and became attorney general of New York. The General Gordon whose death was reported during the was survived the war, as did Barlow and later became governor of Georgia.

Twenty years later at a banquet of Union and Confederate soldiers in Washington. Attorney General Barlow and Governor Gordon were on the program as speakers Each of the opinion the other had been killed, they recognized each other at the banquet and a touching reunion was held at the speakers' table.

Sad Affair

SAD AFFAIR — The saddest incident connected with the battle at this place was the killing of Miss Mary Virginia Wade by the rebel sharp-shooters posted in the outskirts of the town. She was attending a sick sister at the time, and the house standing in an exposed position, she was in constant danger. A minie ball from one of their rifles struck her in the head and killed her instantly Miss Wade was aged 20 years 1 month and 7 days, and was a young lady of good character and much respected. This is only one of many painful incidents connected with this cruel war.

Brigadier General Paul J. Semmes, after serving creditably with his Brigade, was fatally wounded near the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg on the second day. He was returned to Virginia where he died.

WWF WILCOX-WALTER-FURLONG PAPER CO.
3305 North Sixth Street
Harrisburg, Pa.
Telephone CEdar 8-9366

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure and indeed a honor to wish our neighbors in historic Gettysburg much success upon the 100th anniversary of the famous BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

I know I speak for the entire company in saying I feel it a privilege to partake in this CENTENNIAL EDITION of THE GETTYSBURG TIMES. I am sure my copy will be treasured by my whole family, as will be the case of many others.

Sincerely yours,
WILCOX-WALTER-FURLONG
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J. Thomas Furlong
Vice President

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The Aged Blue And The Gray

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The fancied tramp of ghostly spectres, stilled today
While Summer's tranquil peace,—and verdure, gay
Welcome the Veteran's March, "The Blue and Gray," in pairs.
Healed, are their wounds, from dissentions, worry and cares
And with the vernal fires of enthusiasm, for this day
Their humble homage, to their shrine,—they pay.

From the North and the South, unfalteringly,—they come
Forgiving, yes! if, not forgetting,—the past
Bright, new flags, unfurl in the breeze, one by one
O'er each fallen comrade's grave,—from first to last.
At sight of this emblem,—they re-capture again
The fighting of '63,—and how, at the sound of each blast
Their future was cast,—whether they live or die, these men.

Now, they're tenting once more on this battle-field
These scattered remnants of the "Blue and the Gray"
In spirit, adjusting their buckler and shield
Their minds bright and active of war-fare, today.
Of what are they talking,—these old comrades
Just hearken, as you pass by their tents
About Aeroplane bombing,—such new-fangled fads,
Or other war-implements—from use, old and bent?

No, they're reviving, their long-lost youth
Gathered around those camp-fires,—so grave
City boys, farm lads, and back-woodsmen, uncouth
Their lives to their Country,—they gave,
In exchange for a lass, like darling Nellie Gray
The sad parting from their love, they couldn't forget
Even now, their heart quickened, in the same, old way
For some married the girl, whose picture and curl,
Are still among,—their fond treasures, today.

Their first letters home,—about defeating the foe,
Were sparkling with humor of war,—yet unfought
Their brave mother's words,—lessened their woe,
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Into battle, where such havoc for both sides, was wrought.
They could feel the cool steel of their muskets of old
As the enemy drew nearer,—eyes glittering and cold
Their first experience, as a killer,—they never forgot
Resenters, were they, at what price!—victory was bought.

Gazing, o'er this peaceful scene,—it seemed but a dream
To those ridges and hills,—beyond the plain
They held the key,—to the victor's strategy, keen
Against, the enemy's brave hold,—in vain
Those, who fought, can hear again,—the victorious shout
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While Cannon and Bayonet,—the enemy did rout
And, with noises so thundering,—they drowned-out
The Bands loud playing,—their quick, martial strains.

As Night descends on this Eternal, Memorial, Flame-lit Ground
Comes, a longing and regret for those numberless dead
Not sharing, vaingloriously, this Reunion's joint renown
For, by the Northern and Southern Cause,—they were led.
Even generals, of both sides, with their lives, they bled:
Reynolds, Vincent, Weed, Zook and Cross, stood for the Union Flag
Pender, Barksdale, Armistead, Garrnett and Kempter, secession instead
Spectres all, whose buckler and shield, long trampled with dust,
In fancy, hold vigil this night,—the Blue and the Gray,
Standing "At Attention," for taps,—the bugle call, obey.

MRS. LUELLA SNEDEKER
Sayre, Pa.

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO

May 15, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The greatest social revolution in the history of the Free World has been taking place in America for more than a hundred years now and still we have no "Peace Eternal in a Nation United."

In observing the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, it might be well to remind ourselves that peace between the races in America has not been secured and that all of us share the responsibility to fulfill the promise of this country's founding pledge that "all men" will receive equal treatment under the law.

I urge my fellow governors and fellow citizens in all of the states to join together this anniversary year in a solemn pact that the pledges made by the men who created our country shall be redeemed and honored in fact and in spirit.

Sincerely

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TIRED OF WAR

We have talked with multitudes of the rebel soldiers, and find very many heartily sick of the war. They acknowledge themselves badly whipped; and seem desirous of finding a quiet home beneath the protection of the Stars and Stripes. They declare that General Lee deceived them; representing that they had nothing before them but raw militia. They found the veterans of the Army of the Potomac.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Organize Union League In Town

The proceedings of a meeting preparatory to the organization of a Union League in Gettysburg, will be found in another column. The meeting was not very generally known, but partial as was the notice, the call brought together a large number of warm, enthusiastic loyalists, who are going in, "heart and soul," for the Union.

There will be a meeting on next Saturday evening, at Sheads & Buehler's Hall, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the organization — when we look for a glorious outpouring of the loyal citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity. The ball is rolling, and it is no time now to faint or falter in the good and noble work of crushing rebels and traitors abroad and at home, and bringing back to its original glory our time honored Union. Party lines are not now known in the work; but all of every race and creed, religious and political, are called upon to have a unity of sentiment and action in support of the war for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union.

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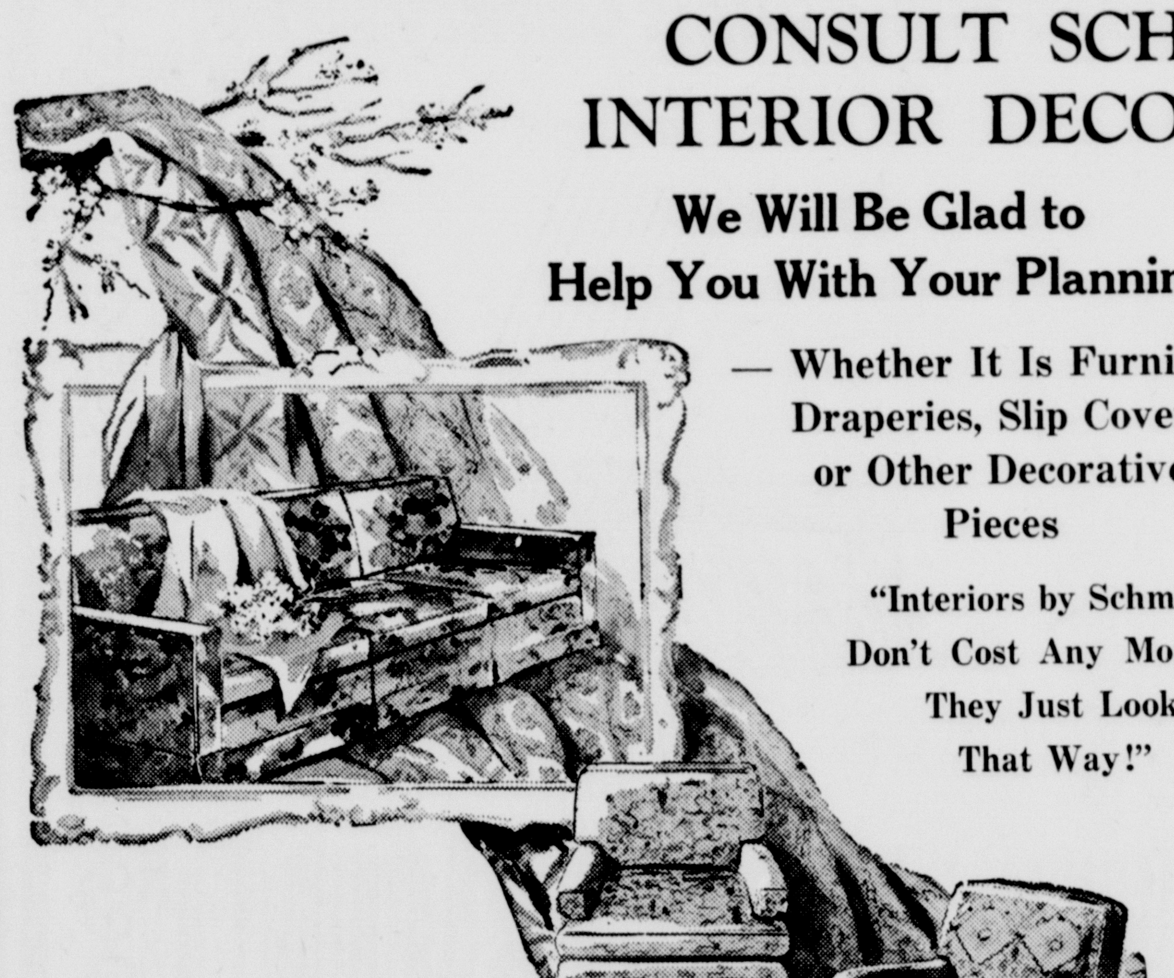

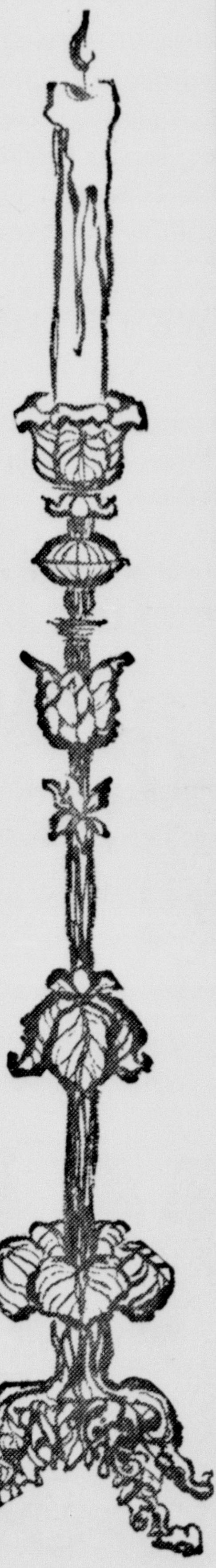

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ON THE OCCASION OF THE 100th
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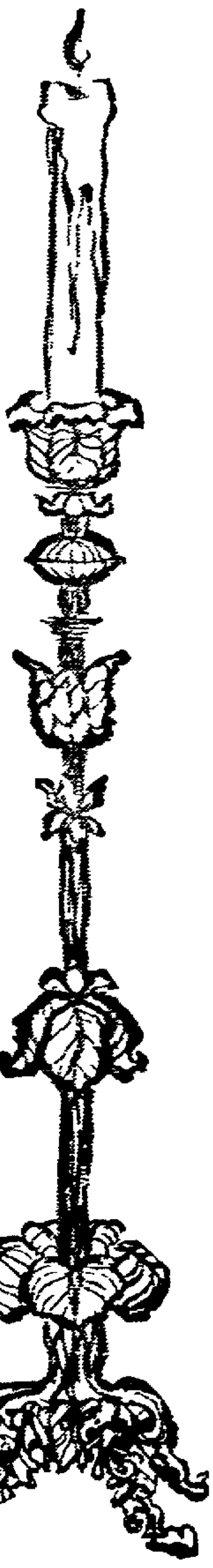

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Seminary, College Issue Urgent Appeal For Funds To Restore Buildings Damaged By War

AN APPEAL: In Behalf of the Theological Seminary and College of Gettysburg

THE UNDERSIGNED, representatives of the Theological and Collegiate Institutions of Gettysburg, feel alike called on and authorized by the present emergency, to address the Christian Public. In the Providence of God our quiet and orderly town, heretofore known only for its nurseries of literature, science and religion, has been selected as the theatre for one of the fiercest, most extensive and eventful conflicts of the age. In common with all our loyal citizens, we rejoice that a gracious God has, notwithstanding our national and individual sins, granted us a glorious victory. With humble gratitude we rejoice in the hope, that this result will incline the enemies of our country to lay down the arms of their rebellion, and will tend to restore the unity, peace and prosperity of our government. For this victory, whilst we concede all due credit to the military genius of our officers, and the unsurpassed bravery of our soldiers, we desire to ascribe the chief glory to Him, who rules among the armies of heaven and inhabitants of earth, and without whose support and aid, all human efforts are vain.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED

In the meantime our Theological and Collegiate Institutions, together with the Professors' houses, have been made a sad scene of devastation and ruin. The ridge on which the greater part of these buildings are located, was successively occupied by the several armies. Their batteries were planted in the vicinity of these edifices, which were occupied by the enemy during the several days of conflict, and constantly exposed to the fire, as the place was several times taken and retaken by both armies. The Theological Seminary was struck by a number of shells and balls, and several serious fractures caused, which will probably require part of one gable end to be taken down. The house occupied by Dr. Schmucker, was perforated by thirteen shells and cannon balls, several large fissures were made in the walls; window frames were shattered, and nearly all the glass destroyed. The houses of the other Professors in the vicinity, were also all more or less injured, and the fences and some out-houses on 20 acres of Seminary land, almost wholly destroyed.

The Seminary and College are, and for a month to come, probably, will be occupied as hospitals for the sick and wounded of both armies, and will require not only many repairs, but also much purification and painting, before they can again be occupied for their appropriate purposes.

SEEK CONTRIBUTIONS

With this brief and unvarnished statement of facts, we address our appeal first to the Lutheran Church, for whose instruction and elevation especially, these institutions have for thirty years been laboring. We request our ministers to take up a collection for this purpose and where this is not done, we ask active laymen to collect from friends of the cause. But it is not only to those that our appeal is directed. Our Institutions have from the beginning been open to all denominations, and multitudes of all creeds have been educated in them. The College, moreover, whilst it is decidely Christian and Protestant, is as entirely unsectarian as that of Princeton or Yale. To the patriot, therefore, whose heart overflows with gratitude to God for the recent victory, in the achievement of which our injuries were caused, we respectfully appeal for some contribution as a grateful offering to God, who gave us the success. Should the aggregate of contributions exceed what is necessary to repair the injuries suffered, the surplus shall be equally divided between both Institutions. And will it not ever be a pleasing reflection to each donor, that he has contributed to the prosperity of institutions of literature and religion, located in the place, hereafter ever memorable in our national history, the seat of one of the greatest battles and most glorious victories of the federal arms? that he has contributed to those institutions, whose students, in response to the call of the Governor for 50,000 men, to expel the rebel from our soil, formed the first Volunteer Company, that reached the place of rendezvous at Harrisburg? Will it, finally, not be a pleasing reflection to them and to all future visitors of this memorable battlefield, that the institutions, whose halls were stained with blood in defense of the Union, and around which are buried some of the martyrs who died in our holy cause, were not permanently injured; but that by the liberality of christians and patriots, their latter days were more prosperous than the first.

REPAIRS TO BEGIN

All contributions are to be directed to Alexander D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa., and their early transmission is requested, as repairs must be commenced without delay.

S. S. Schmucker, Professor of Christian Theology and Chairman of the Faculty.

C. P. Krauth, Professor of Sacred Philology, Exegesis, &c.

C. F. Schleffer, German Prof. of Exegesis, Catechetics, &c.

H. L. Baugher, President of Pennsylvania College.

M. Jacobs, Prof.; L. M. Stoever, Prof.; F. A. Muhlenberg, Prof.

M. McClean, Pres't Board of Trustees of Penna. College.

R. G. Harper, A. D. Buehler, Dr. H. S. Huber, Jas. Fahnestock and D. A. Buehler, Resident Trustees.

July 27, 1863
Compiler

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

JOHN CONNALLY
GOVERNOR

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg is an occasion for the citizens of the United States to commemorate a century of solidarity.

It is a time to express pride in our rich heritage and to reiterate our gratitude to those forefathers who decreed that we should live in freedom and in one inseparable union. The realization of this promise has been made possible through a strong desire for unity, a dedication to peace, and a longing for concord.

Today we live in a changing world which generates perplexing problems. We must not condemn these changes, nor attempt to still the hands of the clock; we must instead rededicate ourselves to the striving after the maximum good for all people and a spirit of unity which will long endure.

JOHN CONNALLY
Governor of Texas

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We Are Pleased to
Join the Nation
in Observing the
100th Anniversary
of the Memorable
Battle of
Gettysburg
1863-1963

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Centennial Visitors!
Your Visit to
Gettysburg
Won't Be Complete
Without Seeing
Our Beautiful
Antiques

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- China
- Furniture
- Guns
- Coins

We Honor the Blue and
the Gray on This 100th
Anniversary of the
Battle of Gettysburg

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to inspect our facilities at your convenience. When you are in need of a new or used car, or service for your present car, we are as close as your telephone and will take a personal pride in serving you.

We Here Pay Honored Tribute
to Those Who Exemplified American Courage and
Valor on This Hallowed Ground a Century Ago

THE NORTH . . . THE SOUTH
One Nation All!

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CHEVROLET — BUICK — CORVAIR
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SERVE
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Powerhouse of Energy While Attending
the 100th Anniversary Observance
Drink Lots of High Protein Mason Dixon
Farms Milk — It's Nature's Most Perfect Food

Our Sincere "Best Wishes" on This Auspicious Occasion

Rebels Seize 40 Prisoners Before Fight

OUR USUALLY quiet town was kept in a high state of excitement all last week. Reports of the advance of the rebels upon us were brought in almost every day, but all proved untrue until Friday. On that day persons from Cashtown and vicinity reported having seen them in force. The 26th P. V. M., Col. Jennings, was sent up the road, and when about three miles from town the rebel cavalry came upon them, capturing some forty of the regiment. The balance got off, but at the time of writing (Saturday noon) we are not advised of their whereabouts.

At about 3 o'clock, sure enough, the rebel advance (cavalry) entered Gettysburg, charging up Chambersburg street at a rapid rate, in pursuit of a number of persons on horseback who were hurrying off down York street. They fired a few shots, and the pursued were halted. In a few moments they had entire possession of the town, and their guards around it. They assured the citizens that they would not harm them, and fears should be quieted. This advance consisted of about one hundred and fifty men — White's cavalry.

REBELS IN TOWN

In half an hour afterwards a (Georgia) brigade of infantry entered the town — Gen. Early in command. This brigade is variously estimated at from 2,500 to 4,000. We think the number was about midway between these two figures. Probably half of them quartered in town — in the Courthouse and on the pavements — the balance in the neighborhood.

In the evening several hundred more cavalry came in; also a battery of artillery. We are told that another battery, with infantry and baggage wagons, encamped on the Mummasburg road, a mile from town. There is much difficulty in getting at all the facts.

The railroad bridge across Rock creek was soon set on fire by the rebels, and whilst in a blaze a number of cars were ignited and started down the track, but they passed over the bridge and were consumed just beyond. Altogether, we are told that seventeen cars were burnt, one belonging to W. E Bittle, one to the Hanover Branch, two to Stein & Young, two to the Northern Central, and the balance to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The centre span of the bridge was burnt and fell in. The other two are standing, but badly damaged. One of the cars contained government stores for Col. Jennings' regiment, (used by the rebels,) and another a lot of muskets. The balance of the cars were empty. The rebels did not take any of the guns, declaring that they had enough already. No other property was fired. The lime cars were all spared.

REMOVED GOODS

As soon as the rebels got here they enquired for the stores, desiring to purchase boots, hats, &c. As the storekeepers had previously removed nearly all their goods, there was little left for the rebels. However, they secured a number of hundred dollars' worth, generally paying for them, but in their own kind of money, which is not regarded as of much value here.

They captured horses in the town and neighborhood, but we presume the number was small, as nearly everything in the shape of horseflesh had been taken away days before. They "pressed" a number of barrels of whiskey, sugar, &c., receipting therefor— payment no doubt indefinite.

On Saturday morning the division moved off, down the York turnpike, and by 8 o'clock there was not a greyback in the town.

Their department generally was civil. Many of them courted conversation, and were not disposed to interfere with anybody for exercising the largest liberty of speech. In capturing horses, &c., they made no distinctions, Democrats and Republicans alike.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND & PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
PROVIDENCE

JOHN H. CHAFEE
GOVERNOR

May 21, 1963

Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Sir:

It is particularly appropriate that for your special edition of June 30 you have selected the theme "Peace Eternal In A Nation United" because history demands American unity and faith in our institutions which have served us so well.

Also, as leaders in freedom's cause, it has become increasingly important that all Americans be reminded of this country's firm belief in the fundamental dignity of man. This covenant of freedom will indeed be strengthened when all citizens, understanding and respecting a government under law, rededicate themselves to the preservation of basic American principles.

Yours sincerely,

John H. Chafee

John H. Chafee
Governor

"Sunday Troops" Gear For Clash With Lee's Army

FROM THE 138th REGIMENT
Maryland Heights
Near Harper's Ferry
June 25th, 1863

DEAR STAR:— As you will observe from the above, our regiment has moved since last week. At midnight on the 13th inst., (while at the Mills) we were aroused by the beating of the long roll occasioned by an order being received from headquarters to throw our company out as pickets, as they expected a cavalry raid through that place.

Every man was on his post guarding every road leading to and from the village. It was also deemed necessary to keep us out on the two following nights, but as yet the "rebs" did not make their appearance. On the 16th the "rebs" were expected at the Relay House, and Brig. Gen. Briggs repaired to that point from Frederick. He was reinforced with the 14th New Jersey, 3rd Delaware, Purnell Legion, and the 3rd Penna. Battery. On the same day we received marching orders, and of course expected to go to the Relay House, but we found out our mistake when about 10 o'clock that night our train came up headed toward Frederick.

CHANGED OPINION

We were left under the impression that we were only going on a scout and would return soon. But after we arrived here we changed our opinions. We dismounted at Sandy Hook and marched from there to Maryland Heights, which was very fatiguing to "Sunday Soldiers," as our friends call us. After arriving on the Heights we received orders for the right of our regiment to form in line of battle, in which position we still remain.

We live on salt horse and cart wheels now. All of our camp equipage was left behind and even some of our knapsacks, and as it has been raining for the last two days it is very disagreeable. If those of our friends who call us "Sunday Soldiers" would see us now I suppose they would give us some other title. Sunday soldiering is played out with our regiment.

"PLAYING SOLDIER"

We were playing soldier for 10 long months, and, now we are experiencing the reality. It is reported in the Baltimore American of the 18th inst., that our regiment was captured at Point of Rocks, which was a mistake. Our regiment passed that point on the day before. The train that was captured was loaded with provisions for Harpers Ferry and Maryland Heights. The express and other trains have quit running for the present. Our regiment is doing picket duty and pioneering every day, and at night in line of battle. We are daily, almost hourly, expecting a battle here. Tonight by the assistance of a telescope we can look into the rebel camp, and see all their movements. It is the rebel Gen. Lee coming up this way. If they do come, I assure you they will receive a warm reception. This is as strong a position as we can get, there being entrenchments, breast works, fortifications, with the assistance of several forts in this vicinity, notwithstanding the large force of artillery, cavalry and infantry that are stationed here. It is the opinion of all, officers and men, that we can hold our position against any army Lee can bring up.

LOCAL MEN THERE

Capt. Hunter's Cavalry are stationed here. The men look well and hearty and ready for fight. They are at the present greatly fatigued, as they have been in their saddles ever since they returned from Virginia. The 87th is also here. They came out of the Winchester fight, with 133 men in the regiment, and Co. F, of the same Reg't. has only 7 men, and 2 commissioned officers left. We need no more proof of their undaunted bravery.

The "boys" express their desire to come to Pennsylvania, and defend their homes, from the destructive fiends who are invading her soil. It is their daily prayer that those of Pennsylvania who sympathize with these invaders may meet with the heaviest losses at their hands. If they burn our homes, when we go to Virginia we will return the compliment.

More anon,

TYPO

The rebel sharp shooters were in a tight position while in the occupancy of our town. One of them when ordered to cross the street, was afraid to venture, but finally concluded to get down on his hands and feet, remarking that our men would take him to be a hog. We would have taken him to be that whether on his hands and feet or not.

---

20 Zouaves Lose Lives When Barns Are Burned

RAVAGES of the War — The tread of an army, it is said, can always be discovered by the desolation and ruin attending it, and which, even the best disciplined forces cannot entirely avoid. We have had, however, the presence of two large contending armies in our county, and the vicinity of Gettysburg has been the battle ground of one of the severest conflicts of the war.

Everywhere, within a circle of 5 to 6 miles around, can be seen the destruction of property of various kind, among which are the following: The remains of burnt houses and barns unfenced fields, and in some cases almost entire farms thrown into one vast fenceless field, the destruction of the crops of the industrious husbandmen, pillaged houses, left tenantless as the contending legions swung round in their direction, etc., etc. Independent of the sanguinary character of the battles, independent of the many brave and noble soldiers strewing the ground, and of the thousands more of wounded sufferers, the horrors of war, in the respects referred to, are among the severest tribulations which can befall any people.

We have not had the time yet to ascertain who are the heaviest losers, nor what may be the aggregate loss sustained by our thrifty people. The following persons suffered in the destruction of their houses and barns by fire, while the battle was raging: The house and barn of Wm. Bliss, with all their contents; the house and barn occupied by Mr. Comfort (the old McClean property;) the house and barn of Alexander Currens; the barns of Messrs. John Herbst, Henry Spangler, (formerly Amos Plank's,) Alexander Cobean and Joseph Sherfy. In the barn of the latter, and around the hay stacks, were about twenty wounded Philadelphia Zouaves, who perished in the conflagration. The sufferers have our warmest sympathies.

June 20, 1863
Compiler

TO ALL CITIZENS

Men, Horses and Wagons wanted immediately, to bury the dead and to cleanse our streets, in such a thorough way as to guard against a pestilence. Every good citizen can be of use by reporting himself, at once, to Capt. W. W. Smith, acting Provost Marshal, Office, N. E. Corner Centre Square.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

It Has Been a Long Time—
Since the Days of the Civil War

Let Us Help You
Look Beautiful
On This, the
100th
Anniversary
of This Historic
Event

Corean's Beauty Salon
Corean R. McMillion
270 S. Washington Street Gettysburg, Pa.

In 1863 . . . A Fierce
Battle Was Being
Waged in and
Around Our Once
Peaceful Town

Now —
We Consider It
a Privilege to
Join the Crowds in
Commemorating the 100th
ANNIVERSARY
of This Unforgettable Battle

When in Gettysburg, Drive Out to
Mellott's Esso Station
—Everything You Need For Happy Motoring—
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Complete Line of Atlas Tires, Tubes, Batteries

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30 MODERN UNITS
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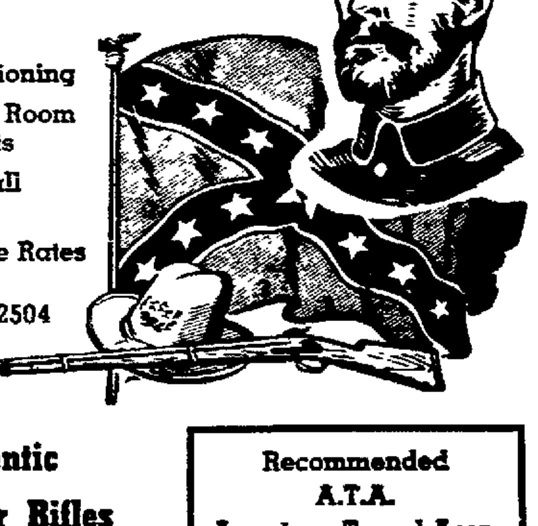

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½ Mile North on U. S. Route 15 Gettysburg, Pa.
Convenient to Restaurants, Theaters and Stores
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Bob's "66" Service Joins the Entire
Country in a Salute to the Blue and
the Gray on the 100th Anniversary of
the Battle of Gettysburg

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In Gettysburg For The
100th Anniversary Observance

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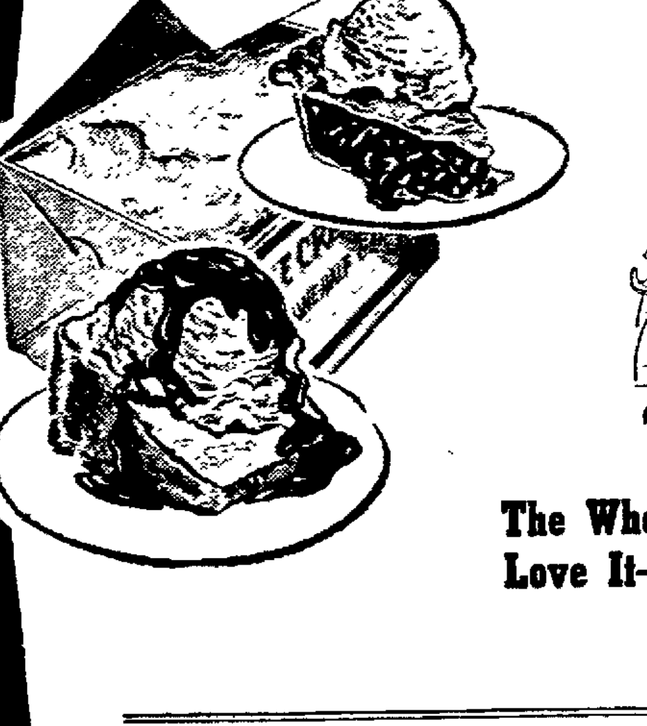
ICE
CREAM



The Whole Family Will
Love It—It's Delicious!

History was made here in Gettysburg 100 years ago. On this Centennial observance we pay honor to those who fought on these fields.

A TREASURE OF PLEASURE
Delvale Management Corp.
GETTYSBURG N. Franklin Street PENNSYLVANIA
Phone 334-2175

Governor Visits Camp Curtin To Commend Troops

HARRISBURG, June 18—Gov. Curtin visited Camp Curtin this morning and received the warmest and most enthusiastic welcome ever extended to him. The soldiers followed him in vast crowds as he drove around the camp, vainly endeavoring to find the commander.

At the tremendous importuning by the volunteers that he address them, he told them that they would notice by looking at him that he was prostrated in health. He said he had come to see their officers, and he was sorry to say that they were not present attending to their duties as they should be. However, the men were here, and he would inform them of what he intended to have communicated to the officers in writing. He said, since this unhappy rebellion he had been much engaged. He had some credit with the volunteers, and the reason was that he had never broken his faith with them. (Long continued cheering and cries of "We know it, Governor!") He was sorry that there was some dissatisfaction about this call. He would tell the troops that they were called out only while this emergency lasted, and when that was over, they would be returned to their homes. He (the Governor) was to be the judge when the emergency was over.

"OUR SOIL INVADED"

He said "our soil has been invaded and we want to drive the invaders from it. You (addressing the troops), are called for this emergency and no longer." To be sure, the troops would be mustered into the United States service, but it was necessary to do this to secure the equipments and pay from the General Government. It would be the same if he had called them out as the militia; only they would then be mustered for pay to the State Government. "If," said the Governor, "I have kept faith heretofore with the volunteers you can trust my promise now. Those who come into camp and sow dissension are both cowards and traitors." (Cries of "that's so!")

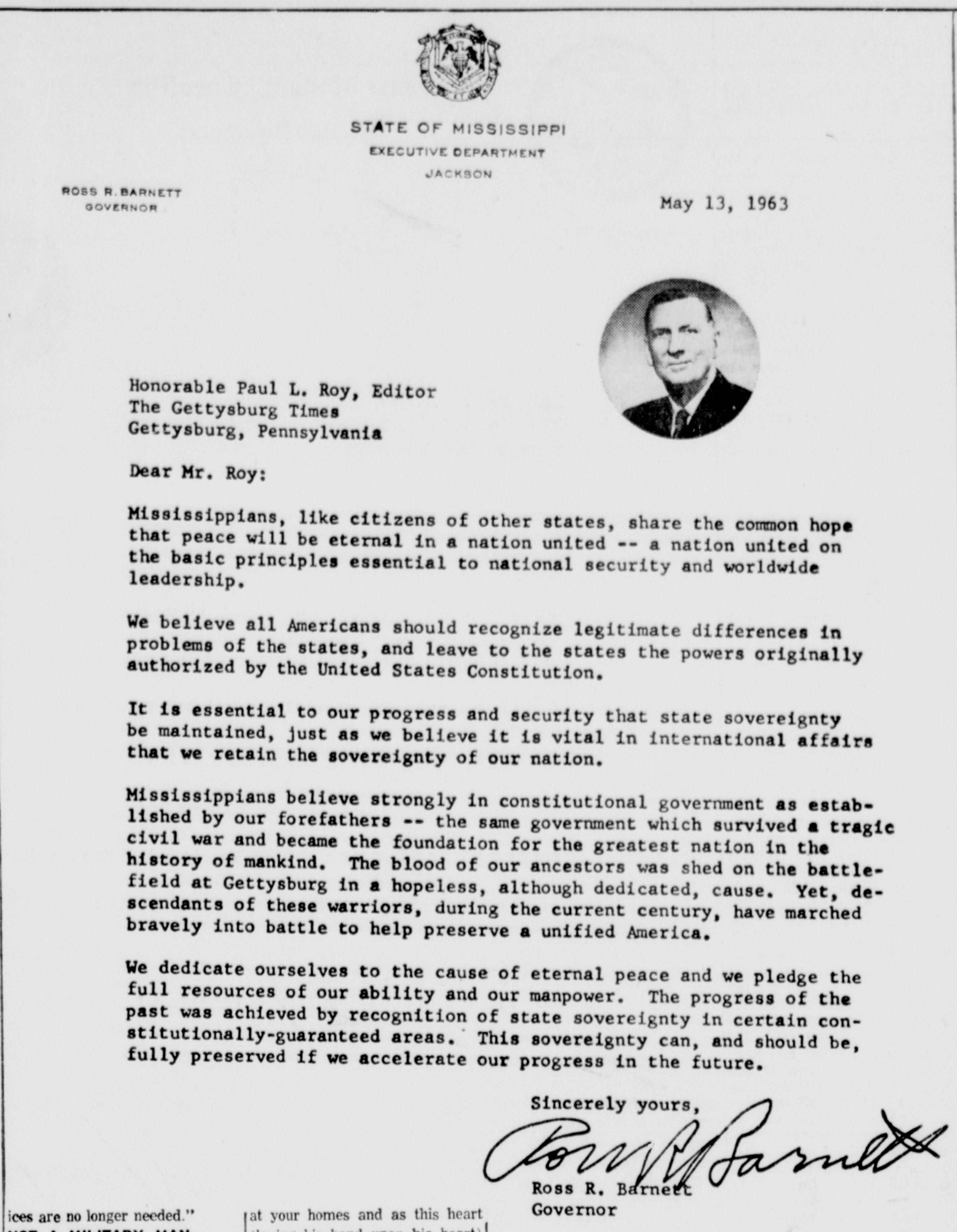
Governor Seymour had telegraphed him last night that New York had twelve thousand more men for Pennsylvania — (Loud cheers for New York were given.) "The highest devotion of our manhood is called upon at this hour, and, my friends," said Governor Curtin, speaking with great seriousness and earnestness. "I will not betray you and I will pledge myself in writing to what I have told you. Trust me then and I will send you to your homes just as soon as I think your services are no longer needed."

NOT A MILITARY MAN

The Governor disclaimed being a military man. He would be acting in a false position were he to assume the military lead. Responsible soldiers would lead them and (with much vehemence) "I will not play the Cabinet of Washington upon the Army of the Rappahannock. (Loud cheering.) I wish you were all at your homes and as this heart (laying his hand upon his heart) is faithful, you shall be returned. No one regrets more the circumstances that have necessitated your services, and no one cherishes the memory of our gallant dead more than the speaker. I hope God Almighty will bless you all, and keep you in His keeping, and return you to your homes after you have performed your sacred mission."

The troops retired expressing themselves satisfied with the Governor's explanation.

Star And Banner
June, 1863



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
JACKSON

ROSS R. BARNETT
GOVERNOR

May 13, 1963

Honorable Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

Mississippians, like citizens of other states, share the common hope that peace will be eternal in a nation united -- a nation united on the basic principles essential to national security and worldwide leadership.

We believe all Americans should recognize legitimate differences in problems of the states, and leave to the states the powers originally authorized by the United States Constitution.

It is essential to our progress and security that state sovereignty be maintained, just as we believe it is vital in international affairs that we retain the sovereignty of our nation.

Mississippians believe strongly in constitutional government as established by our forefathers -- the same government which survived a tragic civil war and became the foundation for the greatest nation in the history of mankind. The blood of our ancestors was shed on the battlefield at Gettysburg in a hopeless, although dedicated, cause. Yet, descendants of these warriors, during the current century, have marched bravely into battle to help preserve a unified America.

We dedicate ourselves to the cause of eternal peace and we pledge the full resources of our ability and our manpower. The progress of the past was achieved by recognition of state sovereignty in certain constitutionally-guaranteed areas. This sovereignty can, and should be, fully preserved if we accelerate our progress in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Ross R Barnett

Ross R. Barnett
Governor

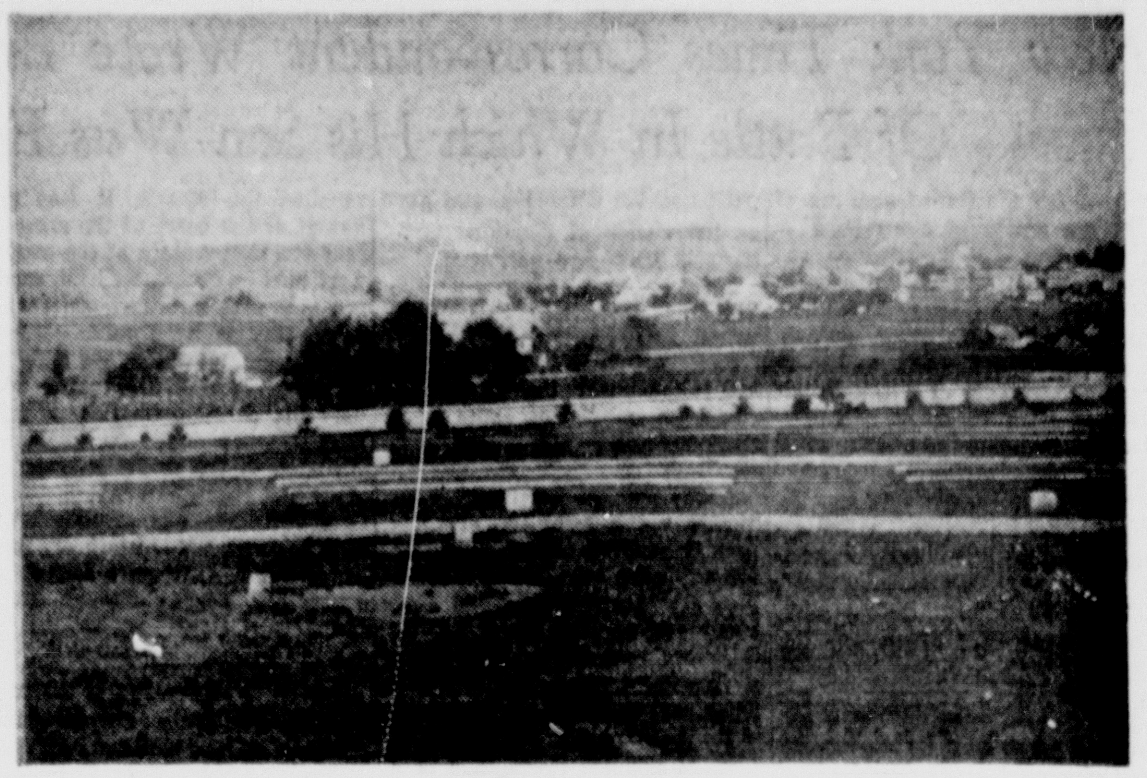
Citizens Suffered Ravages Of Troops

Historians today wonder that so little actual damage occurred in Gettysburg while it was the scene of one of the greatest battles of the Civil War.

However, to the people who resided here at the time, there was more than enough damage, as witness this story appearing in the Gettysburg "Star and Banner" of July 9, 1863:

OUR TOWN — Our citizens would scarcely recognize their own town were it not that the outside walls still present a familiar sight. The rebels held the town from Wednesday afternoon until Saturday morning, and during that time the work of destruction went on without intermission. Every store in the town was completely "gutted" and many private houses were completely sacked. What they could not carry away they destroyed, and we firmly believe that if they had remained here much longer not one stone would have been left upon another, and the people left to starve. As it was many families were left without a mouthful to eat or any clothes except what was on their backs. For several days, and even yet, it is difficult to obtain supplies.

With active toddlers around the house, it is best not to store cleaning compounds, such as bleaches, in cupboards close to the floor.



The National Cemetery was a barren field at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, as this picture by Charles J. Tyson shows. According to the notations on the back of the photo the picture was made shortly after the burials were marked. Bare ground is evident near the markers.

11 Local Men Held Hostage

The following is a list of citizens of this county, who were carried off and made prisoners by Stuart's rebel cavalry, when they made their dash through this county:

Jno. B. Paxton, Jno. C. Martin, Sanford Shroeder, S. Shields Hunter, Abraham Stockslager, Nelson Boyd, Lewis Pittinger, Andrew Low, Andrew Warren, David Baker and Andrew Hartman.

They are now confined in the Libby prison in Richmond, where they are held as hostages. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that an effort is being made to have them released or exchanged. Influential friends have had an interview with Adjutant General Thomas, who assured them that he would give the subject his immediate attention, and that there was a fair prospect of having an exchange effected soon.

December 1, 1861
Compiler

A SINCERE WELCOME TO EVERYONE
Attending the
100th Anniversary
Observance of the
Battle of Gettysburg
For Home-Cooked Foods,
Tastefully Prepared and
Reasonably Priced
SERVED FAMILY STYLE
BE SURE TO DRIVE OUT TO THE
Battleground Restaurant
and Picnic Area
Located on the Historic Battlefield
2nd Paved Road on Right After Leaving Nat'l Cemetery
Just Off of Rt. 140, South of Gettysburg, Pa.
PLENTY OF TABLES FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

Peace and Unity
Are Earned Heritages
From An Illustrious
Past—the Brave
Men Who Fought on
the Battlefields of Gettysburg
Helped to Shape the Destiny of Our Nation
—to These Men We Pay Tribute
on the
100th Anniversary
Of This Historic Battle
We Who Have Inherited the
Responsibility of Providing Your Electric
Service for Rural Homes Today Know That
This Service is Enormously Important to
Modern Life—and We Will Do Even
More in Helping to Make Working and
Living Easier and More Pleasant!
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Commemorating
Anniversary
of the
Battle of Gettysburg
As Men of Tomorrow
Stand on the
Threshold of
Space—Let Us Pause
for a Moment to Pay Tribute
to the Soldiers of the Union
and the Confederacy—
From This Crisis in
Our History Came Strength
and Unity to Our Country
"Best Wishes" For a
Memorable Observance
CULLISON'S
SALES
Phone 334-1811
Rear 131 S. Washington Street
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All of Us at
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Proudly Join in
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Our Fresh,
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Try Some Today!
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The troops retired expressing themselves satisfied with the Governor's explanation.

Star And Banner
June, 1863

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
JACKSON

ROSS R. BARNETT
GOVERNOR

May 13, 1963

Honorable Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

Mississippians, like citizens of other states, share the common hope that peace will be eternal in a nation united -- a nation united on the basic principles essential to national security and worldwide leadership.

We believe all Americans should recognize legitimate differences in problems of the states, and leave to the states the powers originally authorized by the United States Constitution.

It is essential to our progress and security that state sovereignty be maintained, just as we believe it is vital in international affairs that we retain the sovereignty of our nation.

Mississippians believe strongly in constitutional government as established by our forefathers -- the same government which survived a tragic civil war and became the foundation for the greatest nation in the history of mankind. The blood of our ancestors was shed on the battlefield at Gettysburg in a hopeless, although dedicated, cause. Yet, descendants of these warriors, during the current century, have marched bravely into battle to help preserve a unified America.

We dedicate ourselves to the cause of eternal peace and we pledge the full resources of our ability and our manpower. The progress of the past was achieved by recognition of state sovereignty in certain constitutionally-guaranteed areas. This sovereignty can, and should be, fully preserved if we accelerate our progress in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Ross R. Barnett

Ross R. Barnett
Governor

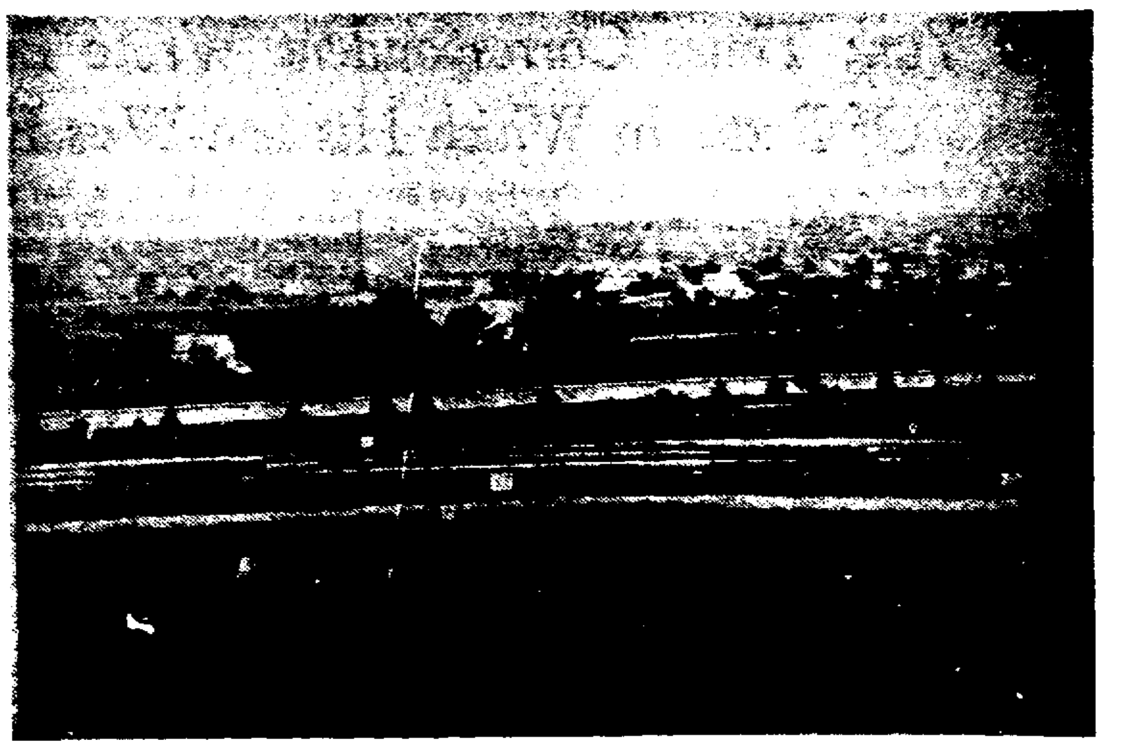
Citizens Suffered Ravages Of Troops

Historians today wonder that so little actual damage occurred in Gettysburg while it was the scene of one of the greatest battles of the Civil War.

However, to the people who resided here at the time, there was more than enough damage, as witness this story appearing in the Gettysburg "Star and Banner" of July 9, 1863:

OUR TOWN — Our citizens would scarcely recognize their own town were it not that the outside walls still present a familiar sight. The rebels held the town from Wednesday afternoon until Saturday morning, and during that time the work of destruction went on without intermission. Every store in the town was completely "gutted" and many private houses were completely sacked. What they could not carry away they destroyed, and we firmly believe that if they had remained here much longer not one stone would have been left upon another, and the people left to starve. As it was many families were left without a mouthful to eat or any clothes except what was on their backs. For several days, and even yet, it is difficult to obtain supplies.

With active toddlers around the house, it is best not to store cleaning compounds, such as bleaches, in cupboards close to the floor.



The National Cemetery was a barren field at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, as this picture by Charles J. Tyson shows. According to the notations on the back of the photo the picture was made shortly after the burials were marked. Bare ground is evident near the markers.

11 Local Men Held Hostage

The following is a list of citizens of this county, who were carried off and made prisoners by Stuart's rebel cavalry, when they made their dash through this county:

Jno. B. Paxton, Jno. C. Martin, Sanford Shroeder, S. Shields Hunter, Abraham Stockslager, Nelson Boyd, Lewis Pittinger, Andrew Low, Andrew Warren, David Baker and Andrew Hartman.

They are now confined in the Libby prison in Richmond, where they are held as hostages. We are pleased to be able to state however, that an effort is being made to have them released or exchanged. Influential friends have had an interview with Adjutant General Thomas, who assured them that he would give the subject his immediate attention, and that there was a fair prospect of having an exchange effected soon.

December 1, 1862
Compiler

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Observance of the
Battle of Gettysburg
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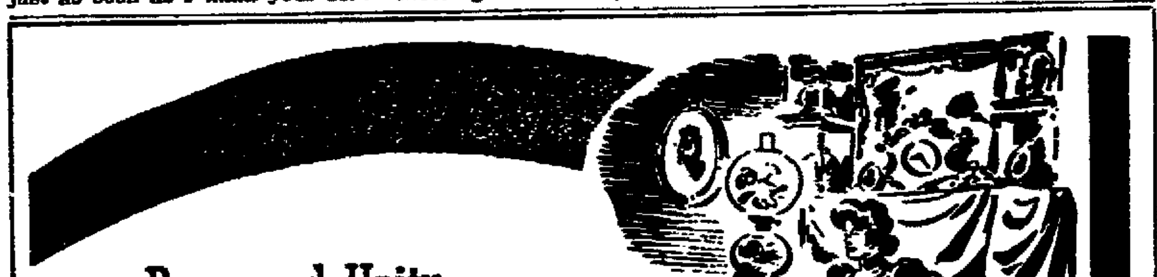

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Are Earned Heritages
From An Illustrious
Past—the Brave
Men Who Fought on
the Battlefields of Gettysburg
Helped to Shape the Destiny of Our Nation
—to These Men We Pay Tribute
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Of This Historic Battle
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New York Times Correspondent Wrote Brilliantly Of Battle In Which His Son Was Fatally Wounded

ONE OF the famed accounts of the battle of Gettysburg — written the day it ended — was the report of Samuel Wilkeson to the New York Times. Mr. Wilkeson came here to cover the battle and found his son, a lieutenant in command of a Union battery on Barlow's Knoll, had been fatally wounded and died in a county home building.

Wilkeson's story follows in part:

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
Saturday Night, July 4

Who can write the history of a battle whose eyes are immovably fastened upon a central figure of transcendingly absorbing interest, the dead body of an oldest born, crushed by a shell in a position where a battery should never have been sent, and abandoned to death in a building where surgeons dared not to stay?

The battle of Gettysburg! I am told that it commenced on the 1st of July, a mile north of the town, between two weak brigades of infantry and some doomed artillery, and the whole force of the Rebel army. Among other costs of this error was the death of Reynolds. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood with which it was bought. The error put us on the defensive, and gave us the choice of position.

UNION HAS ADVANTAGE

From the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the streets of Gettysburg and rolled out of the town to the circles of eminences south of it, we were not to attack but to be attacked. The risks, the difficulties and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for the artillery; ours the short, inside lines for manoeuvring and reinforcing; ours the cover of the stone walls, fences and the crests of the hills. The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable to us. A popular description of it would be to say it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horse-shoe, with the toe to Gettysburg, and the heel to the south.

LEE'S PLAN SIMPLE

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He massed his troops up in the east side of this shoe of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it. The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hill, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the Army of the Potomac repelled the attack. It was renewed at the point of the shoe — renewed desperately at the southwest heel — renewed on the western side with an effort consecrated to success by Ewell's earnest oaths, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake — Only a perfect infantry and an artillery educated in the midst of charges of hostile brigades could possibly have sustained this assault. Hancock's corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors by its constancy and courage.

ON JULY 3RD

Seemingly the attack of the day was to be made through that wood (at Culp's Hill). The demonstration (by the Confederates) was protracted — it was absolutely preparative; but there was no artillery fire accompanying the musketry, and shrewd officers in our western front mentioned, with the gravity due to the fact, that the Rebels had felled trees at intervals upon the edge of the wood they occupied in face of our position. These breastworks for the protection of artillery men.

Suddenly, and about ten in the forenoon, the firing on the east side, and everywhere about our lines, ceased. A silence as of deep sleep fell upon the fild of battl. Our army cooked, ate and slumbered. The Rebel army moved 120 guns to the west and massed there Longstreet's corps and Hill's corps to hurl them upon the really weakest point of our entire position.

A BIRD SINGS

Eleven o'clock — twelve o'clock — one o'clock. In the shadow cast by the tiny farm house 16 by 20, which General Meade had made his headquarters, laid wearied staff officers and tired reporters. There was not wanting to the peacefulness of the scene the the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the tiny yard of the white-washed cottage. In the midst of its warbling a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another, and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited.

Every size and form of shell known to British and American gunnery shrieked, whirled, moaned, whistled and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around the headquarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard — burst next to the fence on both sides, garnished as usual with the hitched horses of aides and orderlies. — The fastened animals reared and plunged with terror.

SIXTEEN HORSES KILLED

Then one fell, then another — sixteen laid dead and mangled before the fire ceased, still fastened by their halters, which gave the expression of being wickedly tied up to die painfully. These brute victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. — Through the midst of the storm of screaming and exploding shells an ambulance, driven by its frenzied conductor at full speed, presented to all of us the marvelous spectacle of a horse going rapidly on three legs. A hinder one had been shot off at the hoof. A shell tore up the little step of the Headquarters Cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon a spherical case burst opposite the open door, another ripped through the low garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the howl of a fixed shot that Whitworth must have made. — During this fire the horses at twenty and thirty feet distant were receiving their death, and soldiers in Federal blue were torn to pieces in the road and died with the peculiar yells that blend the extorted cry of pain with horror and despair.

"TEMPEST OF DEATH"

Not an orderly — not an ambulance — not a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by the tempest of orchestral death, thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery, trying to cut from the field every battery we had in position to resist their purposed infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defences behind which our infantry were waiting? Forty minutes — fifty minutes — counted on watches that ran, oh, so languidly. Shells through the two lower rooms. A shell into the chimney that daringly did not explode. Shells in the yard. The air thicker and fuller and more deafening with the howling and whirring of these infernal missiles. The Chief of Staff struck — Seth Williams — loved and respected through the army, separated from death by two inches of space vertically measured. An Aide bored with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. Another, cut with an exploded piece. And the time measured on the sluggish watches was one hour and forty minutes.

THE CHARGE BEGINS

Then there was a lull, and we knew that the Rebel infantry was charging. — And splendidly they did this work, the highest and severest test of the stuff that soldiers are made of. Hill's division, in line of battle, came first on the double-quick. Their muskets at a "right-shoulder-shift." Longstreet's came as the support, at the usual distance, with war cries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by defeat. They rushed in perfect order across the open field up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylae than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery. The Rebels were over our defences. They had cleaned cannoniers and horses from one of our guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us. The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of attack was silent, except Crowen's.

CRAWL TO SURRENDER

His service of grape and canister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when Armstead's brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets and crawled on their hands and knees underneath the stream of shot till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

Before they got there the grand charge of Ewell, solemnly sworn to and carefully prepared, had failed.

REBELS UNDER FIRE

The Rebels had retreated to their lines, and opened anew the storm of shell and shot from their 120 guns. Those who remained at the riddled headquarters will never forget the crouching, and dodging, and running of the butternut-colored captives when they got under this, their friends fire. It was appalling to as good soldiers even as they were.

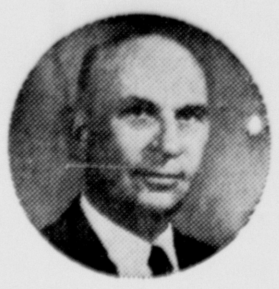
What remains to say of the fight? It lasted till 8 o'clock in the evening, when the fighting Sixth Corps went joyously by as a reinforcement through the wood, bright with coffee pots on the fire.

I leave details to my excellent friend and associate Mr. Henry. My pen is heavy. Oh, you dead, who at Gettysburg have baptized with your blood the second birth of Freedom in America, how you are to be envied. I rise from a grave whose wet clay I have passionately kissed, and I look up to see Christ spanning this battlefield with His feet and reaching fraternally and lovingly up to heaven. His right hand opens the gates of Paradise—with His left He beckons to these mutilated, bloody, swollen forms to ascend.

State of South Carolina
Executive Department
Columbia

DONALD RUSSELL
GOVERNOR

April 29, 1963



Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

South Carolina is pleased to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. This commemoration shall remind us that the people of all parts of the United States have lived together in amity and progress for 100 years. Combining the resources of the wonderful people from a wide geographical area, the United States has emerged as the leading democracy of history. We pledge our cooperation to our Sister States in achieving another 100 years of "PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED".

Donald Russell

DONALD RUSSELL
GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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BENN'S

Seminary, College Issue Urgent Appeal For Funds To Restore Buildings Damaged By War

AN APPEAL: In Behalf of the Theological Seminary and College of Gettysburg

THE UNDERSIGNED, representatives of the Theological and Collegiate Institutions of Gettysburg, feel alike called on and authorized by the present emergency, to address the Christian Public. In the Providence of God our quiet and orderly town, heretofore known only for its nurseries of literature, science and religion, has been selected as the theatre for one of the fiercest, most extensive and eventful conflicts of the age. In common with all our loyal citizens, we rejoice that a gracious God has, notwithstanding our national and individual sins, granted us a glorious victory. With humble gratitude we rejoice in the hope, that this result will incline the enemies of our country to lay down the arms of their rebellion, and will tend to restore the unity, peace and prosperity of our government. For this victory, whilst we concede all due credit to the military genius of our officers, and the unsurpassed bravery of our soldiers, we desire to ascribe the chief glory to Him, who rules among the armies of heaven and inhabitants of earth, and without whose support and aid, all human efforts are vain.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED

In the meantime our Theological and Collegiate Institutions, together with the Professors' houses, have been made a sad scene of devastation and ruin. The ridge on which the greater part of these buildings are located, was successively occupied by the several armies. Their batteries were planted in the vicinity of these edifices, which were occupied by the enemy during the several days of conflict, and constantly exposed to the fire, as the place was several times taken and retaken by both armies. The Theological Seminary was struck by a number of shells and balls, and several serious fractures caused, which will probably require part of one gable end to be taken down. The house occupied by Dr. Schmucker was perforated by thirteen shells and cannon balls, several large fissures were made in the walls; window frames were shattered, and nearly all the glass destroyed. The houses of the other Professors in the vicinity, were also all more or less injured, and the fences and some out-houses on 20 acres of Seminary land, almost wholly destroyed.

The Seminary and College are, and for a month to come, probably, will be occupied as hospitals for the sick and wounded of both armies, and will require not only many repairs, but also much purification and painting, before they can again be occupied for their appropriate purposes.

SEEK CONTRIBUTIONS

With this brief and unvarnished statement of facts, we address our appeal first to the Lutheran Church, for whose instruction and elevation especially, these institutions have for thirty years been laboring. We request our ministers to take up a collection for this purpose and where this is not done, we ask active laymen to collect from friends of the cause. But it is not only to those that our appeal is directed. Our Institutions have from the beginning been open to all denominations, and multitudes of all creeds have been educated in them. The College, moreover, whilst it is decidely Christian and Protestant, is as entirely unsectarian as that of Princeton or Yale. To the patriot, therefore, whose heart overflows with gratitude to God for the recent victory, in the achievement of which our injuries were caused, we respectfully appeal for some contribution as a grateful offering to God, who gave us the success. Should the aggregate of contributions exceed what is necessary to repair the injuries suffered, the surplus shall be equally divided between both Institutions. And will it not ever be a pleasing reflection to each donor, that he has contributed to the prosperity of institutions of literature and religion, located in the place, hereafter ever memorable in our national history, the seat of one of the greatest battles and most glorious victories of the federal arms? that he has contributed to those institutions, whose students, in response to the call of the Governor for 50,000 men, to expel the rebel from our soil, formed the first Volunteer Company, that reached the place of rendezvous at Harrisburg? Will it, finally, not be a pleasing reflection to them and to all future visitors of this memorable battlefield, that the institutions, whose halls were stained with blood in defense of the Union, and around which are buried some of the martyrs who died in our holy cause, were not permanently injured; but that by the liberality of christians and patriots, their latter days were more prosperous than the first.

REPAIRS TO BEGIN

All contributions are to be directed to Alexander D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa., and their early transmission is requested, as repairs must be commenced without delay.

S. S. Schmucker, Professor of Christian Theology and Chairman of the Faculty.

C. P. Krauth, Professor of Sacred Philology, Exegesis, &c.

C. F. Schleffer, German Prof. of Exegesis, Catechetics, &c.

H. L. Baugher, President of Pennsylvania College.

M. Jacobs, Prof.; L. M. Stoever, Prof.; F. A. Muhlenberg, Prof.

M. McClean, Pres't Board of Trustees of Penna. College.

R. G. Harper, A. D. Buehler, Dr. H. S. Huber, Jas. Fahnestock and D. A. Buehler, Resident Trustees.

July 27, 1863
Compiler

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
AUSTIN, TEXAS

JOHN CONNALLY
GOVERNOR

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg is an occasion for the citizens of the United States to commemorate a century of solidarity.

It is a time to express pride in our rich heritage and to reiterate our gratitude to those forefathers who decreed that we should live in freedom and in one inseparable union. The realization of this promise has been made possible through a strong desire for unity, a dedication to peace, and a longing for concord.

Today we live in a changing world which generates perplexing problems. We must not condemn these changes, nor attempt to still the hands of the clock; we must instead rededicate ourselves to the striving after the maximum good for all people and a spirit of unity which will long endure.

JOHN CONNALLY
Governor of Texas

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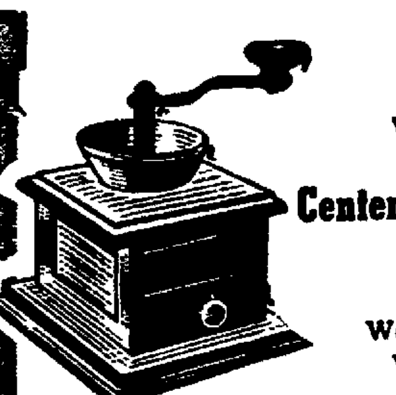
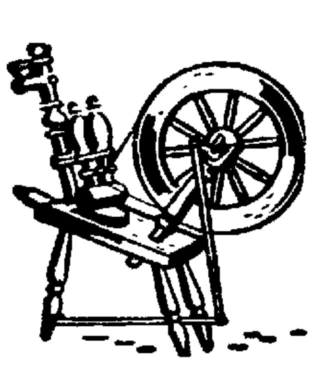
in Observing the
100th Anniversary
of the Memorable
Battle of
Gettysburg
1863-1963





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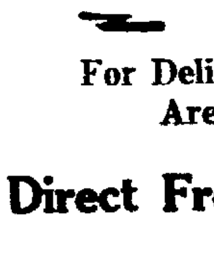

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after
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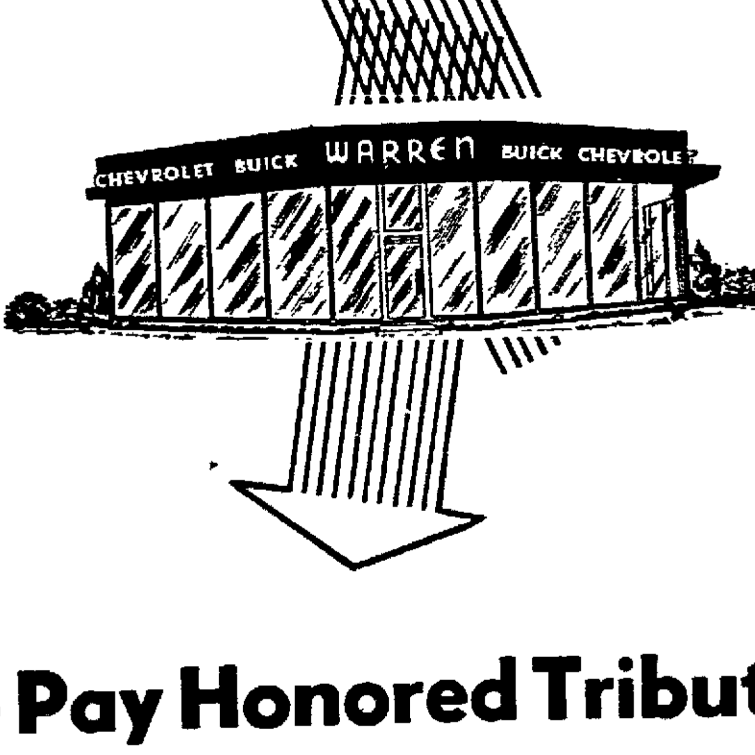
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to Those Who Exemplified American Courage and
Valor on This Hallowed Ground a Century Ago

THE NORTH . . . THE SOUTH
One Nation All!

WARREN

CHEVROLET — BUICK — CORVAIR

Lincolnway East Gettysburg, Pa.

"Spectator" Tells Editor Of Invasion

York Springs, July 8, 1863

MR. EDITOR: — Now that the feverish excitement consequent upon the invasion of our soil has subsided, I presume it will not be out of place to drop you a few lines for publication. We, too, have felt the humiliation and destruction of an invading army. But the measured tread of marshaled myriads has ceased to throng our streets, and every patriot must rejoice that the honor of our Old Keystone State has been nobly vindicated by her brave sons. A proud, haughty, self-confident foe, hostile and treacherous to the best interests of our country, has day after day been beaten back, and swept like chaff before the wind, by the deadly charge of the Union Army.

Our quiet little town was thrown into a state of unusual excitement by the advance guard of Ewell's division dashing unceremoniously over the hill and demanding the stores to be opened. The day following Gen. Jenkin's forces made their appearance about noon and encamped in and about the town; at the same time demanding the citizens to prepare rations for his men, which was anything else than an agreeable task; but they had to make a virtue of necessity in this case. In the meantime his men were busily engaged in gathering up the horses, cows and oats, in the immediate neighborhood. But the end was not yet. The next morning brought with it Gens. Stuart's and Lee's forces, and these were decidedly the greatest thieves of all — as Mrs. Partington says, "They capped the climax." Every stable, woods, clump of bushes were searched, until almost every horse left in the neighborhood was secured.

NOT MUCH LOSS

The merchants, with the exception of Mr. J. A. Gardner, suffered but slightly. He unfortunately, had not removed all his dry goods, being necessarily absent for some time prior to the invasion. Mr. Ephraim Hiteshew's store was at one time forcibly entered, but having the greater part of his dry goods and other valuable articles removed, sustained comparatively little loss. I might here add that danger for a time was imminent; a cloud, dark and portentious hung over the place. A few enthusiasts spoke unadvisedly of bushwhacking them. I suppose some of them overheard it, and in a short time a number of officers and men drew up in the street and demanded if such were their intention; if so, they would sack and burn the town immediately.

A number of our prominent citizens, Mr. Hiteshew, Col. Wolford, Mr. Johns, and others — succeeded in pacifying them with the assurance that there was no danger of them being molested as long as they respected the rights of private citizens. Many and frequent were the injuries after Mr. Gardner and B. W. Seigler, P. M. The former is agent for the Five Twenty Bonds. Fortunately they were not present, or else they would have received a free pass to the "pest ridden city," to be fed on hard tack, deprived of liberty and thrust into the filth and vermin of "Libby Prison."

EXPRESSES THANKS

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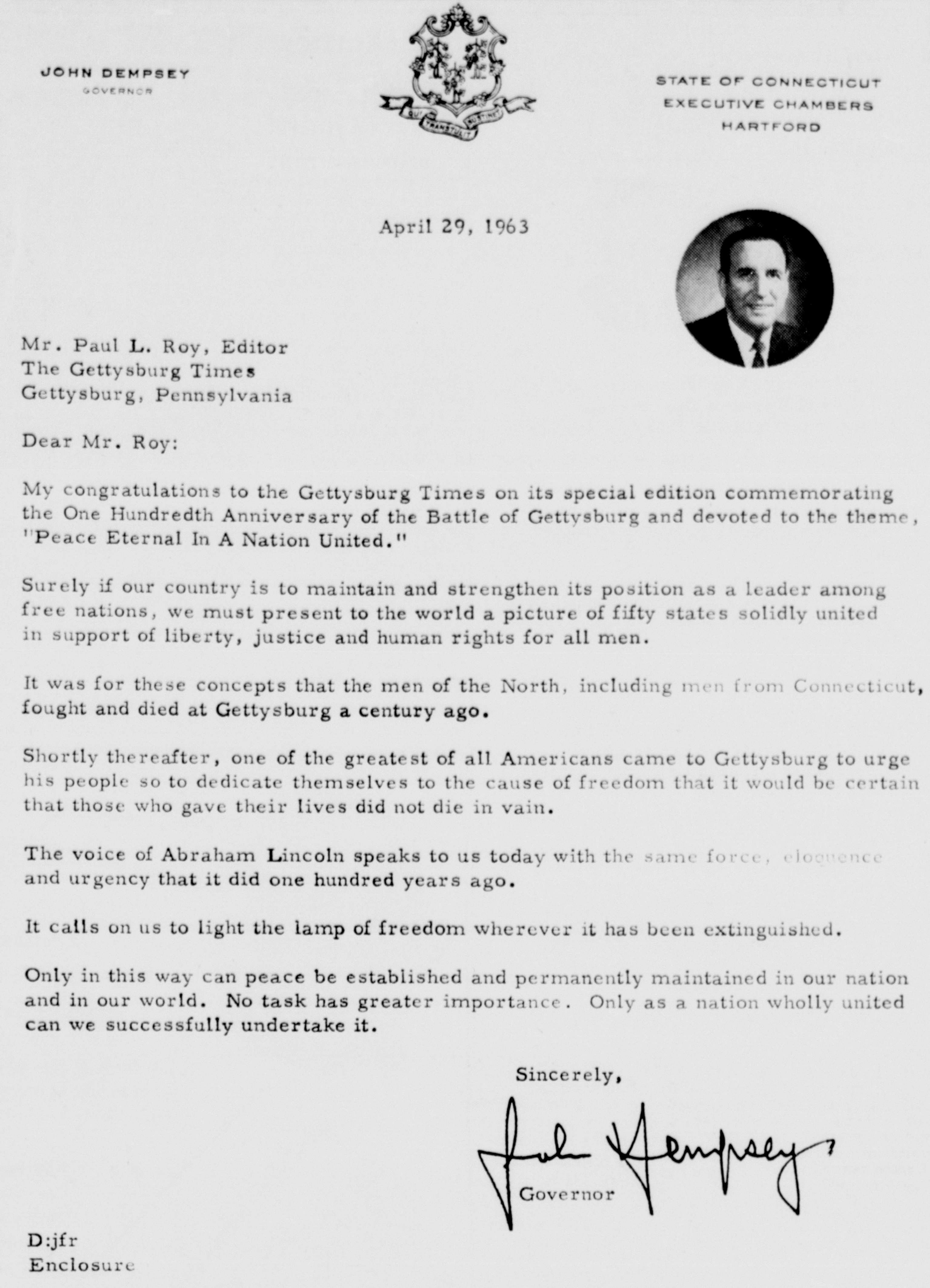
Spectator

Aug. 3, 1868
Compiler



JOHN DEMPSEY
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HARTFORD

April 29, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

My congratulations to the Gettysburg Times on its special edition commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and devoted to the theme, "Peace Eternal In A Nation United."

Surely if our country is to maintain and strengthen its position as a leader among free nations, we must present to the world a picture of fifty states solidly united in support of liberty, justice and human rights for all men.

It was for these concepts that the men of the North, including men from Connecticut, fought and died at Gettysburg a century ago.

Shortly thereafter, one of the greatest of all Americans came to Gettysburg to urge his people so to dedicate themselves to the cause of freedom that it would be certain that those who gave their lives did not die in vain.

The voice of Abraham Lincoln speaks to us today with the same force, eloquence and urgency that it did one hundred years ago.

It calls on us to light the lamp of freedom wherever it has been extinguished.

Only in this way can peace be established and permanently maintained in our nation and in our world. No task has greater importance. Only as a nation wholly united can we successfully undertake it.

Sincerely,

John Dempsey
Governor

D:jfr
Enclosure

Community Needs Rebel Cemetery

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Common humanity would dictate a removal to some spot, not in or about our own National Cemetery, but the purchase of ground somewhere, where their Southern friends may, when this rebellion is crushed, and all is peace, make their pilgrimage here. Our State should not make the purchase, nor could it be expected; but if the Southerners should express such a desire, and would carry it to completion, we should say — let it be done, for the sake of our common humanity. The hostility of the dead has ceased; and let them be in a spot where a father, a mother, a sister or brother, can visit their last resting place, "when this cruel war is over."

February 1, 1864
Adams Sentinel

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Family chores can become fun if you allow children to submit sealed bids for each task. The job will be given to the lowest bidder.

Independents Guard Rails And Property

The Independent Blues, having returned to their homes, rested, seen their friends and arranged their business, are about re-organizing and re-enlisting for the war. Most of the old members will return; but, as the complement for each company is now 101 instead of 77 men, quite a number of new recruits will be needed to fill up the company. The company will be joined to a regiment now forming in York and Adams counties for the special service of guarding the railroad lines and such other property as the government may take under its protection. Those wishing to enlist for the war, and to be assigned a pleasant position, will not hesitate in joining Capt. Buehler's Company. They will be going under one of the best Captains in the field.

August 26, 1861
Compiler

For gallantry in action, Sergeant Jefferson Coates of the 7th Wisconsin won a medal of honor and Color-Bearer McDermott demonstrated unusual heroism by keeping the shattered colors when the staff was smashed. McDermott was wounded.

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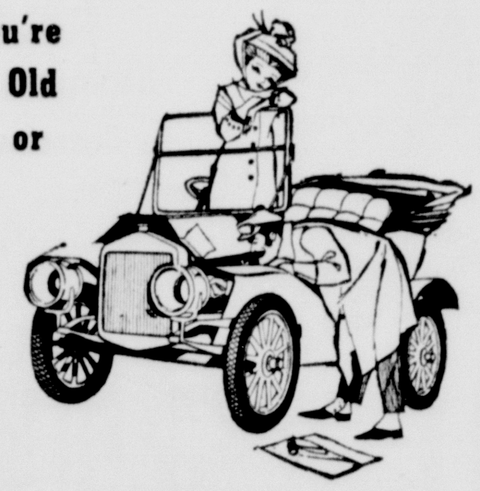

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100
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Adams County Farm Bureau Co-operative
GETTYSBURG, PA. NEW OXFORD, PA.

"Spectator" Tells Editor Of Invasion

York Springs, July 8, 1863

MR. EDITOR: — Now that the feverish excitement consequent upon the invasion of our soil has subsided, I presume it will not be out of place to drop you a few lines for publication. We, too, have felt the humiliation and destruction of an invading army But the measured tread of marshaled myriads has ceased to throng our streets, and every patriot must rejoice that the honor of our Old Keystone State has been nobly vindicated by her brave sons A proud haughty, self-confident foe, hostile and treacherous to the best interests of our country, has day after day been beaten back and swept like chaff before the wind, by the deadly charge of the Union Army

Our quiet little town was thrown into a state of unusual excitement by the advance guard of Ewell's division dashing unceremoniously over the hill and demanding the stores to be opened. The day following Gen. Jenkin's forces made their appearance about noon and encamped in and about the town: at the same time demanding the citizens to prepare rations for his men, which was anything else than an agreeable task: but they had to make a virtue of necessity in this case In the meantime his men were busily engaged in gathering up the horses, cows and oats, in the immediate neighborhood. But the end was not yet. The next morning brought with it Gens. Stuart's and Lee's forces, and these were decidedly the greatest thieves of all — as Mrs. Partington says. "They capped the climax." Every stable, woods, clump of bushes were searched, until almost every horse left in the neighborhood was secured.

NOT MUCH LOSS

The merchants, with the exception of Mr. J. A. Gardner, suffered but slightly. He unfortunately, had not removed all his dry goods, being necessarily absent for some time prior to the invasion. Mr. Ephraim Hiteshew's store was at one time forcibly entered, but having the greater part of his dry goods and other valuable articles removed, sustained comparatively little loss. I might here add that danger for a time was imminent: a cloud, dark and portentious hung over the place. A few enthusiasts spoke unadvisedly of bushwhacking them. I suppose some of them overheard it, and in a short time a number of officers and men drew up in the street and demanded if such were their intention; if so, they would sack and burn the town immediately.

A number of our prominent citizens, Mr. Hiteshew, Col. Wolford, Mr. Johns, and others — succeeded in pacifying them with the assurance that there was no danger of them being molested as long as they respected the rights of private citizens. Many and frequent were the injuries after Mr. Gardner and B. W. Seigler, P. M The former is agent for the Five Twenty Bonds. Fortunately they were not present, or else they would have received a free pass to the "pest ridden city," to be fed on hard tack, deprived of liberty and thrust into the filth and vermin of "Libby Prison."

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Spectator

Aug. 3, 1863
Compiler

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February [illegible], 1864
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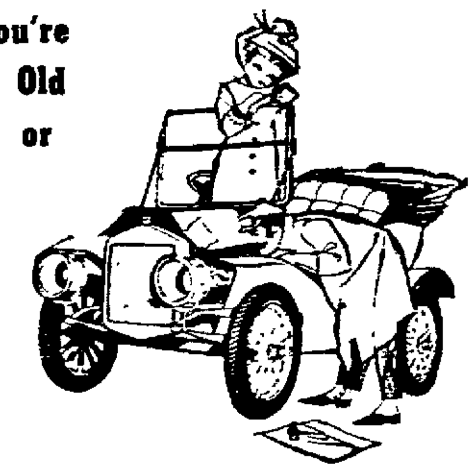

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FLOYD MILLER SERVICE STATION
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BUFORD AVENUE GETTYSBURG, PA.

Town Official Avoids Meeting Officer From Early's Raiders

THERE are a few people living in Gettysburg now who were living here at the date mentioned above, who will remember that East High street was not a street of residences.

On the south side of the street between Baltimore and Stratton there were two small houses, a brick school building and the jail. On the north side were two houses, between which was a brick building used for school purposes. This building was comparatively a new one at that time. The Reformed Church was on the corner, but has been improved and enlarged since then.

This was the day Gen. Early made the raid on the town, and the requisition or demand for supplies of food, clothing, etc. The Burgess being absent from town, it was the duty of the president of the town council to reply. Mr. Kendlehart's reply is well known. The original document is still in the possession of the family.

ARRIVE AT 4 P.M.

About 4 p.m. was the time the Rebels entered the town. The filthiest looking pack of men we had ever seen, and they had the audacity to call themselves Southern chivalry.

As supper time grew near two of these men made their appearance at the kitchen door of a certain house on Baltimore street, asking for permission to cook their supper. Mother said she would be getting the family meal shortly. They replied they had the food if she would permit them the privilege of cooking. Their supper consisted of eggs which in all probability they had stolen from some of our farmers.

When supper was ready they sat down to eat with the family, but would not partake of the food until they saw the rest eat of it.

REBEL OFFICER

While at the table eating the front door bell rang. I answered the ring. On opening the door can you imagine my surprise and fear on seeing a man, a very large man, dressed in the uniform of a Rebel officer.

He inquired for the man of the house. He wanted to see him. Trembling from head to foot, I replied I would see (although I knew he was eating his supper). I went back to the kitchen and leaned over my father's shoulder and whispered in his ear, there was a Rebel officer at the door and wanted to see him.

Immediately he arose from the table, motioned me to follow him. He climbed the fence into our next door neighbor's yard and said, go and tell him I am not in.

NEEDS CLOTHES

When I delivered that message the Rebel replied, that is strange, I saw him go into the yard a while ago. Well, I'll be back again. I need some wearing apparel for my men. My father was one of the business men of town.

When the officer went from the door, the lady of the next house called to me that my father wanted to see me. I went in to see him and tell him just what the officer had said. My father replied, well I'll not be home tonight: now I want you to meet me at the Reformed church at nine o'clock, then I will tell you what I want you to do.

I should say here, perhaps, that my father being one of the municipal officers deemed it wise to absent himself from home at this time in view of the demand Gen. Early had made for supplies earlier in the afternoon, and to which Mr. Kendlehart had given a courteous but decided refusal.

FEARED BURNING

In the meantime the two men after eating just remained sitting in the kitchen, in fact, my recollection is, they were not asked into any other part of the house.

By the time these men were leaving, we noticed a very bright light in the northeastern part of town. Oh, mother said, you are not going to burn the town, are you? Oh, no, they replied, but if there is any public property here that may be destroyed. We learned it was the railroad bridge and cars that were in the yard.

Nine P.M., the time I was to meet my father a drizzling rain began to fall during the evening; the streets were dark. We did not have electric lights those nights. Taking my brother next younger than I we made our way to the church corner; really the only light was the reflection from the bridge fire.

REVENUE COLLECTOR

Approaching the church we noticed two men, and were almost afraid to go near, fearing they were Rebel soldiers, but they proved to be two of our citizens who lived on the top of Baltimore Hill. They were viewing the fire.

Presently, I saw someone coming up that little rise of ground to the south. It proved to be my father. He sent me to a house not far from my own home to ask if the lady's father had left town. Her father was the revenue collector and had left town during the afternoon. If he had gone, I was to go to another house, who were particular friends of our family, and ask that man to go and meet my father which he did. The two wended their way out the "town path," which every Gettysburg boy knew so well, to McAllister's Mill. The officer did not return.

However, the family spent a very anxious and restless night, not knowing what minute the Rebels would return and search the store room and house, and no one to protect us but a boy of about sixteen who was employed by my father.

PARADE STUDENTS

The following morning (Saturday) the Rebels, some of whom had occupied the Court House during the night, paraded our college boys out on the pavement in front of the Court House and paroled them.

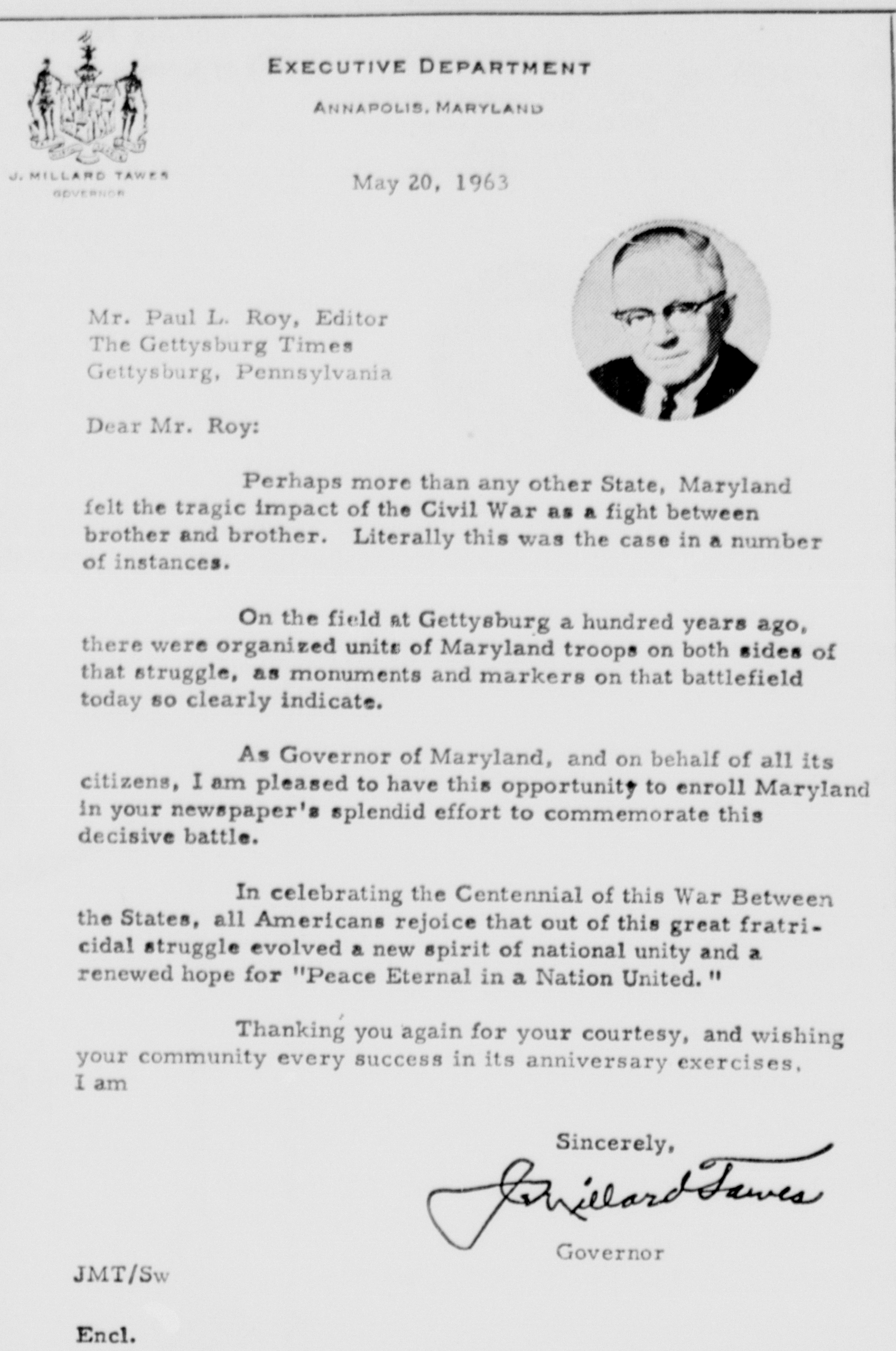
A few days before, in answer to the Governor's call for troops to protect the border, the college boys had formed a company and offered their services to the Governor, and were the first to be sworn in "for the emergency." Having been sent up the Chambersburg pike these inexperienced handful of men were captured by the larger and well disciplined body of the enemy.

Then the Rebel horde left Gettysburg for York and Philadelphia, which would have proved a tempting bait for them with a view of getting to Harrisburg. The town was left in a state of great excitement, not knowing what would happen next. Learning they had gone my father and companion returned home during the day.

Sunday a detachment of Union cavalry entered town, following up Early, coming from the direction of Emmitsburg.

You can imagine they were hailed with joy by our citizens. The next few days of anxiety and fear, troops coming and going, which finally on Wednesday, July 1st culminated in the great three days' battle.

Compiler
June 30, 1863



J. MILLARD TAWES
GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

May 20, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

Perhaps more than any other State, Maryland felt the tragic impact of the Civil War as a fight between brother and brother. Literally this was the case in a number of instances.

On the field at Gettysburg a hundred years ago, there were organized units of Maryland troops on both sides of that struggle, as monuments and markers on that battlefield today so clearly indicate.

As Governor of Maryland, and on behalf of all its citizens, I am pleased to have this opportunity to enroll Maryland in your newspaper's splendid effort to commemorate this decisive battle.

In celebrating the Centennial of this War Between the States, all Americans rejoice that out of this great fratricidal struggle evolved a new spirit of national unity and a renewed hope for "Peace Eternal in a Nation United."

Thanking you again for your courtesy, and wishing your community every success in its anniversary exercises, I am

Sincerely,

J. Millard Tawes
Governor

JMT/Sw

Encl.

Fires Ravage Stables, Town Orders Guard

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES

THE MOST destructive fire that ever occurred in Gettysburg broke out about 12 o'clock on Thursday night last. The flames were first observed issuing from the stable of Mr. George Codori on the alley between Chambersburg and West Middle and Baltimore and Washington streets. The fire immediately communicated with the adjoining stables and shops, and before it could be checked the stables of Messrs. Geo. Codori, George Little, Dr. J. L. Hill, Mrs. Weikert, (occupied by Mrs. Myers,) and a stable and two shops belonging to Mrs. H. S. Minnigh, were in ruins, with nearly all their contents. The shops fronted on Washington street and were occupied by Messrs. D. & C. Ziegler as a carpenter shop. A mare and a colt perished in the flames in Mr. Codori's stable. A horse belonging to a stranger was badly burned. Mr. Codori also lost a wagon, a new carriage and a large amount of hay and grain. His loss is heavy. So is Mr. Little's. Mr. Minnigh lost a number of hogs. The stables were generally filled with hay, grain, &c., all of which were lost. We have not acertained the respective losses but they were considerable. Mr. James Bowen's stable was saved with great effort, but in a damaged condition.

SECOND STABLE FIRED

The first fire had scarcely been subdued until a large frame stable, standing in an open lot near the foundry in the western part of the town, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was also in ruins. It was occupied by Mr. Samuel Herbst, and was filled with hay, grain, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., none of which were saved, so rapid was the work of destruction. Mr. Herbst's loss is quite heavy, amounting to several hundred dollars, independent of the building, which belonged, we believe, to the Thompson estate.

The night was calm — otherwise the whole town would have been in imminent peril of destruction. As it was, it required the most active efforts to confine the devouring element of the limits already indicated. That it was the work of the incendiary there is little doubt, and that the guilty party may be speedily found out and punished with the utmost severity of the law, is the prayer of every good citizen.

NIGHT GUARD ORDERED

A Town Meeting was held in the Court House on Friday evening — Hon. Moses McClean President, and Jer. Culp Secretary — to make arrangements to have the town regularly patroled. A Committee was appointed to take the matter in charge, who will see to it that an adequate guard is on duty every night. We are glad this measure of security has been adopted, and doubt not that every citizen will cheerfully co-operate.

Sept. 29, 1862
Compiler

Heroic John

JOHN L. BURNS — On Wednesday after the battle commenced, John L. Burns, an old citizen of this place shouldered his musket and went out by himself to meet the rebels. He advanced to the hottest of the scene and blazed away with his old musket until he fell wounded in the leg, side and arm. He reached his home, and though severely wounded, it is hoped he will soon recover. Patriotism and bravery like this is worthy of record in the annals of this war.

Sept. 29, 1863
Compiler

We Are Pleased to Join Our Fellow Citizens in Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

THE ADAMS HOUSE
HERITAGE ROOM
COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Chambersburg Street
TOWNE TAVERN
BEER AND COCKTAILS
Carlisle Street
BOTH IN HISTORIC GETTYSBURG

"Fourscore and Seven Years Ago" Was the Beginning of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The Battle of Gettysburg 100 years ago brought the beginning of a new era—a nation united, with peace, liberty and justice for all.

To the soldiers of the North and the South who fought gallantly on these fields — we solemnly pay tribute on this occasion.

Gettysburg Building Supply
Quality Building Materials—Lumber
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S. Franklin Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"Peace Eternal in a Nation United"

The Armies of the North and the South 100 Years Ago Waged a Battle Here—the Greatest Battle Ever Fought on American Soil—the Battle That Saved the Union—to Those Brave Men, We Pay Tribue on This

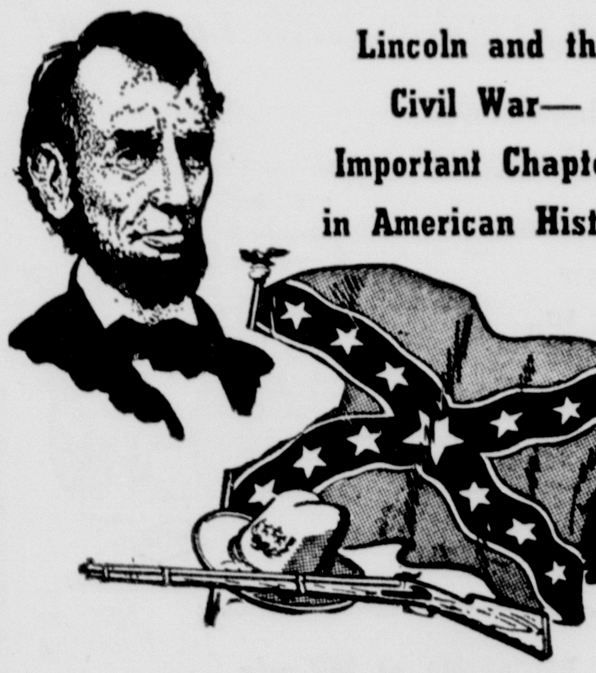
100th ANNIVERSARY

Stop in to See Us Often During the Observance

Our Delicious Foods Are Skillfully Prepared and Perfectly Served to Bring You the Utmost in Dining Pleasure

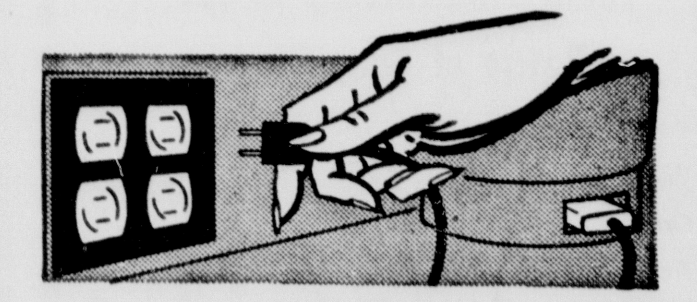
When You Think of Dining—Think of Us!
—Complete Fountain Service—

THE AVENUE DINER
Mr. and Mrs. Grover E. Thompson, Owners and Operators
Phone 334-3235
21 STEINWEHR AVENUE GETTYSBURG, PENNA.



Lincoln and the Civil War—Important Chapters in American History

We Join Everyone in Adams County Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Great Battle Fought on the Fields of Gettysburg



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New York Times Correspondent Wrote Brilliantly Of Battle In Which His Son Was Fatally Wounded

ONE OF the famed accounts of the battle of Gettysburg — written the day it ended — was the report of Samuel Wilkeson to the New York Times. Mr. Wilkeson came here to cover the battle and found his son, a lieutenant in command of a Union battery on Barlow's Knoll, had been fatally wounded and died in a county home building

Wilkeson's story follows in part:

Headquarters Army of Potomac,
Saturday Night, July 4

Who can write the history of a battle whose eyes are immovably fastened upon a central figure of transcendingly absorbing interest, the dead body of an oldest born, crushed by a shell in a position where a battery should never have been sent, and abandoned to death in a building where surgeons dared not to stay?

The battle of Gettysburg' I am told that it commenced on the 1st of July, a mile north of the town, between two weak brigades of infantry and some doomed artillery, and the whole force of the Rebel army. Among other costs of this error was the death of Reynolds. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood with which it was bought The error put us on the defensive, and gave us the choice of position.

UNION HAS ADVANTAGE

From the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the streets of Gettysburg and rolled out of the town to the circles of eminences south of it, we were not to attack but to be attacked The risks, the difficulties and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for the artillery; ours the short, inside lines for manoeuvring and reinforcing, ours the cover of the stone walls fences and the crests of the hills. The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable to us A popular description of it would be to say it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horse-shoe, with the toe to Gettysburg, and the heel to the south.

LEE'S PLAN SIMPLE

Lee's plan of battle was simple He massed his troops up in the east side of this shoe of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it. The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hill, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the Army of the Potomac repelled the attack. It was renewed at the point of the shoe — renewed desperately at the southwest heel — renewed on the western side with an effort consecrated to success by Ewell's earnest oaths, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake — Only a perfect infantry and an artillery educated in the midst of charges of hostile brigades could possibly have sustained this assault Hancock's corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors by its constancy and courage.

ON JULY 3RD

Seemingly the attack of the day was to be made through that wood (at Culp's Hill) The demonstration (by the Confederates) was protracted — it was absolutely preparative: but there was no artillery fire accompanying the musketry, and shrewd officers in our western front mentioned, with the gravity due to the fact, that the Rebels had felled trees at intervals upon the edge of the wood they occupied in face of our position These breastworks for the protection of artillery men.

Suddenly, and about ten in the forenoon, the firing on the east side, and everywhere about our lines, ceased. A silence as of deep sleep fell upon the fild of battl. Our army cooked, ate and slumbered The Rebel army moved 120 guns to the west and massed there Longstreet's corps and Hill's corps to hurl them upon the really weakest point of our entire position.

A BIRD SINGS

Eleven o'clock — twelve o'clock — one o'clock. In the shadow cast by the tiny farm house 16 by 20, which General Meade had made his headquarters, laid wearied staff officers and tired reporters. There was not wanting to the peacefulness of the scene the the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the tiny yard of the white-washed cottage. In the midst of its warbling a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another, and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited.

Every size and form of shell known to British and American gunnery shrieked, whirled, moaned, whistled and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around the headquarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard — burst next to the fence on both sides, garnished as usual with the hitched horses of aides and orderlies. — The fastened animals reared and plunged with terror.

SIXTEEN HORSES KILLED

Then one fell, then another — sixteen laid dead and mangled before the fire ceased, still fastened by their halters, which gave the expression of being wickedly tied up to die painfully. These brute victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. — Through the midst of the storm of screaming and exploding shells an ambulance driven by its frenzied conductor at full speed, presented to all of us the marvelous spectacle of a horse going rapidly on three legs A hinder one had been shot off at the hoof. A shell tore up the little step of the Headquarters Cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon a spherical case burst opposite the open door, another ripped through the low garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the howl of a fixed shot that Whitworth must have made. — During this fire the horses at twenty and thirty feet distant were receiving their death, and soldiers in Federal blue were torn to pieces in the road and died with the peculiar yells that blend the extorted cry of pain with horror and despair.

"TEMPEST OF DEATH"

Not an orderly — not an ambulance — not a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by the tempest of orchestral death, thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery, trying to cut from the field every battery we had in position to resist their purposed infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defences behind which our infantry were waiting? Forty minutes — fifty minutes — counted on watches that ran, oh, so languidly. Shells through the two lower rooms A shell into the chimney that daringly did not explode Shells in the yard. The air thicker and fuller and more deafening with the howling and whirring of these infernal missiles. The Chief of Staff struck — Seth Williams — loved and respected through the army, separated from death by two inches of space vertically measured. An Aide bored with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. Another, cut with an exploded piece. And the time measured on the sluggish watches was one hour and forty minutes.

THE CHARGE BEGINS

Then there was a lull, and we knew that the Rebel infantry was charging. — And splendidly they did this work, the highest and severest test of the stuff that soldiers are made of Hill's division, in line of battle, came first on the double-quick. Their muskets at a "right-shoulder-shift." Longstreet's came as the support, at the usual distance, with war cries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by defeat They rushed in perfect order across the open field up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylae than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery. The Rebels were over our defences. They had cleaned cannoniers and horses from one of our guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us. The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of attack was silent, except Crowen's.

CRAWL TO SURRENDER

His service of grape and canister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when Armstead's brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets and crawled on their hands and knees underneath the stream of shot till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

Before they got there the grand charge of Ewell, solemnly sworn to and carefully prepared, had failed.

REBELS UNDER FIRE

The Rebels had retreated to their lines, and opened anew the storm of shell and shot from their 120 guns. Those who remained at the riddled headquarters will never forget the crouching, and dodging, and running of the butternut-colored captives when they got under this, their friends fire. It was appalling to as good soldiers even as they were.

What remains to say of the fight? It lasted till 8 o'clock in the evening, when the fighting Sixth Corps went joyously by as a reinforcement through the wood, bright with coffee pots on the fire.

I leave details to my excellent friend and associate Mr. Henry. My pen is heavy. Oh, you dead, who at Gettysburg have baptized with your blood the second birth of Freedom in America, how you are to be envied I rise from a grave whose wet clay I have passionately kissed, and I look up to see Christ spanning this battlefield with His feet and reaching fraternally and lovingly up to heaven. His right hand opens the gates of Paradise—with His left He beckons to these mutilated, bloody, swollen forms to ascend.

State of South Carolina
Executive Department
Columbia

DONALD RUSSELL
GOVERNOR

April 29, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

South Carolina is pleased to join in commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. This commemoration shall remind us that the people of all parts of the United States have lived together in amity and progress for 100 years. Combining the resources of the wonderful people from a wide geographical area, the United States has emerged as the leading democracy of history. We pledge our cooperation to our Sister States in achieving another 100 years of "PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED".

DONALD RUSSELL
GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Of The Battle Of Gettysburg

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BENN'S

Gettysburg Battle Was Accident; Meade Was Ready At Pipe Creek

By FREDERIC S. KLEIN

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Two developments spoiled Lee's strategy. First, the bridge across the Susquehanna at Wrightsville was burned by Pennsylvania militia, preventing his strike across Pennsylvania toward Philadelphia. Second, he did not receive any information from his cavalry commander, "Jeb" Stuart, about the location of the Union Army, because Stuart, circling ahead and on the right of Hooker's army, did not get in touch with Lee until July 2.

General George Meade replaced Hooker as commander of the Union Army on June 28. Neither Meade nor Lee knew the strength of the opposing force, but Meade knew that the Confederate Army was in Pennsylvania and that it would not cross the Susquehanna River. Meade knew that Lee had two choices: He could retreat down the Cumberland Valley or he could gather the widely scattered portions of his army and drive straight south to attack Washington.

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SUPPLY BASE

On the wooded hills overlooking the Pipe Creek Valley, the line formed a perfect position to meet and destroy any drive from the north toward Washington. Westminster, about six miles south of Union Mills, was the supply base, connected with Baltimore and Washington by railroad, and having roads which fanned out to each of the four units of the Pipe Creek Line. Small units and stragglers could catch up from the rear, while advance units probed for the enemy. It was a perfect plan and the Pipe Creek order was officially announced from Meade's Headquarters at Taneytown on July 1, with plans for troops, surveys, signal stations, supply and engineer units, but the Pipe Creek battle never took place.

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Second, if Stuart had reached Lee in time with information about the location of Meade's army, Lee might have concentrated for an attack before the Pipe Creek defense line had been fully organized. But, without information about the Union Army, with the Susquehanna River crossing a failure, and with a long supply line from the Valley, Lee had begun to withdraw his forces from near Harrisburg, York, and Carlisle, and the roads made Gettysburg a natural point of concentration. According to Fitzhugh Lee, "Had Lee had all of his cavalry in Pennsylvania, the irrepressible conflict would not have taken place at Gettysburg, but possible on Pipe Creek."

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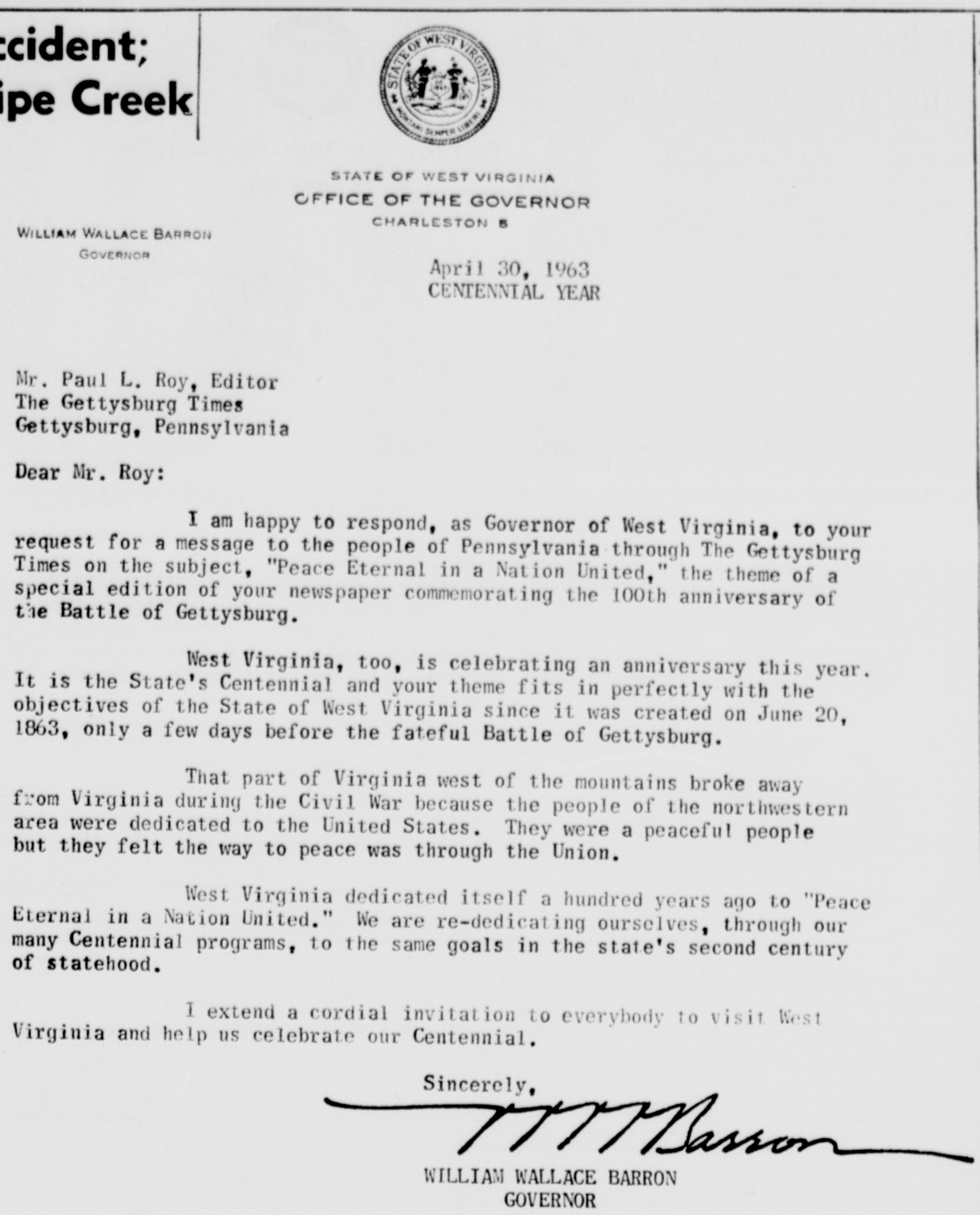
Instead of the carefully planned battle at Pipe Creek, the battle of Gettysburg took place by accident with neither commander having accurate knowledge of the terrain, the opposing forces, or the facilities for supply and communication, with chaotic confusion for the first two days as the armies gradually organized for the final test of strength.



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CHARLESTON 5

WILLIAM WALLACE BARRON
GOVERNOR

April 30, 1963
CENTENNIAL YEAR

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

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I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to visit West Virginia and help us celebrate our Centennial.

Sincerely,

WWBarron

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WWB/ds

Area Church Women Make Havelock Caps

Several of our Country Congregations have responded liberally to the appeal of the Ladies' Relief Association of Gettysburg. As soon as all are heard from, a detailed report will be made, says the Star.

The Ladies' Relief Association is engaged at present in making Havelock Caps for our Volunteers. These caps have a rear projection, something like the frill on a lady's bonnet, and protect the back of the head and neck from the scorching sun. They are named after the gallant English officer, who found them of great service on the plains of India.

June 3, 1861
Compiler

Wound Citizens

Several of our citizens were severely wounded by the bullets from the sharp shooters during the three day's fighting. It was not safe to be on the street for a moment. The rebel sharp shooters were posted in every alley and in many of the houses picking off our men and horses, while ours were returning the compliment with effect. Soldiers and horses were shot dead on the street wherever exposed to the bullets which our men were raining in on them.

Petersburg Soldier Dies From Typhoid

DEATH OF A SOLDIER. — Mr. Leander Welsh, (of the neighborhood of Petersburg, (York Springs), a private in Capt. Buehler's Company, was brought here from Chambersburg about two weeks since, on his way home, sick with typhoid fever. Arrived here, it was considered imprudent to proceed with him, and he was placed at the Eagle Hotel, where he received the most kindly treatment and close medical attendance. He died, however, on Thursday evening last, and was buried with the honors of war in Ever Green Cemetery on Friday evening — the Zouaves, under Capt. Sumwalt, and the Adams Rifles, Capt. McConaughy, forming an escort. A large number of citizens attended the funeral. He was 21 years and 2 months. Peace to his ashes!

June 24, 1861
Compiler

RAISE LIBERTY POLE

On Monday evening, the citizens of Middletown (Biglerville) raised a pole 110 feet long, upon the top of which the Liberty Cap was placed. Mr. Henry Hartzell and Dr. Mumma directed the patriotic efforts of the citizens, Major Scott and Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., participated in the exercises.

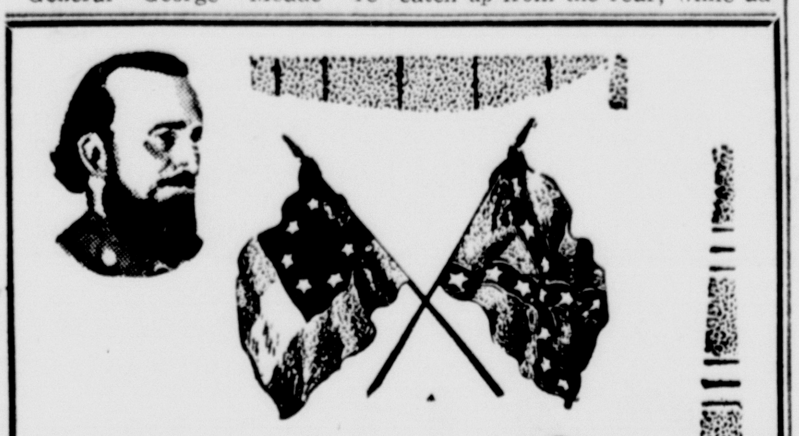
May 6, 1861
Compiler

Rebels Want Equal Exchange Of Lands

The invasion of the loyal States by the rebels means something more than the mere laying waste of territory, the stealing of horses and the panicizing of the people. What the rebel leaders want is the possession of territory in the North equal to that which the Government now holds in the South. If Lee can succeed in making the borders of Pennsylvania — and the Susquehanna the base of his operations — if he can wrest the control of a large area of Northern territory from the Government, it would balance that which the confederacy has lost in the South, and in the end might do more towards forcing a compromise than all the hard blows which the rebels to invade the North means the seizing and holding of northern territory, is a fair presumption. It is startling, in every light in which it is viewed. It should and must arouse all our energies to repel the invader; because, with an important base of operations once in his possession, expulsion of an enemy is easier theorized in than accomplished.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

The 56th Pennsylvania was the first Infantry Regiment to fire a volley against the advancing enemy at the opening of the three days' engagement at Gettysburg. It was later flanked and severely damaged.



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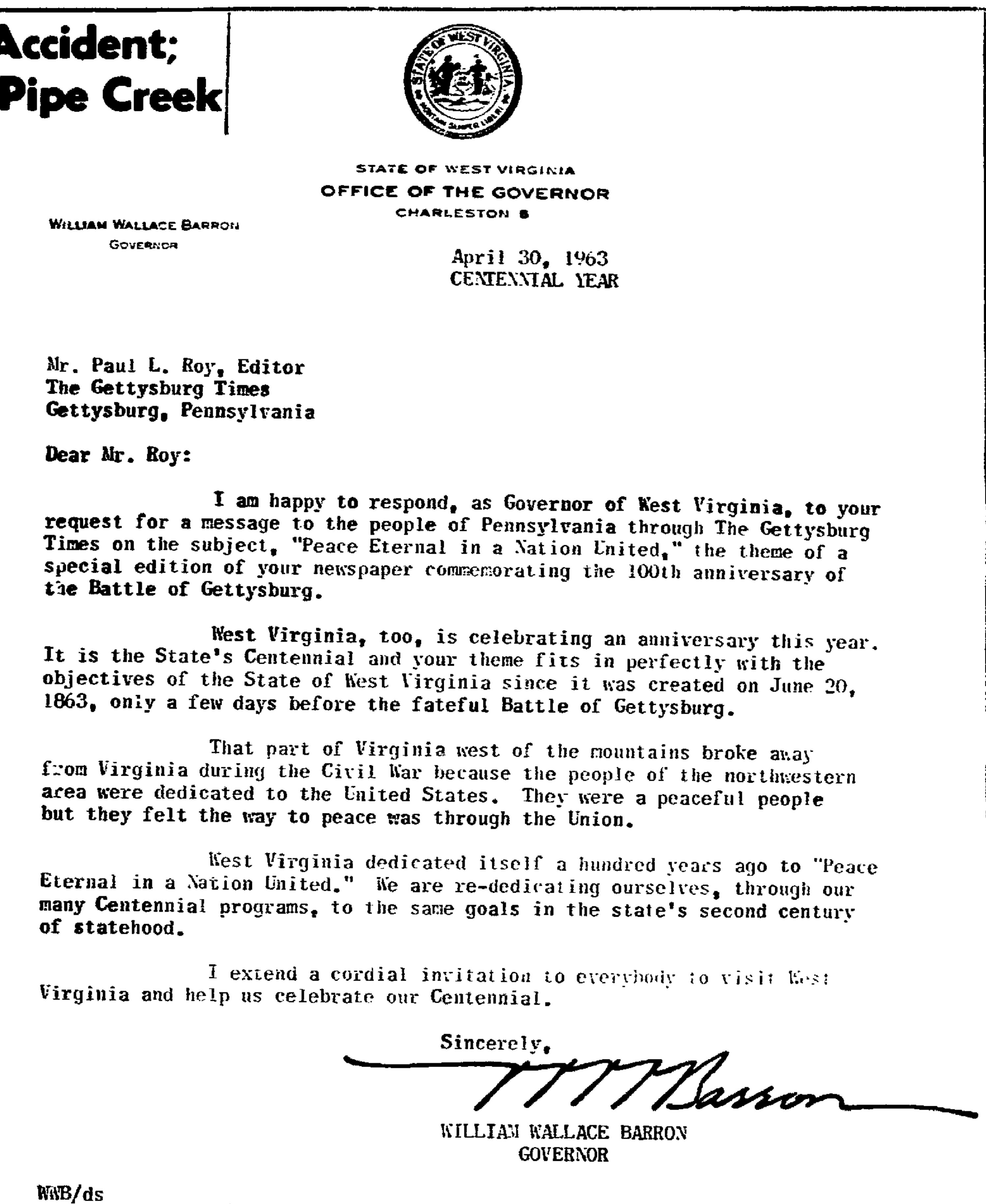

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Area Church Women Make Havelock Caps

Several of our Country Congregations have responded liberally to the appeal of the Ladies' Relief Association of Gettysburg. As soon as all are heard from, a detailed report will be made, says the Star.

The Ladies' Relief Association is engaged at present in making Havelock Caps for our Volunteers. These caps have a rear projection, something like the frill on a lady's bonnet, and protect the back of the head and neck from the scorching sun. They are named after the gallant English officer, who found them of great service on the plains of India.

June [illegible]
Compiler

Wound Citizens

Several of our citizens were severely wounded by the bullets from the sharp shooters during the three day's fighting. It was not safe to be on the street for a moment. The rebel sharp shooters were posted in every alley and in many of the houses picking off our men and horses while ours were returning the compliment with effect. Soldiers and horses were shot dead on the street wherever exposed to the bullets which our men were raining in on them.

Petersburg Soldier Dies From Typhoid

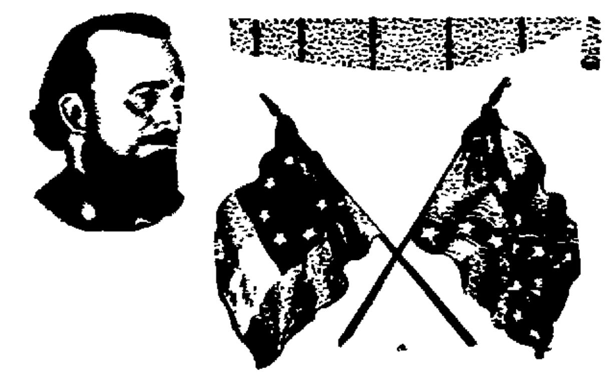
DEATH OF A SOLDIER — Mr. Leander Welsh, (of the neighborhood of Petersburg, York Springs), a private in Capt Buehler's Company, was brought here from Chambersburg about two weeks since, on his way home sick with typhoid fever. Arrived here, it was considered imprudent to proceed with him, and he was placed at the Eagle Hotel where he received the most kindly treatment and close medical attendance. He died, however, on Thursday evening last and was buried with the honors of war in Ever Green Cemetery on Friday evening — the Zouaves, under Capt Sumwalt, and the Adams Rifles Capt McConaughy, forming an escort. A large number of citizens attended the funeral. He was 21 years and 2 months. Peace to his ashes!

June 24 [illegible]

RAISE LIBERTY POLE

On Monday evening, the citizens of Middletown, Biglerville raised a pole 110 feet long upon the top of which the Liberty Cap was placed. Mr Henry Hartzell and Dr Mumma directed the patriotic efforts of the citizens. Major Scott and Wm A Duncan Esq participated in the exercises.

May [illegible]



For Their Heroism on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, We Proudly Salute the Blue and the Gray

We Join the Nation in Observing the 100th Anniversary of This Great Conflict

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Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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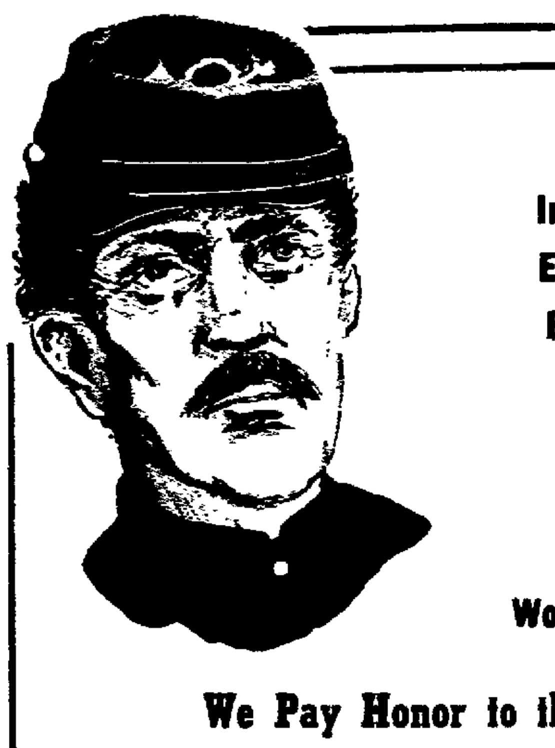

Little Did the Quiet Inhabitants of Gettysburg Expect That Its Peaceful Environs Would Witness the Most Sanguinary Struggle of the Civil War and That Gettysburg Would Gain a Lasting Fame

We Pay Honor to the Memory of the Veterans of the Battle of Gettysburg on the 100th Anniversary of This Great Conflict

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Eight Respectable Citizens Of Littlestown Are Arrested By Maryland Sergeant And Jailed

ON MONDAY last, a squad of soldiers, (commanded by a Sergeant, attached to the Provost Guard at Westminster, Md., came across the State line into this county, and arrested the following among the most respectable citizens of Littlestown and vicinity: Henry Reeser, Jesse Bollinger, John Duttera, John Walter, Dr. Thomas Kinzer, Amos Lefever, William Duttera and Marcellus H. Crouse. The arrests were made decently, and were therefore submitted to with as much good nature as possible.

The parties arrested generally had conveyances of their own, and at about 6 o'clock soldiers and all left Littlestown in the vehicles of the arrested for Westminster. They reached that place at about 9½ o'clock, when they were at once taken before the Provost Marshal, and upon being questioned, five of them promptly and emphatically denied any connection with the Order of the Golden Circle, the other three acknowledging that they had been connected with it.

FIVE ARE JAILED

At the conclusion, Messrs. Amos Lefever, Wm. Duttera, John Duttera, Dr. Thomas Kinzer and Jesse Bollinger were committed to the county prison, (the Provost Marshal assigning their want of veracity as the cause — though they are known as gentlemen of the highest veracity and integrity,) whilst the other three, who had admitted their connection with the Order, were permitted to go to a hotel, but to report at 5 o'clock. Upwards of an hour after, the five in prison were taken out and the other three placed therein — which strange proceeding, it is suspected, grew out of a letter hurriedly sent down from Littlestown! The five were again taken before the Provost Marshal, who apologized, stating that there was some mistake about their going to prison, and that he was sorry the thing had so happened. He then unconditionally released Messrs. Amos Lefever, Wm. Duttera and John Duttera, and required Dr. T. Kinzer and Jesse Bollinger to take the oath, (why, we are not informed,) giving them a certificate of the fact which also guarantees them the protection of the civil and military authorities of the United States.

3 ARE ARRAIGNED

Messrs. M. H. Crouse, John Walter and Henry Reeser were next morning conveyed to Baltimore, and there taken before Marshal Fish, who, after asking them a few questions, and finding they were not such terrible fellows as they had been represented, let them off with taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. Crouse then said to him that, as he had already been the victim of Abolition persecution, this whole affair would no doubt be misrepresented by the same bad men to his injury — would the Marshal therefore give him a certificate? — Col. Fish, who had acted the gentleman throughout the examination, at once granted certificates to the party, signing them with his own name — and which certificates also guarantee them the protection of the civil and military authorities of the country.

The five released at Westminster returned to their homes on Tuesday, and the three taken to Baltimore got back on Wednesday.

If it were not for the serious aspect which an affair of this kind must necessarily have in a free country, its instigators at home could be laughed at as the authors of a most consummate farce.

ARREST SPECTATOR

Another arrest was made, but of very short duration. Mr. George Gonder, likewise a most estimable citizen, was standing a quiet spectator at Barker's Hotel, where the arrested were brought together, when he was informed that he was under arrest too. He remarked that they had seen and passed him before; why was not the arrest made then? He also asked to see the list which the Sergeant had of those he was to arrest, and on being shown it, inquired why, when all the rest of the names were in ink, his should be in pencil at the bottom? Was it an after-thought, originated in Littlestown? It so occurred to him, and others shared his belief. The matter rested at this for a few moments, when he was discharged on the spot!

These are the facts in this extraordinary proceeding, as we have gathered them from reliable sources. The gentlemen arrested deported themselves throughout with entire coolness and self-possession, and speak with satisfaction of the conduct of the soldiers who made the arrests. They acted under higher authority and were not to blame.

NASTY INFORMERS

But there are those who are open to censure in this outrageous business — censure which will hang to them as long as they live. We mean the few narrow-souled and despicable Abolition "informers," in Littlestown and vicinity, who, for no other reason than difference of political opinion, have, coward-like and in secrecy, for months past been beseeching the military authoritive at Baltimore to have arrested and carried off their own neighbors! To a lower depth of meanness white men could not descend, and it is to be hoped that the parties thus outraged, alone through malicious misrepresentations and downright falsehoods, will leave no effort untried to get the names of these home "informers," and then seek at the hands of the laws of Pennsylvania such remedy as their wrongs entitle them to. Least of all, let their names be had, that they may reap the scorn of all good men, and feel the weight of an honest public indignation.

That men of all parties denounce these arrests, is very easily discerned on a visit to the neighborhood in which the aggrieved reside. The effect is unmistakable. The party in power can only lose votes and not make them, by such proceedings. As a high-toned Republican remarked, "if a party requires such appliances, I want no more to do with it."

MEN OF CHARACTER

The persons arrested and carried off are men of character and standing — men who are esteemed by all whose good opinion is worth having — men who would make any sacrifices for the restoration of the Union under our good old Constitution. And yet, because they are Democrats, (and for no other crime,) they are hurriedly taken off to another State, beyond the protection of the laws of their own State! Thus they have suffered wrong; but not they alone — the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania suffers too! And all this through the petty partizan bigotry and malice of a few Republican or Abolition "informers" at Littlestown. Surely by this time they should be heartily ashamed of their own work. That their names be furnished, simple justice demands; and we doubt not that the military authorities, who have been misled by their misrepresentations, feel it due to the aggrieved to give them the desired information, if they have it. This done, and the proper exposures made, the public will be able to lay the blame at the right doors. But until this is done, it must not be allowed to rest.

May 18, 1863
Compiler

Corporal Francis A. Waller of the 6th Wisconsin, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Rufus R. Dawes, father of Vice President Dawes, won a medal of honor when he, single handed, captured the colors of the 2nd Mississippi Regiment.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD

OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

May 15, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The theme of the special edition of the Gettysburg Times commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg--"Peace Eternal in a Nation United"--is close to the hearts of all of us in Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln.

It was in Illinois, in the old State Capitol in Springfield, that Lincoln delivered his address that contained the famous words "a house divided against itself cannot stand." The citizens of Illinois have long clasped the ideals of peace and unity to their hearts and have given the world the greatest spokesman and defender of these ideals.

The people of Illinois know well the meaning of Gettysburg in relation to the defense of peace and unity.

Sincerely,

Governor

'Home Guards' Meet To Select Officers

On Monday last, a large number of the officers of the different "Home Guards" of Adams County met at the Armory in Gettysburg. There are 23 companies organized in the County, of whom but a few were unrepresented. Capt. Diehl, of Franklin township, was called to the Chair, and J. Finley Bailey, of Gettysburg, appointed Secretary.

A resolution was passed for the election of a Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels and two Majors to serve until the 4th day of July next, at which time, or previously, another election will be held for permanent officers. — John Scott was elected Colonel; J. F. Felty and Jacob Marks, Lieut.-Colonels; and A. Hill McCreary and Jacob Meals, Majors. The whole organization was, by resolution, intended only to operate within and for the defence of the County of Adams.

GUARD CAPTAINS

The following is a list of the Captains of the several Companies of Home Guards:

Borough, S. S. McCreary, C. L. K. Sumwalt; Mountjoy, H. G. Scott, Jas. H. Cotten; Littlestown, Wm. McSherry; Mountpleasant, Thomas Brady; Cumberland, C. Daugherty, Alex J. Harper; Centre Mills, J. H. Bowers; Franklin, J. H. Plank, C. Thomas, F. Diehl; Straban, H. J. Myers; Oxford, F. C. Heitzel; Petersburg, W. F. Bonner; Huntington, W. B. Brandon; Whitestown, H. R. Peters; Hampton, W. Jones; Hunterstown, Jno. F. Felty; Bendersville, Samuel Meals; Fairfield, A. H. McCreary; Abbottstown, Berlin and Heidlersburg.

May 13, 1861
Compiler

ERECT TELEGRAPH POLES

The poles for the Gettysburg Telegraph are now being put up. It is expected that the entire line will be completed during the present week. This important work will put us in "lightning communication" with "all the world and the rest of mankind." — Gettysburg may now be considered fully "up with the times" in all public improvements.

November 6, 1862
Compiler

TAKES SUBSCRIPTIONS

THE NATIONAL LOAN. — T. D. Carson, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg has been appointed by Secretary Chase as the Government Agent for the county to take subscriptions to the National Loan. Books for the purpose will be opened at the Banking House without delay. Subscriptions can be made as low as $50, which will bear 73.10 per cent interest, or one cent a day. This is a very favorable opportunity for investing money, being both safe and profitable besides commending itself to the patriotism of the people. The call will doubtless be liberally responded to.

Nov. 11, 1861
Compiler

Devils Den Is Unchanged Except For Spring Bloom And Gathering Of Moss

DEVIL'S DEN is unchanged, except for the bloom of a few trees in the springtime and the gathering of moss. It has not been changed since that terrible day in July, 1863, when several dozen bodies were removed from the crevices in the huge boulders after the fighting was over and opposing forces had retreated. Devil's Den was truly a "Devil's Den" during the three-day engagement at Gettysburg. It was a hot-bed of sharpshooters and snipers, skulking behind the big rocks and pouring out messages of death from their position of vantage.

The Army of the North fought for its possession; the Army of the Confederacy fought for its possession; and so there ensued a tempest of musket firing such as was not seen in any other engagement during the Civil War. This, of course, is applicable to similar and comparative positions and the number of men engaged.

HEAVY DEATH TOLL

The death toll in this one spot was heavy. Despite their entrenched positions behind the rocks that rise 20 to 40 feet in the air, a large number of snipers were killed, their bodies tumbled into the crevices or slumped behind the rock to remain until an opportunity presented itself when comrades could attend to burial. However, a number were not recovered for some time after the battle; in fact some were not found for days. Many were unrecognizable.

Historians tell how these snipers were placed at this vantage point with the sole purpose of "picking off" opposing officers. They were the sharpshooters of the army. They were instructed to single out individuals, particularly commissioned officers. And this they did. To what effect is a matter of conjecture.

During this particular phase of the Battles at Gettysburg, the body of one man was found in a half-kneeling position in the cup of a peculiarly shaped rock. No mark upon him furnished a means of designating the manner in which he was killed. There was not a scar on his body; he had fallen against the side of the rock while in the act of firing. His rifle lay across the top of the stone, the butt against his shoulder, one arm extended along the barrel, while the other arm, crooked, with finger on trigger, was still in position.

FATAL CONCUSSION

Officials asserted that a shell exploding nearby or overhead had caused concussion, resulting in his death. Similar other incidents are told.

Today, Devil's Den affords a bleak and weird picture. It is located opposite Bloody Run from Little Round Top. Its huge boulders tower almost majestically, as though proclaiming its immunity from the three-day battle.

Look Your Best for the Centennial Observance in a Hairdo Created by—
Jeanne's Beauty Salon
142 Hanover Street, Gettysburg, Pa.
To the Gallant Heroes Who Fought Here—We Pay Honor on the Occasion of
The 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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Our Baked Treats are always Best!
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Battle of Gettysburg
1863 1963

Centennial
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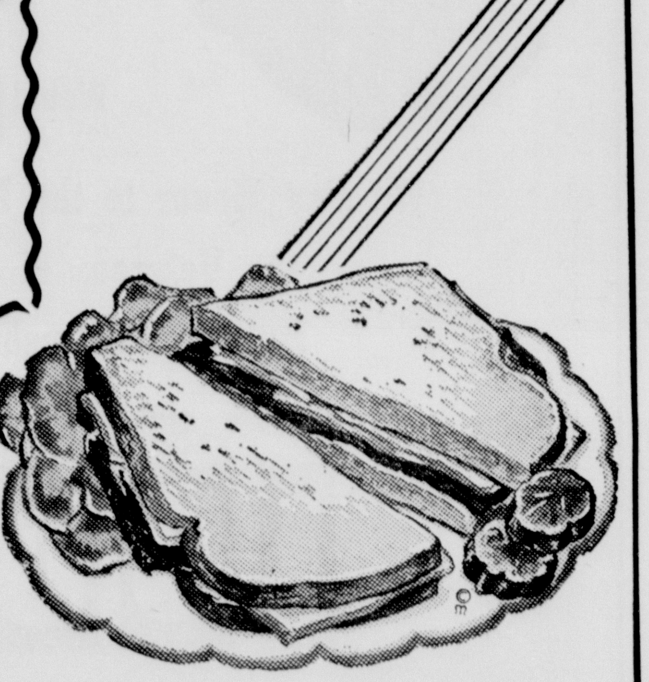
OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A.M. UNTIL 9 P.M.



Town Official Avoids Meeting Officer From Early's Raiders

THERE are a few people living in Gettysburg now who were living here at the date mentioned above, who will remember that East High street was not a street of residences.

On the south side of the street between Baltimore and Stratton there were two small houses, a brick school building and the jail. On the north side were two houses, between which was a brick building used for school purposes. This building was comparatively a new one at that time. The Reformed Church was on the corner but has been improved and enlarged since then.

This was the day Gen Early made the raid on the town and the requisition or demand for supplies of food, clothing, etc. The Burgess being absent from town, was the duty of the president of the town council to reply. Mr Kendlehart's reply is well known. The original document is still in the possession of the family.

ARRIVE AT 4 P.M.

About 4 p.m. was the time the Rebels entered the town. The filthiest looking pack of men we had ever seen, and they had the audacity to call themselves Southern cavalry.

As supper time grew near two of these men made their appearance at the kitchen door of a certain house on Baltimore street, asking for permission to cook their supper. Mother said she would be getting the family meal shortly. They replied they had the food if she would permit them the privilege of cooking. Their supper consisted of eggs which in all probability they had stolen from some of our farmers.

When supper was ready they sat down to eat with the family, but would not partake of the food until they saw the rest eat of it.

REBEL OFFICER

While at the table eating the front door bell rang. I answered the ring. On opening the door can you imagine my surprise and fear on seeing a man, a very large man, dressed in the uniform of a Rebel officer.

He inquired for the man of the house. He wanted to see him. Trembling from head to foot, I replied I would see, although I knew he was eating his supper. I went back to the kitchen and leaned over my father's shoulder and whispered in his ear there was a Rebel officer at the door and wanted to see him.

Immediately he arose from the table, motioned me to follow him. He climbed the fence into our next door neighbor's yard and said, go and tell him I am not in.

NEEDS CLOTHES

When I delivered that message the Rebel replied, that is strange, I saw him go into the yard a while ago. Well, I'll be back again. I need some wearing apparel for my men. My father was one of the business men of town.

When the officer went from the door, the lady of the next house called to me that my father wanted to see me. I went in to see him and tell him just what the officer had said. My father replied, well I'll not be home tonight; now I want you to meet me at the Reformed church at nine o'clock, then I will tell you what I want you to do.

I should say here, perhaps, that my father being one of the municipal officers deemed it wise to absent himself from home at this time in view of the demand Gen. Early had made for supplies earlier in the afternoon, and to which Mr Kendlehart had given a courteous but decided refusal.

FEARED BURNING

In the meantime the two men after eating just remained sitting in the kitchen, in fact, my recollection is, they were not asked into any other part of the house.

By the time these men were leaving, we noticed a very bright light in the northeastern part of town. Oh, mother said, you are not going to burn the town, are you? Oh no, they replied, but if there is any public property here that may be destroyed. We learned it was the railroad bridge and cars that were in the yard.

Nine P.M., the time I was to meet my father a drizzling rain began to fall during the evening; the streets were dark. We did not have electric lights those nights. Taking my brother next younger than I we made our way to the church corner; really the only light was the reflection from the bridge fire.

REVENUE COLLECTOR

Approaching the church we noticed two men, and were almost afraid to go near, fearing they were Rebel soldiers, but they proved to be two of our citizens who lived on the top of Baltimore Hill. They were viewing the fire.

Presently, I saw someone coming up that little rise of ground to the south. It proved to be my father. He sent me to a house not far from my own home to ask if the lady's father had left town. Her father was the revenue collector and had left town during the afternoon. If he had gone, I was to go to another house, who were particular friends of our family, and ask that man to go and meet my father which he did. The two wended their way out the "town path" which every Gettysburg boy knew so well, to McAllister's Mill. The officer did not return.

However, the family spent a very anxious and restless night, not knowing what minute the Rebels would return and search the store room and house, and no one to protect us but a boy of about sixteen who was employed by my father.

PARADE STUDENTS

The following morning Saturday the Rebels, some of whom had occupied the Court House during the night, paraded our college boys out on the pavement in front of the Court House and paroled them.

A few days before, in answer to the Governor's call for troops to protect the border, the college boys had formed a company and offered their services to the Governor, and were the first to be sworn in "for the emergency." Having been sent up the Chambersburg pike these inexperienced handful of men were captured by the larger and well disciplined body of the enemy.

Then the Rebel horde left Gettysburg for York and Philadelphia which would have proved a tempting bait for them with a view of getting to Harrisburg. The town was left in a state of great excitement, not knowing what would happen next. Learning they had gone my father and companion returned home during the day.

Sunday a detachment of Union cavalry entered town following up Early, coming from the direction of Emmitsburg.

You can imagine they were hailed with joy by our citizens. The next few days of anxiety and fear, troops coming and going, which finally on Wednesday, July 1st culminated in the great three days' battle.

Compiler
June 3[illegible], 1863

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

J. MILLARD TAWES
GOVERNOR

May 20, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

Perhaps more than any other State, Maryland felt the tragic impact of the Civil War as a fight between brother and brother. Literally this was the case in a number of instances.

On the field at Gettysburg a hundred years ago, there were organized units of Maryland troops on both sides of that struggle, as monuments and markers on that battlefield today so clearly indicate.

As Governor of Maryland, and on behalf of all its citizens, I am pleased to have this opportunity to enroll Maryland in your newspaper's splendid effort to commemorate this decisive battle.

In celebrating the Centennial of this War Between the States, all Americans rejoice that out of this great fratricidal struggle evolved a new spirit of national unity and a renewed hope for "Peace Eternal in a Nation United."

Thanking you again for your courtesy, and wishing your community every success in its anniversary exercises, I am

Sincerely,

J. Millard Tawes
Governor

JMT/Sw

Encl.

Fires Ravage Stables, Town Orders Guard

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES

THE MOST destructive fire that ever occurred in Gettysburg broke out about 12 o'clock on Thursday night last. The flames were first observed issuing from the stable of Mr. George Codori on the alley between Chambersburg and West Middle and Baltimore and Washington streets. The fire immediately communicated with the adjoining stables and shops, and before it could be checked the stables of Messrs. Geo. Codori, George Little, Dr. J. L. Hill, Mrs Weikert, (occupied by Mrs. Myers,) and a stable and two shops belonging to Mrs H. S. Minnigh, were in ruins, with nearly all their contents. The shops fronted on Washington street and were occupied by Messrs. D. & C. Ziegler as a carpenter shop. A mare and a colt perished in the flames in Mr. Codori's stable. A horse belonging to a stranger was badly burned. Mr. Codori also lost a wagon, a new carriage and a large amount of hay and grain. His loss is heavy. So is Mr. Little's. Mr. Minnigh lost a number of hogs. The stables were generally filled with hay, grain, &c., all of which were lost. We have not acertained the respective losses but they were considerable. Mr. James Bowen's stable was saved with great effort, but in a damaged condition.

SECOND STABLE FIRED

The first fire had scarcely been subdued until a large frame stable, standing in an open lot near the foundry in the western part of the town, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was also in ruins. It was occupied by Mr. Samuel Herbst, and was filled with hay, grain, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., none of which were saved, so rapid was the work of destruction. Mr. Herbst's loss is quite heavy, amounting to several hundred dollars, independent of the building, which belonged, we believe, to the Thompson estate.

The night was calm — otherwise the whole town would have been in imminent peril of destruction. As it was, it required the most active efforts to confine the devouring element of the limits already indicated. That it was the work of the incendiary there is little doubt, and that the guilty party may be speedily found out and punished with the utmost severity of the law, is the prayer of every good citizen.

NIGHT GUARD ORDERED

A Town Meeting was held in the Court House on Friday evening — Hon. Moses McClean President, and Jer. Culp Secretary — to make arrangements to have the town regularly patroled. A Committee was appointed to take the matter in charge, who will see to it that an adequate guard is on duty every night. We are glad this measure of security has been adopted, and doubt not that every citizen will cheerfully co-operate.

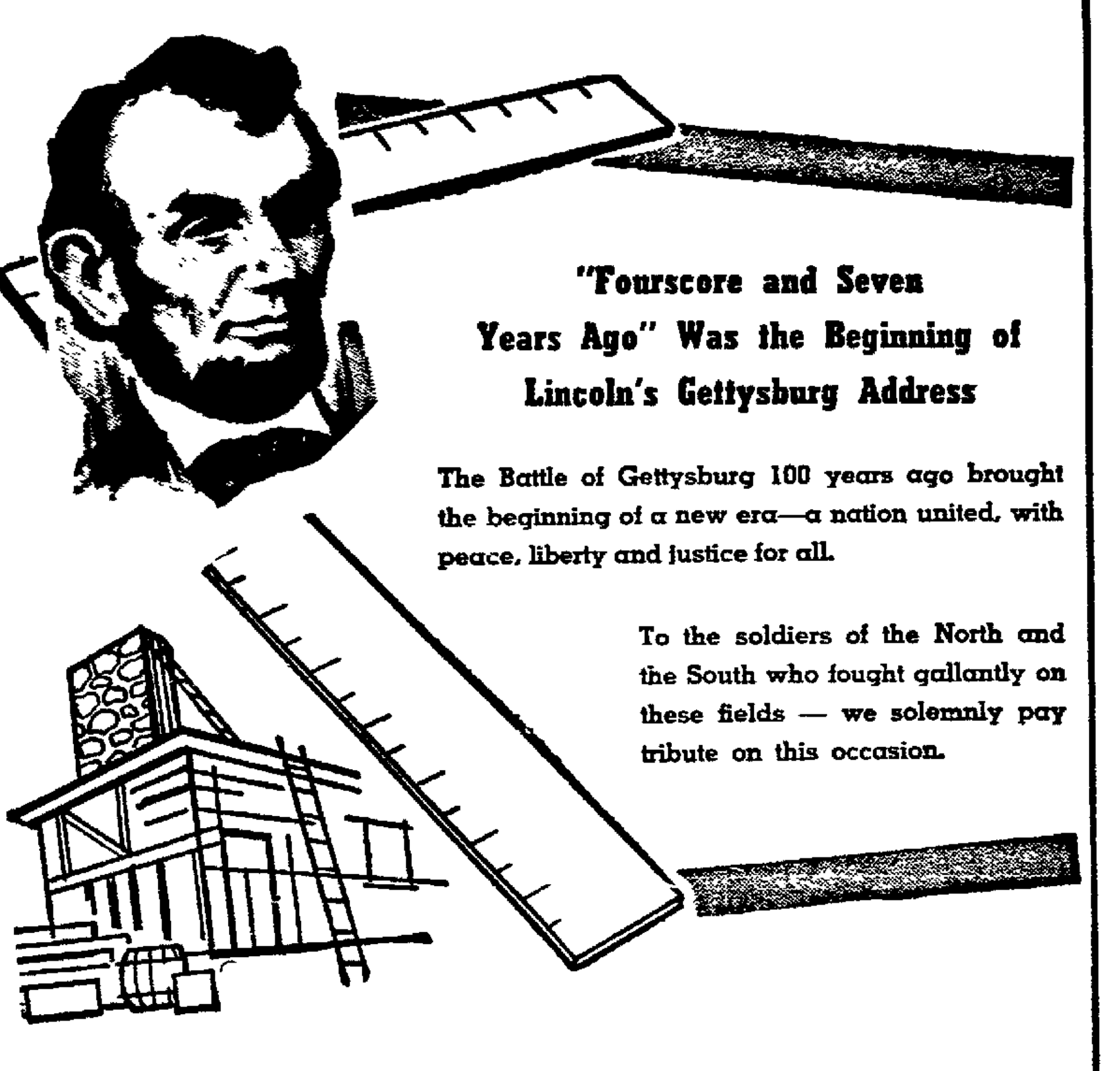
Sept. 29, 1862
Compiler

Heroic John

JOHN L. BURNS — On Wednesday after the battle commenced, John L. Burns, an old citizen of this place shouldered his musket and went out by himself to meet the rebels. He advanced to the hottest of the scene and blazed away with his old musket until he fell wounded in the leg, side and arm. He reached his home, and though severely wounded, it is hoped he will soon recover. Patriotism and bravery like this is worthy of record in the annals of this war

We Are Pleased to Join Our Fellow Citizens in Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

THE ADAMS HOUSE
HERITAGE ROOM
COCKTAIL LOUNGE
Chambersburg Street
TOWNE TAVERN
BEER AND COCKTAILS
Carlisle Street
BOTH IN HISTORIC GETTYSBURG



"Fourscore and Seven Years Ago" Was the Beginning of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The Battle of Gettysburg 100 years ago brought the beginning of a new era—a nation united, with peace, liberty and justice for all.

To the soldiers of the North and the South who fought gallantly on these fields — we solemnly pay tribute on this occasion.

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Quality Building Materials—Lumber
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S. Franklin Street Gettysburg, Pa.

"Peace Eternal in a Nation United"

The Armies of the North and the South 100 Years Ago Waged a Battle Here—the Greatest Battle Ever Fought on American Soil—the Battle That Saved the Union—to Those Brave Men, We Pay Tribue on This

100th ANNIVERSARY

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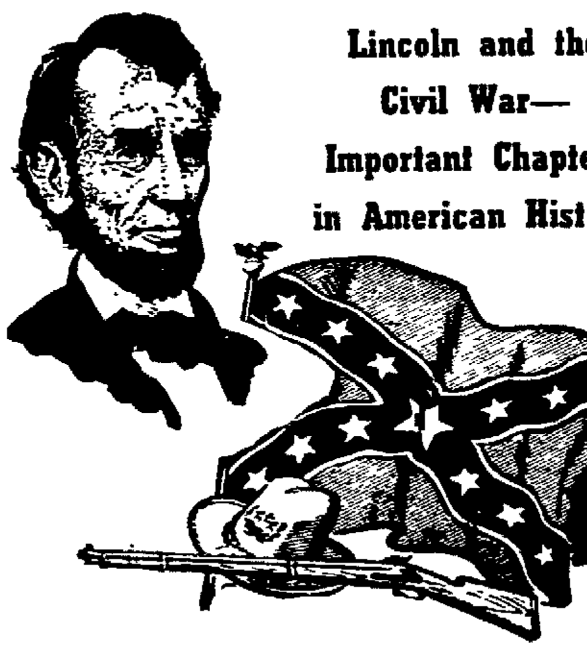

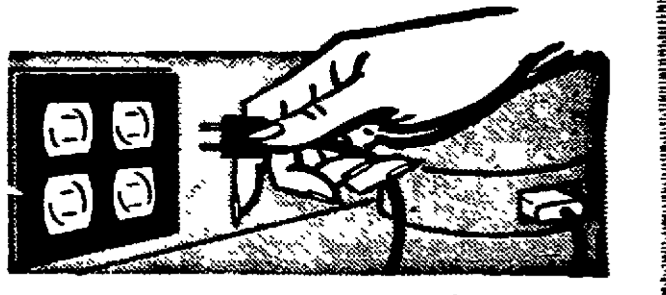

Lincoln and the Civil War—Important Chapters in American History

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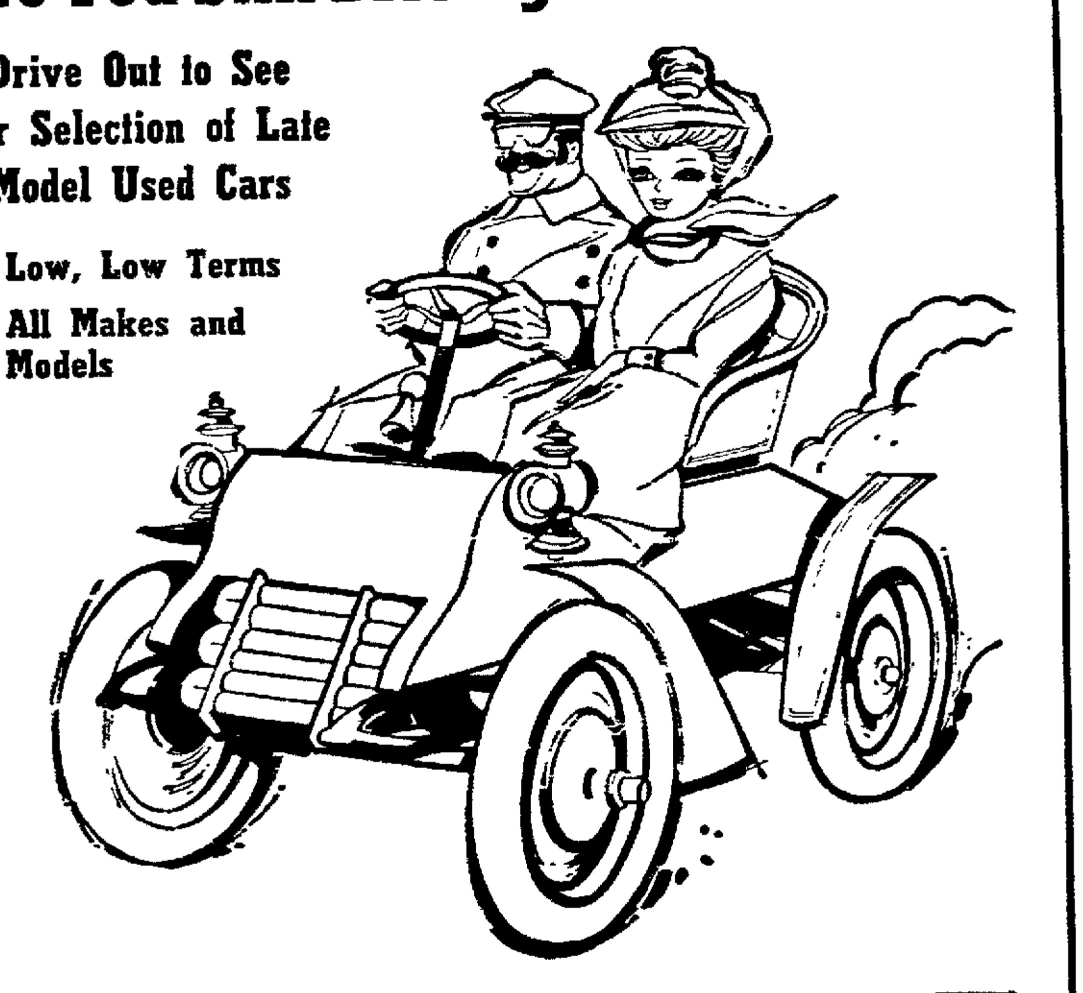

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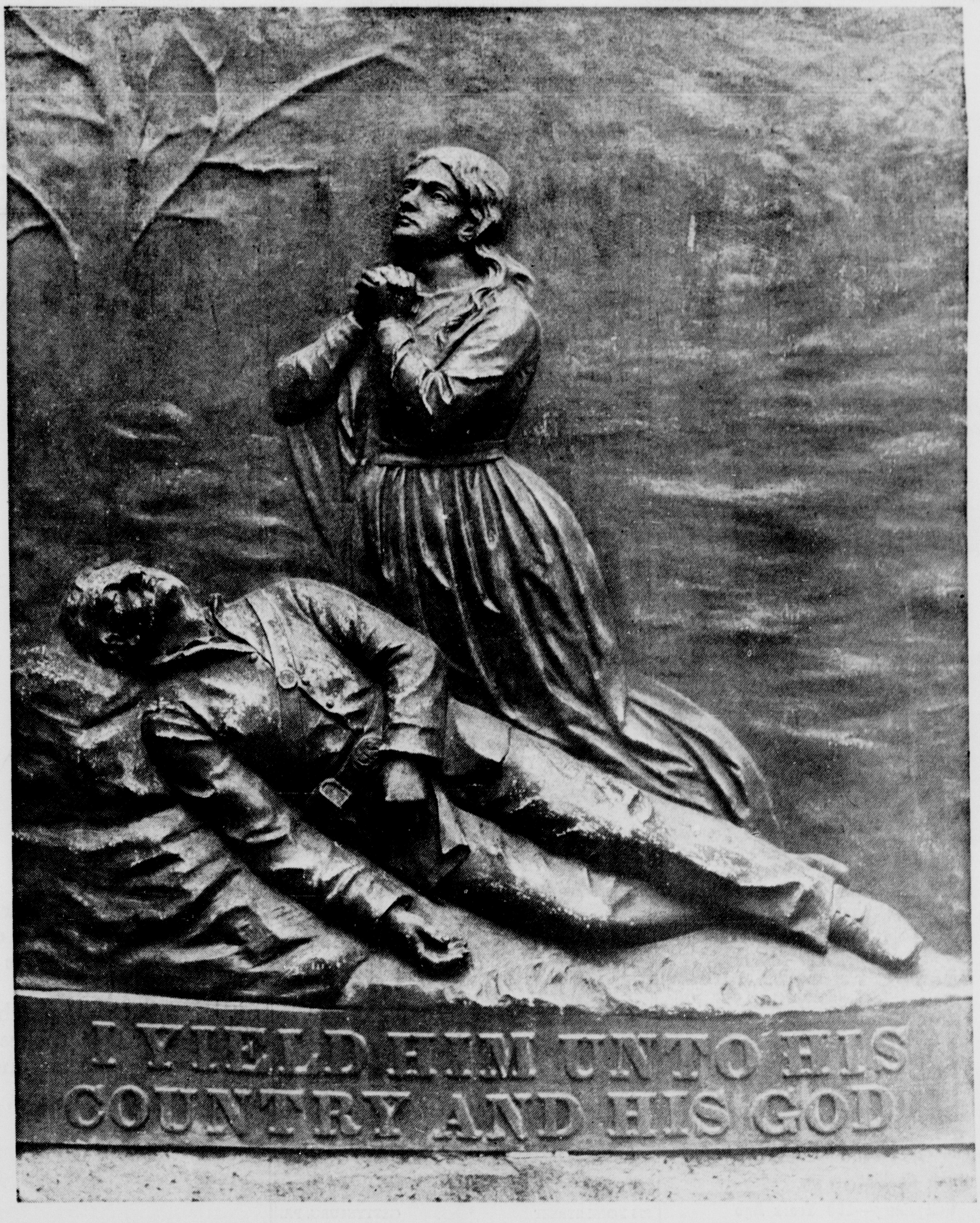
A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE

1863 THE GETTYSBURG TIMES 1963

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, GETTYSBURG, PA. **Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press** **Section C**

And when the dust had lifted, and the weapons of death had been withdrawn . . . a broken-hearted mother embraced the body of her fallen son . . . lifted her eyes skyward and surrendered him unto his country and his God . . . a sacrifice, supreme.



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UNTO HIS
COUNTRY AND HIS GOD

Unique Civil War Round Table Meets Behind Bars Of Prison

By JERRY BUCK

RICHMOND, VA. (AP) — There was a time when Paul used to ride in the front of a big bus and point out the Civil War sites to tourists.

He helped write a guidebook to the Confederacy's old capital and once corrected the National Park Service on an historical point.

Paul still has a consuming interest in the Civil War, but he hasn't been out to see the battlefields in years. He may never see them again.

Paul — it's not his real name — is one of 19 members of an unusual Civil War round table. They are in prison.

They meet once a week to rehash the battles of a hundred years ago. The prisoners' discussion topics range from the blockade of Southern ports to the Battle of Nashville to the legal questions posed by the Civil War.

LEGAL STUDENT

One prisoner, dubbed a "legal eagle" by the other inmates, has launched an intense study into the legal aspects of the war, using the meager resources available to a man behind bars. His investigation has led him to conclude that the states of the Confederacy did not make enough use of the courts and Congress in seeking redress for damages.

Once a month an outside speaker, usually a member of the sponsoring Richmond round table, comes in to talk to the prisoners. One such recent visitor to the classroom where the prisoners meet was J. Ambler Johnston, a Richmond architect and amateur historian.

A plume of smoke rose from a calabash-sized pipe at the back of the room and the brassy sounds of a band drifted in through the barred windows. The round table members were dressed in prison tan that suggested Confederate butternut; a few wore Union denim and there was a sprinkling of impartial white.

Johnston presented the group with a project. He asked them to prepare a map showing the movements of Grant's Army of the Potomac from the Pamunkey River to the James River in 1864. Earlier, the group had made a map showing Stuart's ride around McClelland.

Urged on by the prisoners, Johnston gave an impromptu comparison of the Civil War with other conflicts to show why it was the first modern war in history.

His reception was better than that given another outside speaker.

REBELLIOUS REBEL

What was to be a talk on Union Gen. W. T. Sherman hardly got off the ground when a die-hard rebel in the classroom became incensed at the mention of the conqueror of Georgia and was ready to refight the Battle of Atlanta behind the bars.

The prisoner later apologized but said if the subject of Sherman came up again he would do the same thing. "We asked him to resign from the round table," said the prisoner who serves as the group's chairman. "We don't want any undesirables in our group."

The round table came into existence last April in that penal never-never-land, the yard. "I was walking around the yard with one of the other fellas," the chairman recalled, "and we were talking about the Civil War. We'd read about the round table in Richmond and deciled to see what we could do about starting one ourselves."

ORGANIZED CWRT

They took the proposal to J. F. Featherston, head of the prison's education department. Featherston got in touch with the Richmond group and four members came to prison to help the inmates organize.

Although the prisoners can't visit the historical sites — some of the war's most famous lie just over the prison walls — on at least one occasion a battlefield was brought to them.

Prisoners raking dirt used for filling in the recreation yard began turning up metal fragments last November. Closer examination showed them to be grapeshot and pieces of shell.

When it was learned the dirt came from the Seven Pines Battlefield just east of Richmond, there was much shifting of the dirt. More grapeshot, a hand-forged hook from a light artillery piece and a wagon spike were unearthed.

N. E. Warinner of the Virginia Historical Society visited the prison and verified the findings. He brought along a metal detector and found another flattened bullet.

WILL MOUNT FRAGMENTS

The cache is now in the hands of the round table and they plan to mount the fragments on a display board.

The prisoners' contact with the outside world and other round table groups is severely limited, but they publish a lively news letter that is circulated around the country. They are also on the receiving end of similar news letters and pamphlets and books.

The inmates credit the Chicago Civil War Round Table, the granddaddy of them all, with a lot of help.

Members of the Chicago round table, coming to Richmond soon for a tour of historical sites and battlefields, write that they hope to have a dinner meeting with the prisoners.

The dinner date is still uncertain, but if it is held, the prisoners will have to be hosts. They don't go out for dinner.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

BERT THOMAS COMBS
GOVERNOR

June 30, 1963

Dear Mr. Roy:

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I salute The Gettysburg Times and Staff in publishing this commemorative edition, designed to memorialize the great Battle of Gettysburg -- in peaceful theme.

Kentucky's Civil War Centennial Commission displays the motto, "Re-united We Stand." We are happy that this is so: a nation of peaceful states to redound as tribute to our continuing way of life in America.

In the South there were many citizens who lived and died, "unreconstructed." We would not want to return to carpet - bagger days and the sufferings of those years following 1865. Much time and patience have been required to give us a " . . . . Nation United."

While folk in Gettysburg commemorate the 100th anniversary of the famous battle which bears your name, Kentuckians have 're-fought' the Battle of Perryville (also a turning point of conflict) and numerous other engagements and skirmishes, both listed and unlisted, which took place on Kentucky soil. Kentucky had troops in the Siege of Vicksburg. Countless volunteers followed John Hunt Morgan from his native Lexington, Kentucky through several states, north and south. In any event, we can appreciate your thoughts as you celebrate. In retrospect battle strategy may be dramatic.

On behalf of the citizenry here, it is a pleasure to join other states in congratulations and good wishes as you set before your readers the advantages of "Peace Eternal in a Nation United," and under God, we hope indivisible.

Sincerely,

Bert Combs

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS

Gen. Meade during the battles had his headquarters in a small house on the Taneytown road a few miles from town, and was constantly exposed to the hottest of the fire. Some of his staff officers were killed and wounded and we are told that several shells passed through the house.

Star And Banner
July 9, 1863

The American public received an average of $5.2 million a day from insurance companies during 1962 to help pay for hospital care, according to the Health Insurance Institute.

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A Fierce Battle Was Being Waged Here, Shaping the Testing of a Mighty Nation. Today—We Honor Those Who Fought Here
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Transportation Is Vital to All Americans Today—See Us For
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The Centennial Celebration Commemorating the Courage and Valor of These Great Men of the Blue and Gray—Is a Fitting and Commendable Event—Our Best Wishes for A Memorable Observance!
369 E. Middle Street
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Eight Respectable Citizens Of Littlestown Are Arrested By Maryland Sergeant And Jailed

ON MONDAY last, a squad of soldiers, (commanded by a Sergeant, attached to the Provost Guard at Westminster, Md., came across the State line into this county, and arrested the following among the most respectable citizens of Littlestown and vicinity: Henry Reeser, Jesse Bollinger, John Duttera, John Walter, Dr. Thomas Kinzer, Amos Lefever, William Duttera and Marcellus H. Crouse. The arrests were made decently, and were therefore submitted to with as much good nature as possible.

The parties arrested generally had conveyances of their own, and at about 6 o'clock soldiers and all left Littlestown in the vehicles of the arrested for Westminster. They reached that place at about 9½ o'clock, when they were at once taken before the Provost Marshal and upon being questioned, five of them promptly and emphatically denied any connection with the Order of the Golden Circle, the other three acknowledging that they had been connected with it.

FIVE ARE JAILED

At the conclusion, Messrs. Amos Lefever, Wm. Duttera, John Duttera, Dr. Thomas Kinzer and Jesse Bollinger were committed to the county prison, (the Provost Marshal assigning their want of veracity as the cause — though they are known as gentlemen of the highest veracity and integrity,) whilst the other three, who had admitted their connection with the Order, were permitted to go to a hotel, but to report at 5 o'clock. Upwards of an hour after, the five in prison were taken out and the other three placed therein — which strange proceeding, it is suspected, grew out of a letter hurriedly sent down from Littlestown! The five were again taken before the Provost Marshal, who apologized, stating that there was some mistake about their going to prison, and that he was sorry the thing had so happened. He then unconditionally released Messrs. Amos Lefever, Wm. Duttera and John Duttera, and required Dr. T. Kinzer and Jesse Bollinger to take the oath, (why, we are not informed,) giving them a certificate of the fact which also guarantees them the protection of the civil and military authorities of the United States.

3 ARE ARRAIGNED

Messrs. M H Crouse, John Walter and Henry Reeser were next morning conveyed to Baltimore, and there taken before Marshal Fish, who, after asking them a few questions, and finding they were not such terrible fellows as they had been represented, let them off with taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. Crouse then said to him that, as he had already been the victim of Abolition persecution, this whole affair would no doubt be misrepresented by the same bad men to his injury — would the Marshal therefore give him a certificate? — Col. Fish, who had acted the gentleman throughout the examination at once granted certificates to the party, signing them with his own name — and which certificates also guarantee them the protection of the civil and military authorities of the country.

The five released at Westminster returned to their homes on Tuesday, and the three taken to Baltimore got back on Wednesday.

If it were not for the serious aspect which an affair of this kind must necessarily have in a free country, its instigators at home could be laughed at as the authors of a most consummate farce.

ARREST SPECTATOR

Another arrest was made, but of very short duration. Mr. George Gonder, likewise a most estimable citizen, was standing a quiet spectator at Barker's Hotel, where the arrested were brought together, when he was informed that he was under arrest too. He remarked that they had seen and passed him before: why was not the arrest made then? He also asked to see the list which the Sergeant had of those he was to arrest, and on being shown it, inquired why, when all the rest of the names were in ink, his should be in pencil at the bottom? Was it an after-thought, originated in Littlestown? It so occurred to him, and others shared his belief. The matter rested at this for a few moments, when he was discharged on the spot!

These are the facts in this extraordinary proceeding, as we have gathered them from reliable sources. The gentlemen arrested deported themselves throughout with entire coolness and self-possession, and speak with satisfaction of the conduct of the soldiers who made the arrests. They acted under higher authority and were not to blame

NASTY INFORMERS

But there are those who are open to censure in this outrageous business — censure which will hang to them as long as they live. We mean the few narrow-souled and despicable Abolition "informers," in Littlestown and vicinity, who, for no other reason than difference of political opinion, have, coward-like and in secrecy, for months past been beseeching the military authoritive at Baltimore to have arrested and carried off their own neighbors! To a lower depth of meanness white men could not descend, and it is to be hoped that the parties thus outraged, alone through malicious misrepresentations and downright falsehoods, will leave no effort untried to get the names of these home "informers," and then seek at the hands of the laws of Pennsylvania such remedy as their wrongs entitle them to. Least of all, let their names be had, that they may reap the scorn of all good men, and feel the weight of an honest public indignation.

That men of all parties denounce these arrests, is very easily discerned on a visit to the neighborhood in which the aggrieved reside. The effect is unmistakable. The party in power can only lose votes and not make them, by such proceedings. As a high-toned Republican remarked, "if a party requires such appliances, I want no more to do with it."

MEN OF CHARACTER

The persons arrested and carried off are men of character and standing — men who are esteemed by all whose good opinion is worth having — men who would make any sacrifices for the restoration of the Union under our good old Constitution. And yet, because they are Democrats, (and for no other crime,) they are hurriedly taken off to another State, beyond the protection of the laws of their own State! Thus they have suffered wrong: but not they alone — the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania suffers too! And all this through the petty partizan bigotry and malice of a few Republican or Abolition "informers" at Littlestown. Surely by this time they should be heartily ashamed of their own work. That their names be furnished, simple justice demands: and we doubt not that the military authorities, who have been misled by their misrepresentations, feel it due to the aggrieved to give them the desired information, if they have it. This done, and the proper exposures made, the public will be able to lay the blame at the right doors. But until this is done, it must not be allowed to rest.

May 18, 1863
Compiler

Corporal Francis A. Waller of the 6th Wisconsin, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Rufus R. Dawes, father of Vice President Dawes, won a medal of honor when he, single handed, captured the colors of the 2nd Mississippi Regiment.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD

OTTO KERNER
GOVERNOR

May 15, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The theme of the special edition of the Gettysburg Times commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg--"Peace Eternal in a Nation United"--is close to the hearts of all of us in Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln.

It was in Illinois, in the old State Capitol in Springfield, that Lincoln delivered his address that contained the famous words "a house divided against itself cannot stand." The citizens of Illinois have long clasped the ideals of peace and unity to their hearts and have given the world the greatest spokesman and defender of these ideals.

The people of Illinois know well the meaning of Gettysburg in relation to the defense of peace and unity.

Sincerely,

Governor

'Home Guards' Meet To Select Officers

On Monday last, a large number of the officers of the different "Home Guards" of Adams County met at the Armory in Gettysburg. There are 23 companies organized in the County, of whom but a few were unrepresented. Capt. Diehl, of Franklin township, was called to the Chair, and J. Finley Bailey, of Gettysburg, appointed Secretary

A resolution was passed for the election of a Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels and two Majors to serve until the 4th day of July next, at which time, or previously, another election will be held for permanent officers. — John Scott was elected Colonel; J. F. Felty and Jacob Marks, Lieut.-Colonels; and A. Hill McCreary and Jacob Meals, Majors. The whole organization was, by resolution, intended only to operate within and for the defence of the County of Adams.

GUARD CAPTAINS

The following is a list of the Captains of the several Companies of Home Guards:

Borough, S. S. McCreary, C. L. K. Sumwalt; Mountjoy, H. G. Scott, Jas. H. Cotten; Littlestown, Wm. McSherry; Mountpleasant, Thomas Brady; Cumberland, C. Daugherty, Alex J. Harper; Centre Mills, J. H. Bowers; Franklin, J. H. Piank, C. Thomas, F. Diehl; Straban, H. J. Myers; Oxford, F. C. Heltzel; Petersburg, W. F. Bonner; Huntington, W. B. Brandon; Whitestown, H. R. Peters; Hampton, W. Jones; Hunterstown, Jno. F. Felty; Bendersville, Samuel Meals; Fairfield, A. H. McCreary; Abbottstown, Berlin and Heidlersburg.

May 13, 1861
Compiler

ERECT TELEGRAPH POLES

The poles for the Gettysburg Telegraph are now being put up. It is expected that the entire line will be completed during the present week. This important work will put us in "lightning communication" with "all the world and the rest of mankind." — Gettysburg may now be considered fully "up with the times" in all public improvements.

November 6, 1862
Compiler

TAKES SUBSCRIPTIONS

THE NATIONAL LOAN. — T. D. Carson, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg has been appointed by Secretary Chase as the Government Agent for the county to take subscriptions to the National Loan. Books for the purpose will be opened at the Banking House without delay. Subscriptions can be made as low as $50, which will bear 73.10 per cent interest, or one cent a day. This is a very favorable opportunity for investing money, being both safe and profitable besides commending itself to the patriotism of the people. The call will doubtless be liberally responded to.

Nov. 11, 1861
Compiler

Devils Den Is Unchanged Except For Spring Bloom And Gathering Of Moss

DEVIL'S DEN is unchanged, except for the bloom of a few trees in the springtime and the gathering of moss. It has not been changed since that terrible day in July, 1863, when several dozen bodies were removed from the crevices in the huge boulders after the fighting was over and opposing forces had retreated. Devil's Den was truly a "Devil's Den" during the three-day engagement at Gettysburg. It was a hot-bed of sharpshooters and snipers, skulking behind the big rocks and pouring out messages of death from their position of vantage.

The Army of the North fought for its possession; the Army of the Confederacy fought for its possession; and so there ensued a tempest of musket firing such as was not seen in any other engagement during the Civil War. This, of course, is applicable to similar and comparative positions and the number of men engaged.

HEAVY DEATH TOLL

The death toll in this one spot was heavy. Despite their entrenched positions behind the rocks that rise 20 to 40 feet in the air, a large number of snipers were killed, their bodies tumbled into the crevices or slumped behind the rock to remain until an opportunity presented itself when comrades could attend to burial. However, a number were not recovered for some time after the battle; in fact some were not found for days. Many were unrecognizable.

Historians tell how these snipers were placed at this vantage point with the sole purpose of "picking off" opposing officers. They were the sharpshooters of the army. They were instructed to single out individuals, particularly commissioned officers. And this they did. To what effect is a matter of conjecture.

During this particular phase of the Battles at Gettysburg, the body of one man was found in a half-kneeling position in the cup of a peculiarly shaped rock. No mark upon him furnished a means of designating the manner in which he was killed. There was not a scar on his body; he had fallen against the side of the rock while in the act of firing. His rifle lay across the top of the stone, the butt against his shoulder, one arm extended along the barrel, while the other arm, crooked, with finger on trigger, was still in position.

FATAL CONCUSSION

Officials asserted that a shell exploding nearby or overhead had caused concussion, resulting in his death. Similar other incidents are told.

Today, Devil's Den affords a bleak and weird picture. It is located opposite Bloody Run from Little Round Top. Its huge boulders tower almost majestically, as though proclaiming its immunity from the three-day battle.

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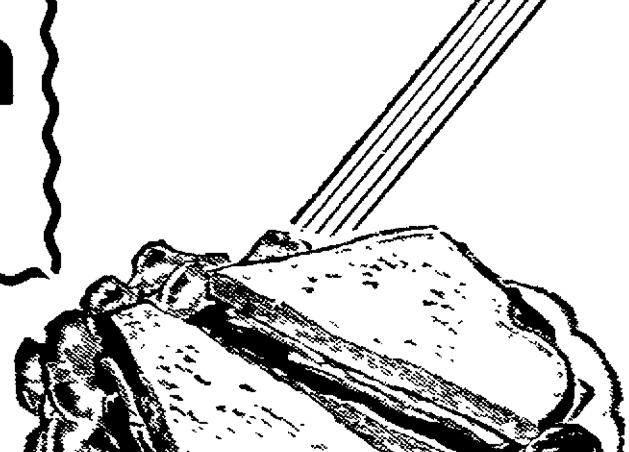

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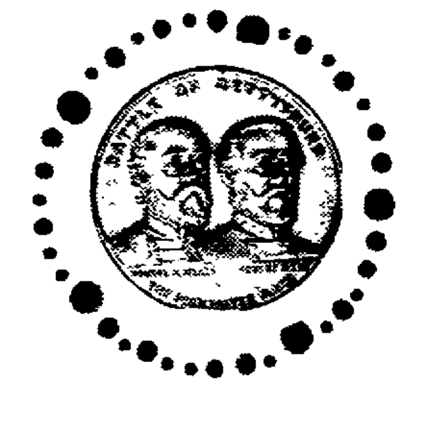
Battle of Gettysburg
1863 1963



Centennial
It Is a Great Privilege to Join in Paying Homage to the Courageous Soldiers of the North and the South During This Anniversary Observance
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Convalescent Home
Mrs. Olive M. Wolford, Owner and Administrator
FAIRFIELD R. 1, PA.
Phone 794-2163 Blue Ridge Summit

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
GOVERNOR

May 24, 1963

Dear Mr. Roy:

The special edition of the Gettysburg Times commemorating the 100th Anniversary of that historic battle affords me the welcome opportunity of sending cordial greetings to the staff and readers of this admirable paper.

You are to be commended upon your enterprising thoughtfulness in getting out this special edition, which is most timely and appropriate in this year which we of the Empire State are celebrating as Emancipation Proclamation Year.

My very best wishes to you and your readers upon this occasion.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Town Thanks Col. Alleman For Orderly Post Command

COL. H. C. Alleman 36th Regt., P. M., Commanding Post, Gettysburg, Pa.

Colonel:— Allow us to express to you, on behalf of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, our full and strong approbation of your General Orders, No. 2, of the 30th of July, 1863. They have given great satisfaction to our community, as have all your official acts and conducts since you have had command of this post. They have impressed us all with the conviction, that you have had a single eye and viligant care for the peace, order and health of the community, as well as for the efficiency of the military under your command. You have done your duty promptly and fearlessly. The extensive and careless disinterment of the dead from our battle-fields had become a great nuisance, and very grave fears were entertained universally, for the health of our people, and by many, strong apprehensions of pestilence. The intense heat which prevailed ever since the issuance of your orders, must, if the practice of disinterment prohibited, had continued, have produced wide-spread sickness and distress. Our atmosphere was that of a charnel house. To your sagacity and vigorous action we attribute our escape from the dread result. We therefore most sincerely approve of and most heartily thank you for your orders, and assure you that you will carry with you from this community, when you leave it, the grateful recollections of our people. Your's respectfully, H. L. Baugher, C. P. Krauth, Robert Martin, D. McConaughy, Moses McClean, S. R. Russell, Samuel Durboraw, M. L. Stover, Robert G. Harper, R. G. McCreary, Charles Horner, M. Jacobs, H. S. Huber, Charles M. Schaeffer, T. D. Carson, D. A. Buehler & others.

COLONEL REPLIES

Headquarters 36th Regt. P.M.
Harrisburg, Pa., August 11, '63.

Rev. Dr. Baugher, President of Pennsylvania College; Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, Prof. of Theological Seminary; Robert Martin, Esq., Chief Burgess; Col. D. McConaughy, Hon. Moses McClean, Hon. S. R. Russell, Hon. Samuel Durboraw, Prof. M. L. Stoever, R. G. Harper, Esq., R. G. McCreary, Esq., Dr. Charles Horner, Dr. M. Jacobs, Dr. H. H. Huber, Prof. Charles M. Schaeffer, T. D. Carson, Esq., D. A. Buehler, Esq., and others:

Gentlemen: I thank you kindly for your complimentary address, expressive of the satisfaction of the citizens of your community at my official course while in command at Gettysburg.

I do assure you, gentlemen, it is highly gratifying to me to know that my Miliary Administration met with the cordial and unqualified approval of your citizens; that my official acts were fully endorsed at Department Head Quarters, and that all orders and regulations issued or made by me, will be strictly reissued and enforced by my successor in command.

I desire no praise for the performance of duty, but knowing that duty, I endeavored to discharge it faithfully and fearlessly; yet it is pleasant to have assurances that in this, I was generously sustained by your citizens, and unequivocally by my Military Superior. I am proud to acknowledge that my success is attributable to the hearty cooperation of the gallant officers and men under my command. The necessities of the case demanded of them severe and incessant labor, together with the performance of duty totally uncongenial to the strict requirements of a soldier; yet they accomplished it without a murmur, and vied with each other in making sacrifices, and performing acts for the good of the service, and of the community generally; and for this they received a noble acknowledgement from the Department Commander, and the unqualified thanks of the Governor of this Commonwealth.

PATRIOTIC MOTIVE

The officers and men of the 36th Regiment P. M., responded promptly to the call of the Governor, and enlisted from the purest motives of patriotism, to repel the fiendish invaders from the soil of our glorious Old Keystone State. They sacrificed business and enviable positions to serve the Government, and although it was their misfortune and not their fault, that they did not participate in the fearful struggle, but glorious victory at Gettysburg; yet they were ready and willing to discharge any duty which might be required of them. They are now about to return to civil life, and resume the enjoyments, the comforts and the pleasures of home, until the bugle sound will again summon them to the field. They will receive a willing welcome from their friends, and return to their homes with the proud consciousness of duty well and faithfully performed.

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass, without expressing my admiration for the personal sacrifices, and patriotic devotion exhibited towards the wounded and sick soldiers, by the citizens of Gettysburg. Every house was a hospital, and every fireside a home for the wounded patriot. Business was suspended, and social intercourse entirely broken up, in order to devote time and attention to poor suffering humanity; and to administer to their comforts, great sacrifices were cheerfully made, and money profusely expended.

Too much censure cannot be heaped up on those reckless, unprincipled and irresponsible newspaper correspondents, who willfully, maliciously, and with out the shadow of a cause, slandered the citizens of Gettysburg; while they were in the performance of noble deeds of charity and Christian zeal, towards the unfortunate sufferers for their Country. Quietly and most unostentatiously your citizens performed the whole duty of charitable humanitarians, and Christian Patriots. The ladies in particular were constant in their attentions to the wants of the wounded soldiers — comforting them in their difficulties and dis tress. God bless the ladies! Those kind angels of mercy — by their gentleness and religious promptings — would fan the fevered brow of the dying hero, and strew his pathway to glory with roses freshly plucked from God's own conservatory.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt Servant
H. C. Alleman
Col. Comd'g 36th Regt. P.M.

August 25, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Rebel Soldier Is Captured In Town

On Saturday, about noon, a rebel was captured in York street, by George Guinn, of Hunter's cavalry, three of whom had arrived here only half an hour before. The rebel was dressed in a blue coat, with gray pants, and was riding leisurely along, when Serg. Guinn made chase. The rebel observing this, spurred up his horse for a short distance, when Mr. Guinn fired and halted him. After examination, during which he acknowledged himself a rebel chaplain he was detained. Soon after another rebel came riding into town and was captured. He was a dispatch bearer.

The 26th Reg. P.V.M. retreated to York Springs where about 600 were encamped on Saturday morning There the cavalry captured a number of them near Mr. Leer's, on the Mummasburg road, and some more lower down. They paroled about 100 at Hunterstown on Saturday, we are informed. The regiment left and proceeded in the direction of Hunterstown Saturday noon. One is reported to have been slightly wounded — none killed.

The report that Capt. Bell, of the Cavalry, was captured, is not credited.

July 13, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler

A GIFT OF FLOWERS
Will Always Be
Appreciated—No Matter
What the Occasion
May Be
—Say It With
Flowers—
From
KOONS' FLORISTS
J. Harvey Pettyjohn—Owner
46 Prince Street Littlestown, Penna.

Observing
100th Anniversary—Battle of Gettysburg

A&P

100 YEARS AGO...
Americans Were Engaged in the War Between the States Fighting for a Cause in Which They Believed
Today... We Pay Tribute to
the BLUE and the GREY
on This Historic Occasion — the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg. We Are Now A Strong and United America and We Are Grateful!

100 Years Ago . . . Americans Were Buying Their Groceries in a General Store With the Pot-bellied Stoves and the Open Cracker Barrels

Today . . . We Are Progressing With Our Country. Your A&P Super Markets Are Proud of This Progress. We Are Proud Indeed to Have the Privilege of Serving the Citizens of Gettysburg and Surrounding Area. We Pledge the Next 100 Years to Continue Bringing Our Finest Quality Products to the People of This Great Community — Our Friends — Our Customers

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY
A&P Super Markets
1859 AMERICA'S DEPENDABLE FOOD MERCHANT 1959

To the Commemoration
of the Sacred Memory of
the Blue and the Gray—the
CENTENNIAL
of the Battle of Gettysburg
Is Solemn, Impressive and
Grandly Historic

Let Us Continue to Strive
for "Peace Eternal in
Nation United"

Serving the Infants of Our Nation

BLOSER BABY SHOE CO.
318 West Middle Street
Gettysburg Pennsylvania

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
GOVERNOR

May 24, 1963

Dear Mr. Roy:

The special edition of the Gettysburg Times commemorating the 100th Anniversary of that historic battle affords me the welcome opportunity of sending cordial greetings to the staff and readers of this admirable paper.

You are to be commended upon your enterprising thoughtfulness in getting out this special edition, which is most timely and appropriate in this year which we of the Empire State are celebrating as Emancipation Proclamation Year.

My very best wishes to you and your readers upon this occasion.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Town Thanks Col. Alleman For Orderly Post Command

COL. H. C. Alleman 36th Regt., P. M., Commanding Post, Gettysburg, Pa.

Colonel:— Allow us to express to you, on behalf of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, our full and strong approbation of your General Orders, No. 2, of the 30th of July, 1863. They have given great satisfaction to our community, as have all your official acts and conducts since you have had command of this post. They have impressed us all with the conviction, that you have had a single eye and viligant care for the peace, order and health of the community, as well as for the efficiency of the military under your command. You have done your duty promptly and fearlessly. The extensive and careless disinterment of the dead from our battle-fields had become a great nuisance, and very grave fears were entertained universally, for the health of our people, and by many, strong apprehensions of pestilence. The intense heat which prevailed ever since the issuance of your orders, must, if the practice of disinterment prohibited, had continued, have produced wide-spread sickness and distress. Our atmosphere was that of a charnel house To your sagacity and vigorous action we attribute our escape from the dread result. We therefore most sincerely approve of and most heartily thank you for your orders, and assure you that you will carry with you from this community, when you leave it, the grateful recollections of our people. Your's respectfully, H. L. Baugher, C. P. Krauth, Robert Martin, D. McConaughy, Moses McClean, S R. Russell, Samuel Durboraw, M L. Stover, Robert G. Harper, R G. McCreary, Charles Horner, M. Jacobs, H. S. Huber, Charles M. Schaeffer, T. D. Carson, D. A. Buehler & others.

COLONEL REPLIES

Headquarters 36th Regt. P.M. Harrisburg, Pa., August 11, '63.

Rev. Dr. Baugher, President of Pennsylvania College; Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, Prof. of Theological Seminary: Robert Martin, Esq., Chief Burgess; Col. D. McConaughy, Hon. Moses McClean, Hon. S. R. Russell, Hon. Samuel Durboraw Prof. M L. Stoever, R. G. Harper, Esq., R. G. McCreary, Esq., Dr. Charles Horner, Dr. M. Jacobs, Dr. H. H. Huber, Prof. Charles M. Schaeffer, T. D. Carson, Esq., D. A. Buehler, Esq., and others:

Gentlemen: I thank you kindly for your complimentary address, expressive of the satisfaction of the citizens of your community at my official course while in command at Gettysburg.

I do assure you, gentlemen, it is highly gratifying to me to know that my Miliary Administration met with the cordial and unqualified approval of your citizens; that my official acts were fully endorsed at Department Head Quarters, and that all orders and regulations issued or made by me, will be strictly reissued and enforced by my successor in command.

I desire no praise for the performance of duty, but knowing that duty, I endeavored to discharge it faithfully and fearlessly; yet it is pleasant to have assurances that in this, I was generously sustained by your citizens, and unequivocally by my Military Superior I am proud to acknowledge that my success is attributable to the hearty cooperation of the gallant officers and men under my command. The necessities of the case demanded of them severe and incessant labor, together with the performance of duty totally uncongenial to the strict requirements of a soldier; yet they accomplished it without a murmur, and vied with each other in making sacrifices, and performing acts for the good of the service, and of the community generally; and for this they received a noble acknowledgement from the Department Commander, and the unqualified thanks of the Governor of this Commonwealth.

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Gettysburg Compiler

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Will Always Be
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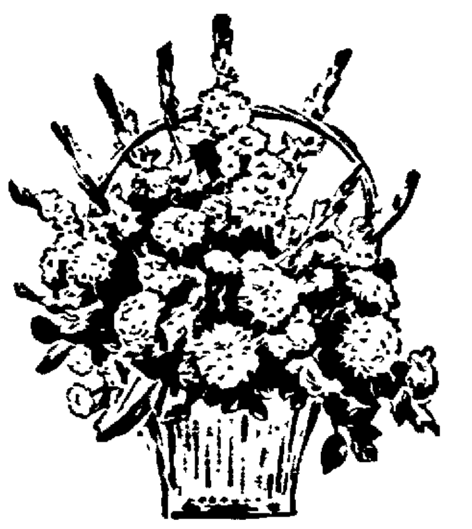
What the Occasion
May Be
—Say It With
Flowers—

From

KOONS' FLORISTS
J. Harvey Pettyjohn—Owner
46 Prince Street Littlestown, Penna.

Observing
100th Anniversary—Battle of Gettysburg



A&P

100 YEARS AGO...

Americans Were Engaged in the War Between the States Fighting for a Cause in Which They Believed

Today... We Pay Tribute to

the BLUE and the GREY

on This Historic Occasion — the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg. We Are Now A Strong and United America and We Are Grateful!

100 Years Ago . . . Americans Were Buying Their Groceries in a General Store With the Pot-bellied Stoves and the Open Cracker Barrels

Today . . . We Are Progressing With Our Country. Your A&P Super Markets Are Proud of This Progress. We Are Proud Indeed to Have the Privilege of Serving the Citizens of Gettysburg and Surrounding Area. We Pledge the Next 100 Years to Continue Bringing Our Finest Quality Products to the People of This Great Community — Our Friends — Our Customers

A&P Super Markets

To the Commemoration
of the Sacred Memory of
the Blue and the Gray—the
CENTENNIAL
of the Battle of Gettysburg
Is Solemn, Impressive and
Grandly Historic

Let Us Continue to Strive
for "Peace Eternal in
Nation United"

Serving the Infants of Our Nation

BLOSER BABY SHOE CO.
318 West Middle Street
Gettysburg Pennsylvania

Burn Bridges On Gettysburg Railroad

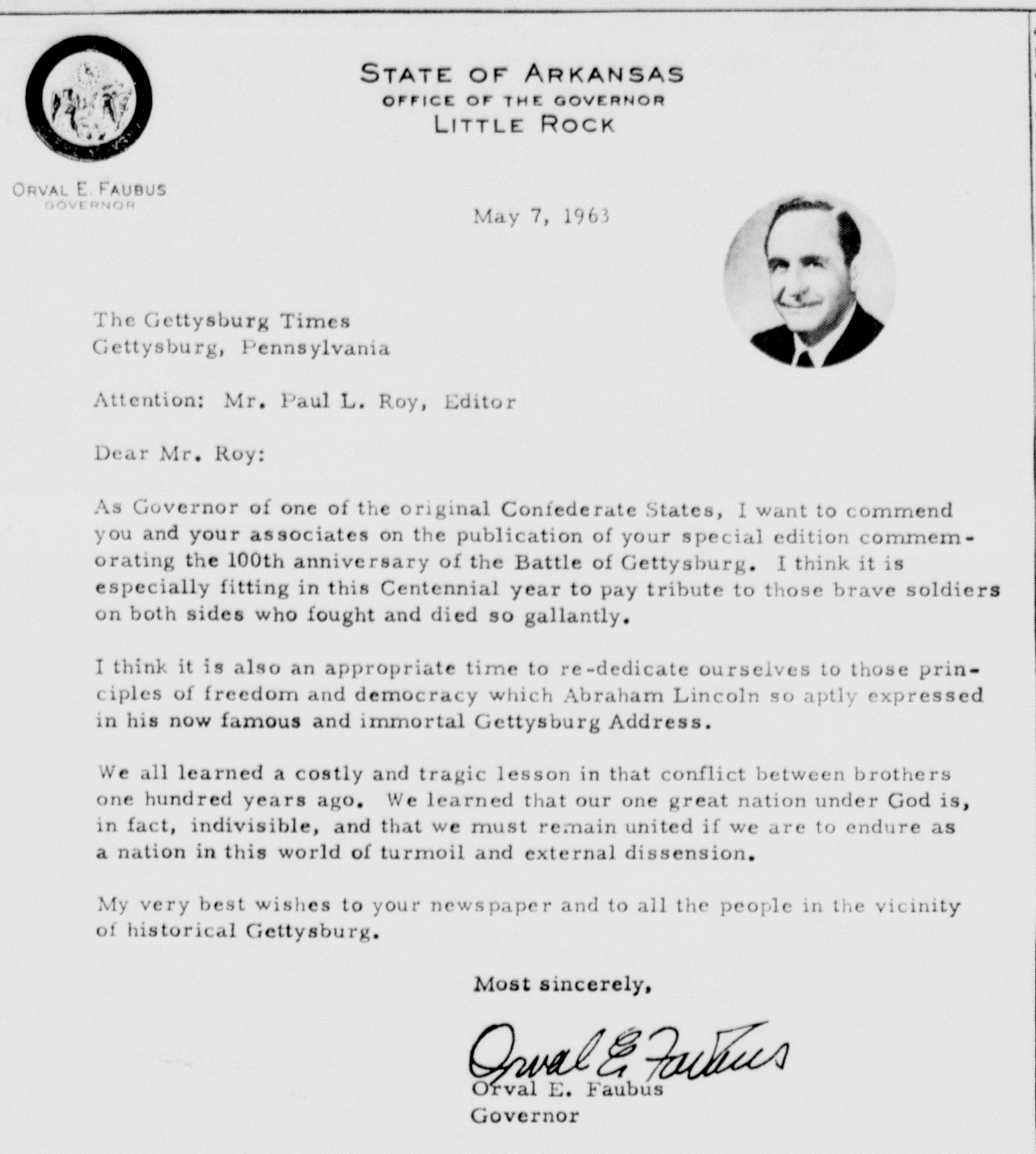
The brigade of rebels which left this on Saturday morning is reported to have gone down the York Turnpike, the cavalry branching off in various directions. No depredations of consequence were committed at Oxford or Hanover. All the bridges were burnt on the Gettysburg Railroad. — Goulden's warehouse, containing probably a thousand bushels of grain, was also destroyed by fire. Hann's warehouse was visited, but upon Mr. Hann assuring them that there was nothing there intended for the government it was spared.

The force encamped at Mummasburg proceeded by the way of Hunterstown, New Chester, Hampton and Berlin, and encamped near Dover, in York county, on Saturday night, evidently making for the turnpike between York and Harrisburg.

A report was brought here yesterday that rebel cavalry proceeded to Hanover Junction and burnt the cars there, four in number, and all the bridges from that point to York. We presume the bridges on the Hanover Branch were also destroyed.

There is no doubt that large numbers of horses were taken by the rebels in the lower part of this county, inflicting heavy losses upon the owners. It is to be hoped that the invaders will be overtaken, severely punished, and the property of our citizens again restored to them.

July 13, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler



STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LITTLE ROCK

ORVAL E. FAUBUS
GOVERNOR

May 7, 1963

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Attention: Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor

Dear Mr. Roy:

As Governor of one of the original Confederate States, I want to commend you and your associates on the publication of your special edition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. I think it is especially fitting in this Centennial year to pay tribute to those brave soldiers on both sides who fought and died so gallantly.

I think it is also an appropriate time to re-dedicate ourselves to those principles of freedom and democracy which Abraham Lincoln so aptly expressed in his now famous and immortal Gettysburg Address.

We all learned a costly and tragic lesson in that conflict between brothers one hundred years ago. We learned that our one great nation under God is, in fact, indivisible, and that we must remain united if we are to endure as a nation in this world of turmoil and external dissension.

My very best wishes to your newspaper and to all the people in the vicinity of historical Gettysburg.

Most sincerely,

Orval E. Faubus
Orval E. Faubus
Governor

Rebels Take Horses

Upon the rebel cavalry entering the town, they branched off into the several streets. One squad hurried out Baltimore street, in pursuit of persons taking away horses. They caught several of them and took their horses. One rebel went down the turnpike as far as Nathaniel Lightner's where he came upon two of Bell's cavalry. The rebel shot one of them, Mr. George Sandoe, killing him on the spot. There was probably shooting on both sides, as several shots were heard. Mr. Sandoe was an estimable young man and leaves a wife and many other relatives to mourn his early death. The body was removed to his house the same evening.

July 13, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler

Few Casualties In Gettysburg

Poor little Gettysburg was sadly frightened on several occasions week before last. It was supposed by many that the town would be shelled.

Indeed a number of houses in town were shelled by our own troops, in order to drive out the Rebel sharpshooters, who had taken possession of them and were picking off our men.

Quite a number of our citizens left town and nearly all were ready to go at a moment's warning — to tell the truth we were in rather a precarious condition for three days.

Shots, shell and minie-balls were flying all around our heads and the Rebs had possession of our town and were pillaging our houses. The casualties amongst our citizens, when the great danger is considered, were few.

July 13, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler

Hospital Near Town Well Attended, Cool

We have, for the first time, made a visit to the Camp near our town, selected as the site of our General Hospital, spending several hours there, with a view to inform ourselves of its arrangement, and other matters connected with the order and comfort of the many wounded and suffering there. We traversed the large camp, spending a little time in tents, and cannot refrain from expressing our high gratification with all that came before our vision.

The streets are broad, cleared of every decayed vegetable, almost hourly swept and in order, with nothing to generate disease, or detract from the comfort of the sick and wounded — the tents large and airy — the fresh, cooling breeze from the mountains fanning and refreshing the sufferers — all their wants supplied, and kind, cheering words never absent, from the good Samaritans around. A more healthy, beautiful spot could not have been selected; and no more careful surgeons and attendants can be found than are there assembled. This is but a small tribute to the kindness and attention of those who have the Hospital in charge.

September 1, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Corporals Davidson and Brisbois of the 2nd Wisconsin regiment, were instrumental in saving the colors of their regiment. When the colors were shot down these two men took the standard and bore them from the field.

Black's Welding Shop
Fred C. Black, Owner
Complete Welding Service
Portable Equipment — Ornamental Iron Railings
Steel Clothes Posts
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Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

1925 Chevrolet
The Style of Our Chevrolet Has Changed Since 1925
See Our Beautiful, New Sleek 1963 Model Cars!
Adams County Is Observing the Occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. Best Wishes to Our Friends and Neighbors on This Occasion
CHEVROLET – OLDSMOBILE
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, INC.
CLARENCE R. RECK—OWNER
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Bucher's Restaurant
Is the Place You're Looking for if You Want Some Good Old-fashioned Home-Cooked Food
Phone 677-7880
Bucher's Restaurant
Maybelle B. Davis
BENDERSVILLE, PENNA.
As All Adams County Observes the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, Everyone at Bucher's Join in This Observance

FOR
delicious, nutritious Fresh Fruit
Vegetables - Produce
Taylor Bros. Grocery
CARL B. TAYLOR RALPH G. TAYLOR
Phone 677-8010
BIGLERVILLE, PENNA.
We Pay Honor to the Wearers of the Blue and the Gray

We Remember When
. . . Yes, We Remember the Days of the High-top Button Shoe, and the Many Other Milestones of Yesterdays!
Old Fashioned Bargains
Today . . . Shoes Are Built For Comfort, Wear and Attractiveness, and We Have an Abundance In Many Styles and Colors
FAMOUS BRAND NAMES
Rand, Trim Tred, Poll-Parrot and Queen Quality
Martin's Have Been Serving Adams County Since 1918
Martin's Shoe Store
BALTIMORE STREET PHONE 334-1810 GETTYSBURG, PA.
On the 100th Anniversary of the Conflict Fought in and Around Our Town, We Pay Homage to the Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray

1863 1963
Proud in Victory—
Gallant in Defeat—
This Was Meade and Lee and the Heroes of the Union and Confederacy at Gettysburg
On the 100th Anniversary of This Momentous Battle Let Us Humbly and Quietly Pay Honor to These Men
Peters Funeral Home
321 Carlisle Street
Phone 334-5815
GETTYSBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Did You Ever Try Some of Our Delicious Twin Kiss Soft Ice Cream?
You'll Love It!
—Open Daily—
Featuring Root Beer
Banana Splits — Sundaes
Sandwiches — Sodas
and
Chicken in the Basket—$1.25
Twin-Kiss Drive-in
U. S. Route 15 South
ON THE SCENE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE
Gettysburg, Penna.
We Join All Our Neighbors Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

Unique Civil War Round Table Meets Behind Bars Of Prison

By JERRY BUCK

RICHMOND, VA (AP) — There was a time when Paul used to ride in the front of a big bus and point out the Civil War sites to tourists.

He helped write a guidebook to the Confederacy's old capital and once corrected the National Park Service on an historical point.

Paul still has a consuming interest in the Civil War, but he hasn't been out to see the battlefields in years. He may never see them again.

Paul — it's not his real name — is one of 19 members of an unusual Civil War round table. They are in prison.

They meet once a week to rehash the battles of a hundred years ago. The prisoners' discussion topics range from the blockade of Southern ports to the Battle of Nashville to the legal questions posed by the Civil War.

LEGAL STUDENT

One prisoner dubbed a "legal eagle" by the other inmates has launched an intense study into the legal aspects of the war, using the meager resources available to a man behind bars. His investigation has led him to conclude that the states of the Confederacy did not make enough use of the courts and Congress in seeking redress for damages.

Once a month an outside speaker, usually a member of the sponsoring Richmond round table, comes in to talk to the prisoners. One such recent visitor to the classroom where the prisoners meet was J. Ambler Johnston, a Richmond architect and amateur historian.

A plume of smoke rose from a calabash-sized pipe at the back of the room and the brassy sounds of a band drifted in through the barred windows. The round table members were dressed in prison tan that suggested Confederate butternut; a few wore Union denim and there was a sprinkling of impartial white.

Johnston presented the group with a project. He asked them to prepare a map showing the movements of Grant's Army of the Potomac from the Pamunkey River to the James River in 1864. Earlier, the group had made a map showing Stuart's ride around McClelland.

Urged on by the prisoners, Johnston gave an impromptu comparison of the Civil War with other conflicts to show why it was the first modern war in history.

His reception was better than that given another outside speaker.

REBELLIOUS REBEL

What was to be a talk on Union Gen. W. T. Sherman hardly got off the ground when a die-hard rebel in the classroom became incensed at the mention of the conqueror of Georgia and was ready to refight the Battle of Atlanta behind the bars.

The prisoner later apologized but said if the subject of Sherman came up again he would do the same thing. "We asked him to resign from the round table," said the prisoner who serves as the group's chairman. "We don't want any undesirables in our group."

The round table came into existence last April in that penal [illegible] and the yard. "I was walking around the yard with one of the other fellas," the chairman recalled, "and we were talking about the Civil War. We'd read about the round table in Richmond and decided to see what we could do about starting one ourselves."

ORGANIZED CWRT

They took the proposal to J. F. Featherston, head of the prison's education department. Featherston got in touch with the Richmond group and four members came to prison to help the inmates organize.

Although the prisoners can't visit the historical sites — some of the war's most famous lie just over the prison walls — on at least one occasion a battlefield was brought to them.

Prisoners raking dirt used for filling in the recreation yard began turning up metal fragments last November. Closer examination showed them to be grapeshot and pieces of shell.

When it was learned the dirt came from the Seven Pines Battlefield just east of Richmond, there was much shifting of the dirt. More grapeshot, a hand-forged hook from a light artillery piece and a wagon spike were unearthed.

N. E. Warinner of the Virginia Historical Society visited the prison and verified the findings. He brought along a metal detector and found another flattened bullet.

WILL MOUNT FRAGMENTS

The cache is now in the hands of the round table and they plan to mount the fragments on a display board.

The prisoners' contact with the outside world and other round table groups is severely limited, but they publish a lively news letter that is circulated around the country. They are also on the receiving end of similar news letters and pamphlets and books.

The inmates credit the Chicago Civil War Round Table, the granddaddy of them all, with a lot of help.

Members of the Chicago round table, coming to Richmond soon for a tour of historical sites and battlefields, write that they hope to have a dinner meeting with the prisoners.

The dinner date is still uncertain, but if it is held, the prisoners will have to be hosts. They don't go out for dinner.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

BERT THOMAS COMBS
GOVERNOR

June 30, 1963

Dear Mr. Roy:

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I salute The Gettysburg Times and Staff in publishing this commemorative edition, designed to memorialize the great Battle of Gettysburg -- in peaceful theme.

Kentucky's Civil War Centennial Commission displays the motto, "Re-united We Stand." We are happy that this is so: a nation of peaceful states to redound as tribute to our continuing way of life in America.

In the South there were many citizens who lived and died, "unreconstructed." We would not want to return to carpet - bagger days and the sufferings of those years following 1865. Much time and patience have been required to give us a ". . . . Nation United."

While folk in Gettysburg commemorate the 100th anniversary of the famous battle which bears your name, Kentuckians have 're-fought' the Battle of Perryville (also a turning point of conflict) and numerous other engagements and skirmishes, both listed and unlisted, which took place on Kentucky soil. Kentucky had troops in the Siege of Vicksburg. Countless volunteers followed John Hunt Morgan from his native Lexington, Kentucky through several states, north and south. In any event, we can appreciate your thoughts as you celebrate. In retrospect battle strategy may be dramatic.

On behalf of the citizenry here, it is a pleasure to join other states in congratulations and good wishes as you set before your readers the advantages of "Peace Eternal in a Nation United," and under God, we hope indivisible.

Sincerely,

Bert Combs

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS

Gen. Meade during the battles had his headquarters in a small house on the Taneytown road a few miles from town, and was constantly exposed to the hottest of the fire. Some of his staff officers were killed and wounded and we are told that several shells passed through the house.

Star And Banner
July 9, 1863

The American public received an average of $5.2 million a day from insurance companies during 1962 to help pay for hospital care, according to the Health Insurance Institute.

When You Attend
the 100th Anniversary
Observance—Step
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Designed and Shaped
Just for You by

Ruba Shriver's
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Harrisburg Road, Gettysburg, Pa.

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—Opposite High School—
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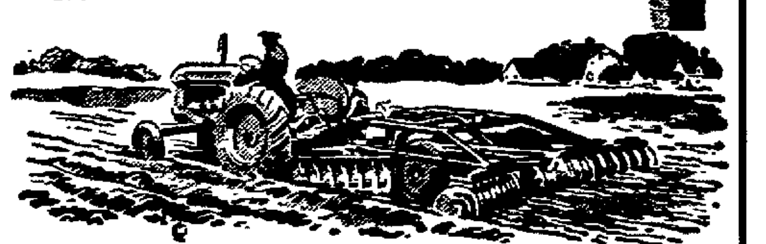

Phone 677-8135

We Consider It a Privilege to Join
Everyone in This Area Commemorating the
100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg

100 Years Ago...
A Fierce Battle Was
Being Waged Here. Shaping
the Testing of a Mighty
Nation. Today—We Honor
Those Who Fought Here

DON'T GAMBLE
INSURE
with
Clyde H. Markle
Local Agent
National Life Insurance Company
PHONE 334-3729 GETTYSBURG, PA.

COUNTRY KITCHEN
BAKERY
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The Complete Line of
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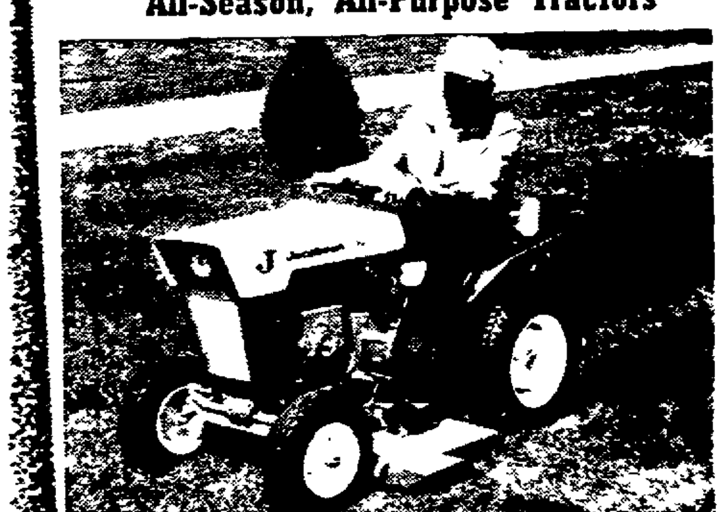

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Phone 677-8444
William Kane
ARENDTSVILLE, PA.

All Honor to
the Soldiers of the North
and the South Who Engaged in
Bitter Conflict on the Fields of
Gettysburg—100 Years Ago

Observing the Centennial
of the Battle of Gettysburg

100 Years...
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The Centennial
Celebration Commemorating
the Courage and Valor of
These Great Men of the
Blue and Gray—Is a
Fitting and Commendable
Event—Our Best Wishes for
A Memorable Observance!

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Gettysburg, Pa.

Shell Smashes Soldier's Gun In Mid-Battle

FROM AN interesting latter received by Mr. George Hildebrand from his brother, John Hildebrand, I take the following extracts. He says:

"I am in the land of the living, but never expected to be the way the balls flew. About noon the cannons opened out and fought some two hours; then the infantry commenced, and of all the firing that ever I heard was then. We fired until our cartridges were all, and then we were relieved by some New York troops. We then marched to the rear to get our guns cleaned, and when we got back, some troops on the left gave way and they took a great many of our cannon.

GENERAL STAMPEDE

"The greatest sight that ever I beheld occurred then. Men, horses and everything was in a regular stampede, and our regiment was the only one that was in line, and we were out of ammunition, and there we had to stand, and the balls flew as thick as ever you saw rain fall. Then some fresh troops arrived and drove the rebels back; it was then dark and we remained on the battle-field until twelve o'clock that night.

"Now for the third day's fight, on Monday. All was quiet in camp, and we did not think of a fight, and at last we heard our pickets were driven in, and our regiment was sent out on picket duty, but had not been out long lefore we were driven in, and when we came in — they had everything ready for a fight, and our regiment was ordered to support a battery and we were not to fire a shot until we were ordered, and there we lay and the ball opened, and you can judge what kind of a noise one hundred cannon would make. The firing commenced on our right, and then they flanked us on the left. The rebels made a charge on them, and away we went right into them, and drove them back, and then they came again and drove us back, and took our battery, and then we took it from them again but the cannon were left standing on the field.

GUN HIT

"Something then struck my gun and broke it all to pieces and then I got to the rear pretty quick.

"I cannot describe the scene on the battle-field. Above all the thundering of cannon and musketry, you could hear the shrieks of the dying men; it was the most awful thing that ever I heard, and never want to see such a sight again. You folks have no idea of war, and I can't tell for I don't know how. A. H. Rhoads and Amos Gardner and I fought side by side the first two days and got out safe.

"I have to write this on my knee and so you must excuse it."

J.A.G.

July 22, 1862
Adams Sentinel

End Service With Severe Engagement

On the last day of their three years, the 30th of May, the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves had a severe engagement with the division of the rebel General Early, near Mechanicsville, and though the enemy greatly outnumbered them, the invincible Reserves repulsed them with great loss. — The division left Harrisburg at least fifteen thousand strong, but return numbering scarce two thousand. They have shared the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, and been in all its engagements, generally occupying the most dangerous positions. — General Crawford in his farewell order to the Reserves, warmly congratulated them upon their good behaviour and gallantry while in the service.

June 30, 1864
Gettysburg Compiler

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRENTON

RICHARD J. HUGHES
GOVERNOR

Dear Mr. Roy:

It is a great pleasure to offer my warmest congratulations to The Gettysburg Times on the publication of a special edition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

As Governor of New Jersey, I wholeheartedly subscribe to the theme, PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED. It is only through the concerted effort of all states and all American citizens that we shall best be able to attain those great ideals which will assure the basic freedoms for every citizen of our country and enable the United States to serve as a shining beacon of democracy for the other nations of the world.

Sincerely,

Richard J Hughes
GOVERNOR

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor, The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

May 23, 1963

NEW JERSEY TERCENTENARY
1664·1964

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Friend Saves Leg Of Wounded Soldier

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July 18, 1868
Gettysburg Compiler

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Charles L. Sheads, Owner
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Our Sincere Welcome To All Centennial Visitors
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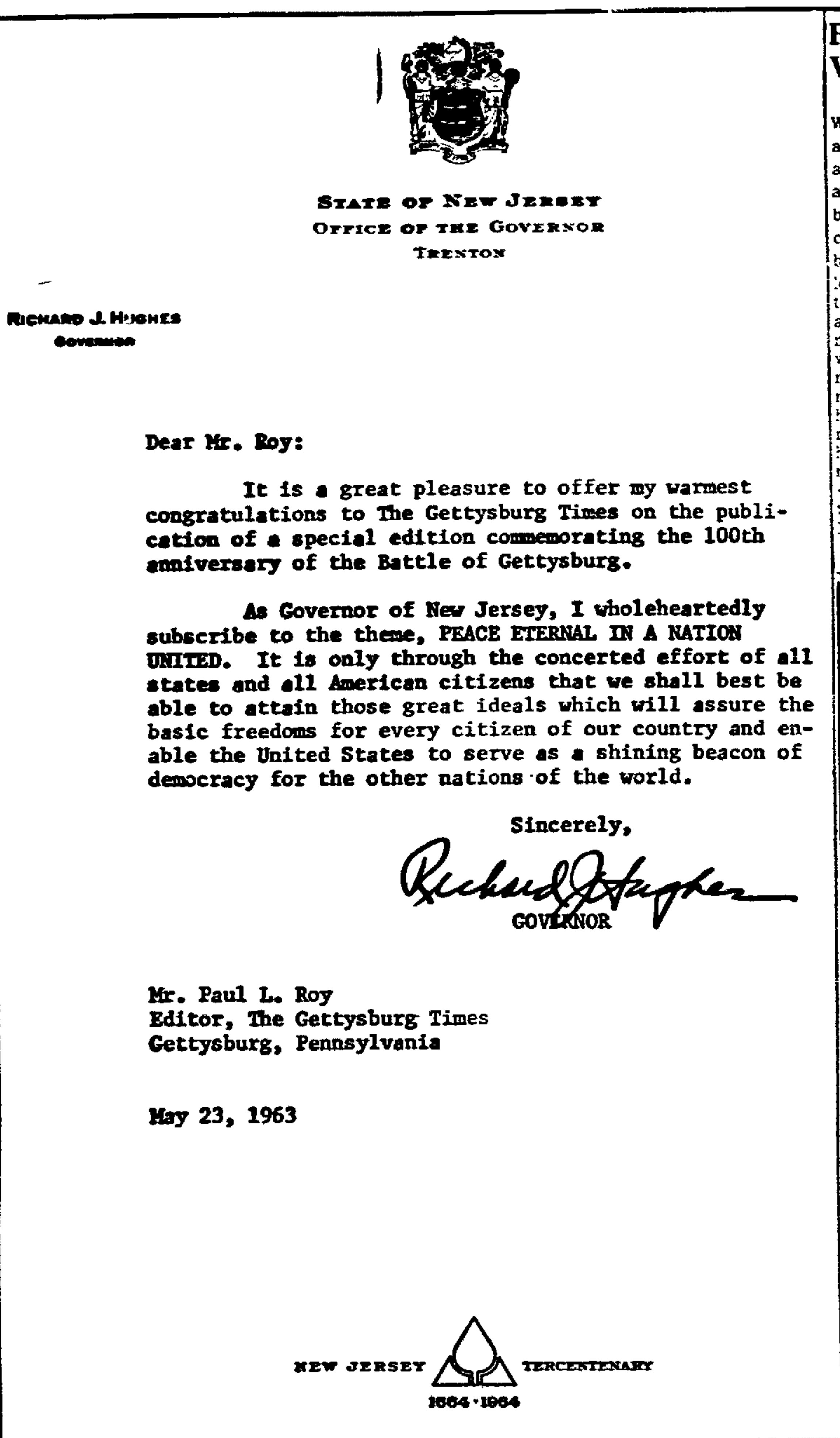
June 30, 1864
Gettysburg Compiler



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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TRENTON

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May 23, 1963

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1664 · 1964

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Union League Is Formed By Local Groups

ON SATURDAY evening, April 25th, a large number of the Loyal citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity assembled at Sheads and Buehler's Hall, for the purpose of forming a Loyal Union League.

An organization was effected by calling Geo. Arnold, Esq., to the chair, and the appointment of David Heagy, D. Keckler, Capt. John Horner, John Hamilton, Francis Cunningham, John Guinn, Daniel Heiges, and D. D. D. W. Hankey and W. T. King, Secretaries.

On motion of D A. Buehler, Esq., it was Resolved, that we now organize a Loyal Union League, with the following Pledge to be subscribed to by all members of the Association:

THE PLEDGE

We the undersigned citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the Loyal Union Lague of Gettysburg and vicinity.

We pledge ourselves to unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the Nation.

During the progress of the meeting, brief and appropriate remarks were made by the following named gentlemen, on the objects and necessity of the call that brought them together: D. McConaughy, J. Howard Wirt, J. L. Speights, and P. D. W. Hankey.

The following committee was appointed by draft By-laws: D. A. Buehler, D. McConaughy, Wm. Chritzman, W. B. Meals, P. D. W. Hankey.

On motion of J. Howard Wirt, the officers of the meeting were authorized to obtain Speakers, and a place for the next meeting, which is to take place on Saturday evening, May 2d, at 7½ o'clock.

On motion it was Resolved to publish the proceedings of the meeting in the Town papers.

87 names were subscribed to the Pledge during the evening.

April 28, 1963
Adams Sentinel

Unite Countians Against Rebels

The Union Meeting of citizens of Oxford district, held on Saturday last, was large, and was composed of the "bone and sinew" of the people, without distinction of party. On motion of Dr. J. W Hendrix, Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer was elected President. Capt. John L. Noel and Jacob Resser, Esq., acted as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., and Hon. Edw. McPherson. On motion of John C. Ellis, Esq., the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved. That whereas the union of these States, the Federal Constitution, a wholesome execution of the laws, the peace and quiet of society, the security and happiness of the people, are all now threatened and assailed by the head-strong violence, vindictive passion, and treasonable usurpation and exercise of arbitrary and unconstitutional power by rebels who have taken up arms for the overthrow of an established and beneficent government in the peaceful discharge of its functions, it is the duty of all good citizens to array themselves on the side of the Government and aid in crushing the rebellious war threatening to destroy our liberties.

SECESSION ABSURD

Resolved, That to us, the doctrine of secession is absurd, obnoxious and utterly repugnant; and that we have unqualified faith in the principle so clearly enunciated by that great Virginia statesman, Thomas Jefferson, that "no man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own account. The same power which knit us together can unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or distract the efficiency of its constitutional law, is treason, treason to all intents and purposes."

Resolved, That the State and National Administrations, in their proceedings in relation to the present rebellion in our country, are acting with the wisdom and foresight calculated to give entire satisfaction to the people, and restore their confidence in the strength and permanency of our political institutions; and we pledge ourselves to sustain them in all measures necessary to save the Constitution, preserve the Government and strengthen the Union.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the speakers, and it adjourned with three cheers for the Union.

May 22, 1861
Compiler

The State of Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
MADISON 2

JOHN W. REYNOLDS
GOVERNOR

May 28, 1963

To The Editors of The Gettysburg Times:

Wisconsin, like her sister states of 1863, has a special place in her most revered memories for the rolling slopes and valleys of Gettysburg. Here one hundred years ago we sent the flower of our young state into battle and their actions helped give courage and fortitude a deeper meaning.

It was during those three fateful days of July 1863, that the future of our nation hung in the balance and its fate was decided. Our Badger Boys in Blue, particularly the Iron Brigade of the West, composed of the Second Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, as well as the Nineteenth Indiana, and the Twenty-fourth Michigan, wrote at Gettysburg a chapter of heroism that will live forever.

Three days after the battle ended on July 3, 1863, one of the great unsung heroes of the fray--Lt. Frank A. Haskell, aide de camp to General John Gibbon, the commanding officer of the Iron Brigade, stood on the field where only lately he had fought so valiantly.

"Already, as I rode down from the heights (Cemetery Hill) nature's mysterious loom was at work, joining and weaving on her ceaseless web, what the shells had broken there. Another spring shall green these trampled slopes, and flowers, planted by unseen hands, shall bloom upon these graves; another autumn and the yellow harvest shall ripen there--all not in less, but in higher perfection for this poured out blood. In another decade of years, in another century, or age, we hope that the Union, by the same means, may repose in a securer peace and bloom in a higher civilization."

As Governor of the State of Wisconsin, may I repeat this soldier's fervent prayer and hope that peace will come both here at home and abroad as a tribute to the sacrifices made on all our nation's fields of battle.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Reynolds
JOHN W. REYNOLDS
Governor

JWR:wmc

Abraham Lincoln Is Renominated

Mr. Lincoln has been re-nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and the effect which that nomination is likely to produce begins to be apparent. As the New York Herald remarks, "already it has frightened the great majority ot the Republican papers; and the more earnest these journals are in support of the principles of their party the greater is their fear at the prospect that the success of those principles is to be ventured once more with Mr. Lincoln. So widespread is this hesitancy and sense of danger that it pervades all that portion of the republican party not directly under the infience of fat offices, and it is not at all improbable that the whole rank and file of the party will yet break into a sudden panic, in spite of all that the office-holders and contractors can do to keep it in line. Mr. Lincoln's nomination sent gold up to within a hairsbreadth of one hundred per cent, simply because it tells the people with awful plainness that there is an organized and apparently powerful party which desires to keep the country for four years more in its present condition; is opposed to amendment, or to such a chance for amendment as a change in the Executive might give, and favors the continuance of that series of criminal blunders which has already brought the country to the verge of ruin.

June 20, 1864
Gettysburg Compiler

Nearly all of Colonel Eppa Hunton's men of the 8th Virginia regiment were killed, wounded or captured, some of them inside the lines of the enemy. Hunton was wounded and his horse was killed under him.

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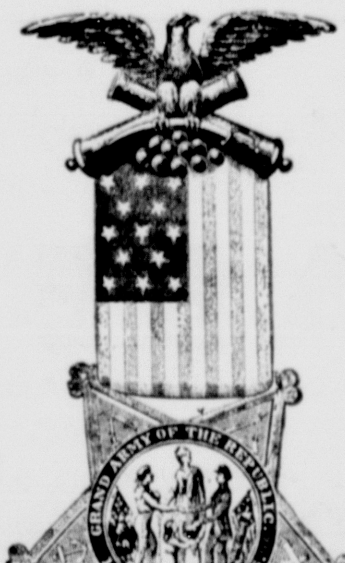

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1863 1963
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on This Great Occasion—the
100th Anniversary of the
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Saluting the Wearers of
the Blue and the Gray — and
the Great Emancipator
Abraham Lincoln
Because So Much of
This Nation's Greatness
Rests on the Happenings
in 1863 — It Is Fitting
That We Should Pause to
Pay Honor to Them on the
100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
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One Nation All!
We Feel That Wolff Farm Supply Co. Is Also Founded On
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Everyone is Observing the
100th Anniversary of the
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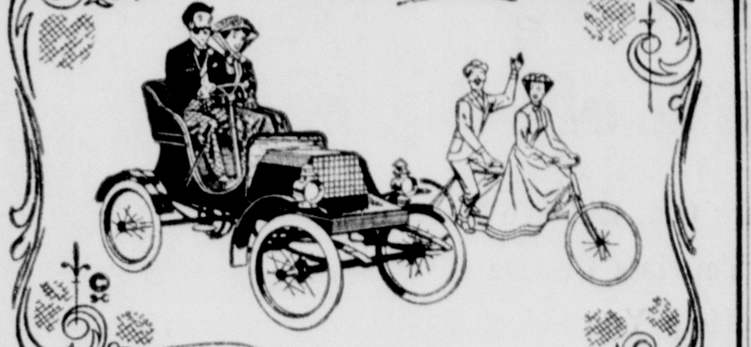
Are Pleased to Join in This Observance



Commemorating the
100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg
1863 1963
Best Wishes for a
Memorable Observance
KING'S GROCERY
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Burn Bridges On Gettysburg Railroad

The brigade of rebels which left this on Saturday morning is reported to have gone down the York Turnpike, the cavalry branching off in various directions. No depredations of consequence were committed at Oxford or Hanover. All the bridges were burnt on the Gettysburg Railroad — Golden's warehouse containing probably a thousand bushels of grain was also destroyed by fire. Hann's warehouse was visited but upon Mr. Hann assuring them that there was nothing there intended for the government it was spared.

The force encamped at Mummasburg proceeded by the way of Hunterstown, New Chester, Hampton and Berlin, and encamped near Dover in York county on Sunday night, evidently making for the turnpike between York and Harrisburg.

A report was brought here yesterday that rebel cavalry proceeded to Hanover Junction and burnt the cars there, four in number, and all the bridges from that point to York. We presume the bridges on the Hanover Branch were also destroyed.

There is no doubt that large numbers of horses were taken by the rebels in the lower part of this county, inflicting heavy losses upon the owners. It is to be hoped that the invaders will be overtaken, severely punished, and the property of our citizens again restored to them.

July 13, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler

Rebels Take Horses

Upon the rebel cavalry entering the town, they branched off into the several streets. One squad hurried out Baltimore street, in pursuit of persons taking away horses. They caught several of them and took their horses. One rebel went down the turnpike as far as Nathaniel Lightner's where he came upon two of Bell's cavalry. The rebel shot one of them, Mr. George Sandoe, killing him on the spot. There was probably shooting on both sides, as several shots were heard. Mr. Sandoe was an estimable young man and leaves a wife and many other relatives to mourn his early death. The body was removed to his house the same evening.

July 13, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler

STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LITTLE ROCK

ORVAL E. FAUBUS
GOVERNOR

May 7, 1963

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Attention: Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor

Dear Mr. Roy:

As Governor of one of the original Confederate States, I want to commend you and your associates on the publication of your special edition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. I think it is especially fitting in this Centennial year to pay tribute to those brave soldiers on both sides who fought and died so gallantly.

I think it is also an appropriate time to re-dedicate ourselves to those principles of freedom and democracy which Abraham Lincoln so aptly expressed in his now famous and immortal Gettysburg Address.

We all learned a costly and tragic lesson in that conflict between brothers one hundred years ago. We learned that our one great nation under God is, in fact, indivisible, and that we must remain united if we are to endure as a nation in this world of turmoil and external dissension.

My very best wishes to your newspaper and to all the people in the vicinity of historical Gettysburg.

Most sincerely,

Orval E. Faubus
Orval E. Faubus
Governor

Few Casualties In Gettysburg

Poor little Gettysburg was sadly frightened on several occasions week before last. It was supposed by many that the town would be shelled.

Indeed a number of houses in town were shelled by our own troops, in order to drive out the Rebel sharpshooters, who had taken possession of them and were picking off our men.

Quite a number of our citizens left town and nearly all were ready to go at a moment's warning — to tell the truth we were in rather a precarious condition for three days.

Shots, shell and minie-balls were flying all around our heads and the Rebs had possession of our town and were pillaging our houses. The casualties amongst our citizens, when the great danger is considered, were few.

July 13, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler

Hospital Near Town Well Attended, Cool

We have for the first time, made a visit to the Camp near our town, selected as the site of our General Hospital, spending several hours there, with a view to inform ourselves of its arrangement, and other matters connected with the order and comfort of the many wounded and suffering there. We traversed the large camp, spending a little time in tents, and cannot refrain from expressing our high gratification with all that came before our vision.

The streets are broad, cleared of every decayed vegetable, almost hourly swept and in order, with nothing to generate disease, or detract from the comfort of the sick and wounded — the tents large and airy — the fresh, cooling breeze from the mountains fanning and refreshing the sufferers — all their wants supplied, and kind, cheering words never absent, from the good Samaritans around. A more healthy, beautiful spot could not have been selected: and no more careful surgeons and attendants can be found than are there assembled. This is but a small tribute to the kindness and attention of those who have the Hospital in charge.

September 2, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Corporals Davidson and Brisbois of the 2nd Wisconsin regiment, were instrumental in saving the colors of their regiment. When the colors were shot down these two men took the standard and bore them from the field.

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Fred C. Black, Owner
Complete Welding Service
Portable Equipment — Ornamental Iron Railings
Steel Clothes Posts
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Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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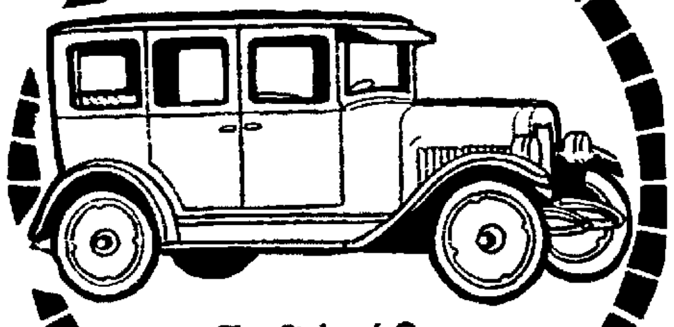

The Style of Our Chevrolet Has Changed Since 1925
See Our Beautiful, New Sleek 1963 Model Cars!
Adams County Is Observing the Occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. Best Wishes to Our Friends and Neighbors on This Occasion
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VILLAGE CHEVROLET, INC.
CLARENCE R. RECK—OWNER
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Is the Place You're Looking for if You Want Some Good Old-fashioned Home-Cooked Food

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Bucher's Restaurant
Maybelle B. Davis
BENDERSVILLE, PENNA.
As All Adams County Observes the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, Everyone at Bucher's Join in This Observance

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delicious, nutritious
Fresh Fruit

Vegetables - Produce
Taylor Bros. Grocery
CARL B. TAYLOR RALPH G. TAYLOR
Phone 677-8010
BIGLERVILLE, PENNA.
We Pay Honor to the Wearers of the Blue and the Gray

Proud in Victory—
Gallant in Defeat—
This Was Meade and Lee and the Heroes of the Union and Confederacy at Gettysburg
On the 100th Anniversary of This Momentous Battle Let Us Humbly and Quietly Pay Honor to These Men
Peters Funeral Home
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Did You Ever Try Some of Our Delicious Twin Kiss Soft Ice Cream?
You'll Love It!
—Open Daily—
Featuring Root Beer
Banana Splits — Sundaes
Sandwiches — Sodas
and
Chicken in the Basket—$1.25
Twin-Kiss Drive-in
U. S. Route 15 South
ON THE SCENE OF PICKETT'S CHARGE
Gettysburg, Penna.
We Join All Our Neighbors Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

We Remember When
. . . Yes, We Remember the Days of the High-top Button Shoe, and the Many Other Milestones of Yesterdays!

Old Fashioned Bargains

Today . . . Shoes Are Built For Comfort, Wear and Attractiveness, and We Have an Abundance In Many Styles and Colors
FAMOUS BRAND NAMES
Rand, Trim Tred, Poll-Parrot and Queen Quality
Martin's Have Been Serving Adams County Since 1918
Martin's Shoe Store
BALTIMORE STREET PHONE 334-1810 GETTYSBURG, PA.
On the 100th Anniversary of the Conflict Fought in and Around Our Town, We Pay Homage to the Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray

Porter Guards Of N.Y. Erect Barracks Here

THE PORTER GUARDS. — The Porter Guards, 10th Reg. N. Y. Cav., have commenced the erection of Wooden Barracks, on ground of Mr. Geo. Wolf, on the right of the Turnpike, one mile east of town. The location is very well adapted to the purpose, and the quarters will no doubt be made as comfortable as possible.

Sheads & Buehler furnish the lumber — 175,000 feet at $9 per thousand; and the nails, saws and hammers, are furnished by Fahnestock Brothers — who, by the way, have also secured the contracts for the mess beef, mess pork, coffee, sugar, rice, beans, &c.

It is rumored — but Rumor is not always to be trusted — that the Guards are to be converted into a corps of Lancers, the reason given for the change being that there is a difficulty in supply them with carbines, and that the Government already has enough men in the Cavalry service.

Adjutant Fitts informs us that the Regimental Colors to be presented by Miss E. L. Porter are nearly ready, and will be forwarded to Col. Lemmon from New York city, probably in a few days. They will be publicly presented and received, with all due honors. The occasion will be one of much interest.

SOLDIER DIES

Mr. George Odell, a member of Capt. Peck's Company, died on Monday last, of quick consumption, and was buried on Wednesday morning, with military honors, in Ever Green Cemetery — being the third one of the Guards that now "sleep the sleep of death" in that sadly beautiful God's Acre." Mr. Odell was from Avon Springs, N. Y., and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his departure. He had been ill for several weeks, and had been removed to the private residence of Mr. Andrew Polley, where he received the kindest attentions to the last. His age was about 40 years.

Although there are a number of sick in the Hospital, we are told that none are dangerously so. The general health of the Regiment is good.

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Jan. 20, 1862
Compiler

STATE OF DELAWARE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DOVER

ELBERT N. CARVEL
GOVERNOR

April 30, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

It is a pleasure on behalf of the State of Delaware to subscribe to the "Peace Eternal in a Nation United" theme of the special edition of the Gettysburg Times, commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Delaware, the first State to ratify the Constitution of the United States, will continue to make its strong contributions to this concept and looks forward to the great progress which it believes the next 100 peaceful united years will bring.

We salute the people of Gettysburg and those of the surrounding area on the centennial of the turning point of the Civil War.

Cordially yours,

Elbert N. Carvel
Governor of Delaware

enc/edv

COLLEGE COMPANY

The students of Pennsylvania College have formed themselves into a military company and drill nightly. J. F. McCreary, Captain; Mason Weidman, 1st Lieutenant; — Roth, 2d Lieutenant; Dunc. Renfrew, 1st Sergeant.

June 17, 1861
Compiler

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Mason Contractor
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the Most Popular Pastime Since the Old-fashioned Hoop-rolling

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Commemorating

Centennial Battle of Gettysburg 1863—1963

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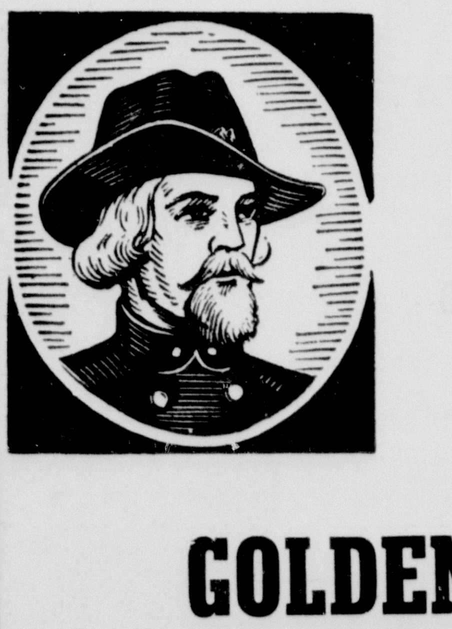
A Truly United People Is a Strong People — From the Battle Between the States 100 Years Ago Came the Understanding That Brought Strength and Unity to Our People and Our Country

On This Battle of Gettysburg Centennial, We Pay Homage to the Blue and the Gray

MASON & DIXON MEMORIAL POST
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Post No. 6954
11 W. KING ST. LITTLESTOWN, PA.

All Honor to the Brave Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg



GOLDEN'S CUT-RATE STORE
G. Lynn Golden, Owner
YORK SPRINGS, PA.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
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enc/edv

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June 17, 1851
Compiler

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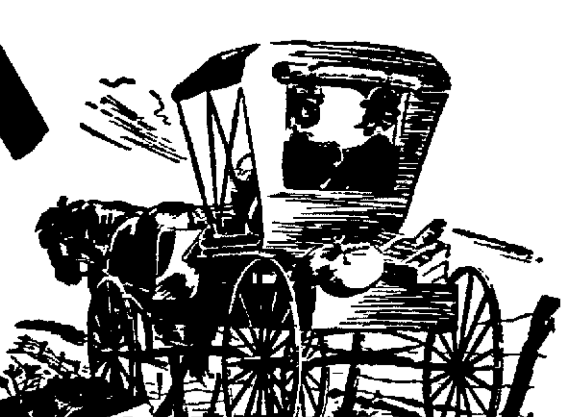
Centennial
Battle of Gettysburg
1863—1963



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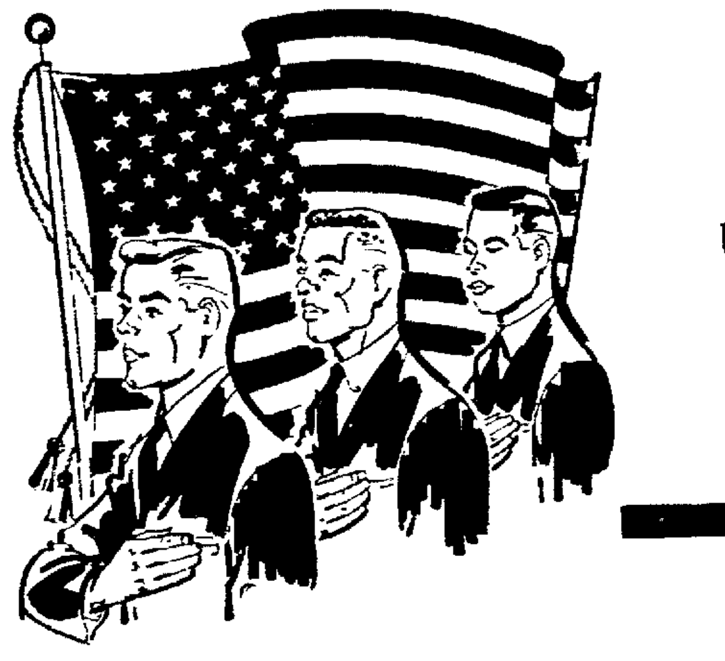

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MASON & DIXON MEMORIAL POST
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Post No. 6954
11 W. KING ST. LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Wesley Culp, Town Native Killed While Serving South

WESLEY CULP, born in Gettysburg, was a big husky chap for his years. A favorite son in the family, he was the pride of his mother and for years his mother cherished a fond dream that some day Wesley would make himself a man patterned after his father, industrious, thrifty — a success.

Came a day when Wesley decided to heed the call of the South. He had taint glimmerings of big promises in the land of the sunny South. He saw himself directing huge plantations or in some business of his own. He cherished a hope and an ambition to provide well for his mother. Wesley moved into the South. For a long time Wesley applied himself with an enthusiastic determination and all went well until the Civil War. As any stalwart, adventurous youngster would do, Wesley joined the cause of the Confederacy, donned his gray uniform and engaged in the serious business of war with his new found neighbors. In several engagements Wesley proved himself a true soldier.

INVASION OF NORTH

Then came the invasion of the North. Wesley did not think his adventures would take him back to the scene of his childhood days. But it was not long before Wesley's regiment was engaged with Reynolds' outfit along the Chambersburg Pike.

At dark, Wesley, who had by some means learned that his mother had contracted typhoid fever and was longing to see her boy again, left his outfit on Culp's Hill, passed through the Confederate lines and made his way to the home of his mother.

All the pleasant and endearing memories of his childhood days came back to him as he neared his old home. He rushed into the arms of his mother who was seriously ill. For several hours Wesley and his mother enjoyed a happy reunion — the one a staunch believer in the Union cause, the other wearing the uniform of the invaders. War and its peculiar twists played a prominent part in the conversation of mother and son.

TRUE TO SOUTH

Early the next morning, Wesley returned to his company, a better soldier, a stronger man. Loyal as he was to his mother and a true respector of her beliefs, he did not forsake the cause he had lately joined.

The next day, the second day's battle, was a fierce and vicious onslaugh. Men crumpled under the cannonading of artillery guns and musket fire. Fields were torn and horse flesh paid the penalty of carrying masters to the front. Wesley fought as he never fought before. This Yankee son defended his new cause of adoption with as much zeal and determination as any Southern hero.

Shortly before noon, Wesley made the supreme sacrifice. He died on the farm of his grand father a short distance from his own home.

Nearly $5 billion has been made available to six million veterans in GI loans issued by the Veterans Administration.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SAINT PAUL 1

KARL F. ROLVAAG
GOVERNOR

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

I am greatly honored to be allowed to add my remarks to the sentiments presented in your special edition of the Gettysburg Times.

Gettysburg, in the minds and the hearts of countless Americans, is the symbol of liberty and a monument to peace. For it is here that the brave died, and it is here that a nation was fully born - forged in the heat of battle, tempered with the blood of sacrifice. Gettysburg is particularly close to the hearts of the people of Minnesota. It is here that the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers made one of the great sacrifices in the name of unity with peace. It is here that a statue commemorates the service of Albert Woolson, who died but seven years ago at 109, the last surviving member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gettysburg is a name familiar to every child in the State of Minnesota. When spoken, by adult or child, the name is sounded in respect, if not reverence.

It is now 100 years since this great conflict occurred. And while we may from time to time forget the sacrifices made here, the consequences of this conflict remain. It is ironic, but true, that those who engaged in this battle did so because they wanted peace. Peace divided or peace in unity, they all wanted and yearned for peace. Because of their heroic efforts peace and unity was restored. We owe them more than our mere words can ever tell.

How then shall we repay them? I think if they could, these fallen heroes might ask us to reflect more frequently upon the proud heritage and the unparalleled freedoms which have made our nation stand out among all others. And I think, too, that rather than recall their many individual great personal sacrifices, they would prefer that throughout our lives we use every opportunity that presents itself to personally rededicate ourselves to strengthening the principles and the freedoms which they helped to defend.

Part of the legacy of Gettysburg is the freedom to worship as we please, to speak as we please, to assemble as we please, and to think as we please. These are the most precious birthrights possessed by any nation. Should we ever lose sight of the need for constant defense of these freedoms and the striving for peace, then our nation and those we honor here will be forgotten, This is an awesome responsibility, but the least we, as a nation, can pledge to those who have given so much.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F Rolvaag

Karl F. Rolvaag
GOVERNOR

General Meade, the new leader of the Army of the Potomac, is the grandson of George Meade, of Philadelphia, an eminent American merchant, whose firm (Meade & Fitzsimmons) contributed in 1781 $10,000 to a fund for the relief of the famishing army of General Washington.

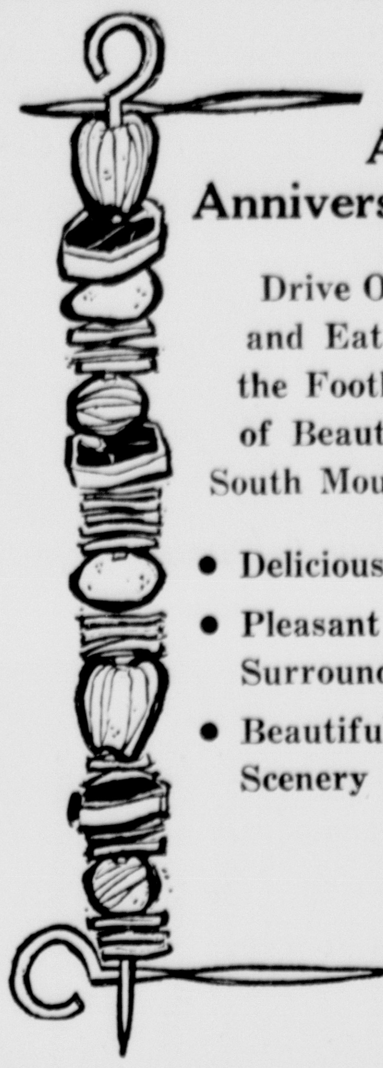
Welcome to All Who Are Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Drive Out and Eat at the Foothills of Beautiful South Mountain

- Delicious Food
- Pleasant Surroundings
- Beautiful Scenery

Phone 334-3704
Open Every Day)

Summers' White Way Restaurant
Cletus M. Summers, Owner
6 MILES WEST ON U.S. ROUTE 30 GETTYSBURG, PA.



CONGRATULATIONS
to our
GETTYSBURG NEIGHBORS

We're delighted to add our "BEST WISHES" for a successful celebration of this 100th Anniversary!

We're Proud of Our Many Business Friends in Gettysburg

Andrews
PAPER HOUSE OF YORK, INC.
45 N. Pershing Ave.
York, Pa.

Women's Civic Council of Gettysburg

Is Proud to Participate and Be a Part of the Gettysburg Centennial, Battle of Gettysburg 1863-1963

All Of Us At NED'S

TAVERN

Proudly Join the Nation Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Great Conflict Between the BLUE and the GREY on the Fields of Gettysburg

Now . . . We Are a United Nation—Strong and Free, With Liberty and Justice For All!

Ned's Tavern
126 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

1863-1963

On This—the 100th Anniversary of the War Between the North and the South, We Pay Tribute to the Men Who So Gloriously and Courageously Wore the BLUE and the GREY

On the Farm—in the Town or Country
. . . For Modern Cooking—Water Heating

Use Protane (Supergas)

Town & Country L. P. Gas Co.
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Join the fashion swing to "stepping out in style" . . . go glamorous in a "dress-up" hairdo—designed to make you lovelier.

Gladys Martin Beauty Salon
"IN HEIDLERSBURG"
Gettysburg R. 4, Pa. Phone 528-4559

We Pay Homage to the Blue and the Gray on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Lumber Building Supplies

We've Everything You Need For Building and Home Improvements

- Lumber
- Building Supplies
- Du Pont Paints
- Anderson Windowalls
- Special Millwork

Commemorating the CENTENNIAL of the Battle of Gettysburg Is a Great Occasion. We Are Pleased to Join in Observing This Memorable Event

Since 1915 We Have Served Thousands of Builders

I. D. CROUSE & SON
Lloyd E. Crouse
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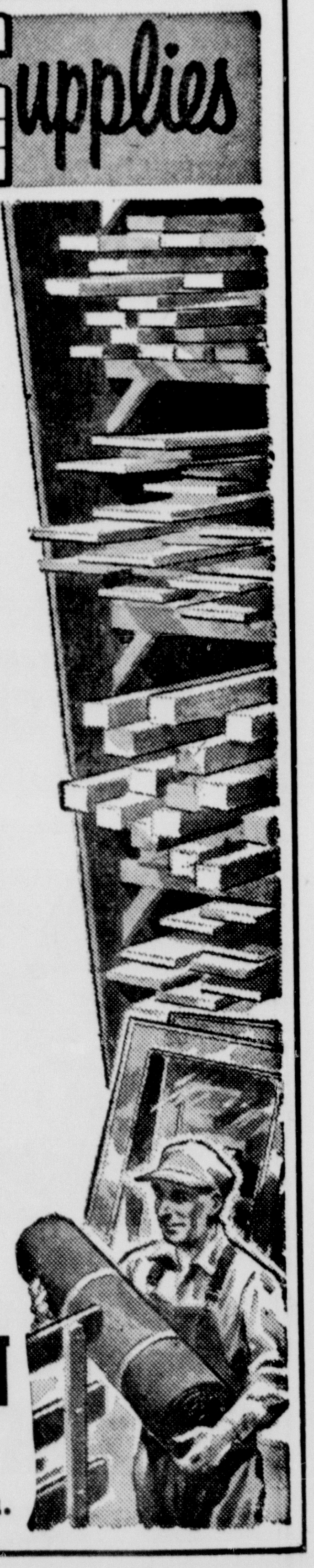

Union League Is Formed By Local Groups

ON SATURDAY evening April 25th, a large number of the Loyal citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity assembled at Sweads and Buehler's Hall, for the purpose of forming a Loyal Union League.

An organization was effected by calling Geo Arnold, Esq., to the chair, and the appointment of David Heagy, D Keckler, Capt John Horner, John Hamilton, Francis Cunningham, John Guinn, Daniel Heiges, and D. D. D. W. Hankey and W. T King, Secretaries.

On motion of D A Buehler, Esq., it was Resolved that we now organize a Loyal Union League, with the following Pledge to be subscribed to by all members of the Association:

THE PLEDGE

We the undersigned citizens of the United States hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the Loyal Union League of Gettysburg and vicinity.

We pledge ourselves to unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

The primary object of this League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory, and integrity of the Nation.

During the progress of the meeting, brief and appropriate remarks were made by the following named gentlemen, on the objects and necessity of the call that brought them together: D. McConaughy, J. Howard Wirt, J. L. Speights, and P. D. W. Hankey.

The following committee was appointed by draft By-laws: D. A. Buehler, D. McConaughy, Wm Chritzman, W. B. Meals, P D. W. Hankey.

On motion of J. Howard Wirt, the officers of the meeting were authorized to obtain Speakers, and a place for the next meeting, which is to take place on Saturday evening, May 2d, at 7½ o'clock.

On motion it was Resolved to publish the proceedings of the meeting in the Town papers.

87 names were subscribed to the Pledge during the evening.

[illegible] 1863
Adams Sentinel

Unite Countians Against Rebels

The Union Meeting of citizens of Oxford district held on Saturday last was large, and was composed of the "bone and sinew" of the people, without distinction of party. On motion of Dr. J. W Hendrix Dr. M D G Pfeiffer was elected President. Capt John L. Noel and Jacob Resser, Esq acted as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Wm A. Duncan, Esq and Hon Edw McPherson. On motion of John C Ellis, Esq, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That whereas the union of these States the Federal Constitution, a wholesome execution of the laws the peace and quiet of society the security and happiness of the people, are all now threatened and assailed by the head-strong violence vindictive passion and treasonable usurpation and exercise of arbitrary and unconstitutional power by rebels who have taken up arms for the overthrow of an established and beneficent government in the peaceful discharge of its functions, it is the duty of all good citizens to array themselves on the side of the Government and aid in crushing the rebellious war threatening to destroy our liberties.

SECESSION ABSURD

Resolved, That to us, the doctrine of secession is absurd, obnoxious and utterly repugnant; and that we have unqualified faith in the principle so clearly enunciated by that great Virginia statesman, Thomas Jefferson, that "no man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own account. The same power which knit us together can unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or distract the efficiency of its constitutional law, is treason, treason to all intents and purposes."

Resolved, That the State and National Administrations, in their proceedings in relation to the present rebellion in our country, are acting with the wisdom and foresight calculated to give entire satisfaction to the people, and restore their confidence in the strength and permanency of our political institutions; and we pledge ourselves to sustain them in all measures necessary to save the Constitution, preserve the Government and strengthen the Union.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the speakers, and it adjourned with three cheers for the Union.

May 22, 1861
Compiler

The State of Wisconsin
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
MADISON 2

JOHN W. REYNOLDS
GOVERNOR

May 28, 1963

To The Editors of The Gettysburg Times:

Wisconsin, like her sister states of 1863, has a special place in her most revered memories for the rolling slopes and valleys of Gettysburg. Here one hundred years ago we sent the flower of our young state into battle and their actions helped give courage and fortitude a deeper meaning.

It was during those three fateful days of July 1863, that the future of our nation hung in the balance and its fate was decided. Our Badger Boys in Blue, particularly the Iron Brigade of the West, composed of the Second Wisconsin Infantry Regiment, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, as well as the Nineteenth Indiana, and the Twenty-fourth Michigan, wrote at Gettysburg a chapter of heroism that will live forever.

Three days after the battle ended on July 3, 1863, one of the great unsung heroes of the fray--Lt. Frank A. Haskell, aide de camp to General John Gibbon, the commanding officer of the Iron Brigade, stood on the field where only lately he had fought so valiantly.

"Already, as I rode down from the heights (Cemetery Hill) nature's mysterious loom was at work, joining and weaving on her ceaseless web, what the shells had broken there. Another spring shall green these trampled slopes, and flowers, planted by unseen hands, shall bloom upon these graves; another autumn and the yellow harvest shall ripen there--all not in less, but in higher perfection for this poured out blood. In another decade of years, in another century, or age, we hope that the Union, by the same means, may repose in a securer peace and bloom in a higher civilization."

As Governor of the State of Wisconsin, may I repeat this soldier's fervent prayer and hope that peace will come both here at home and abroad as a tribute to the sacrifices made on all our nation's fields of battle.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Reynolds
JOHN W. REYNOLDS
Governor

JWR:wmc

Abraham Lincoln Is Renominated

Mr. Lincoln has been re-nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and the effect which that nomination is likely to produce begins to be apparent. As the New York Herald remarks, "already it has frightened the great majority of the Republican papers; and the more earnest these journals are in support of the principles of their party the greater is their fear at the prospect that the success of those principles is to be ventured once more with Mr. Lincoln. So widespread is this hesitancy and sense of danger that it pervades all that portion of the republican party not directly under the influence of fat offices, and it is not at all improbable that the whole rank and file of the party will yet break into a sudden panic, in spite of all that the office-holders and contractors can do to keep it in line. Mr. Lincoln's nomination sent gold up to within a hairsbreadth of one hundred per cent, simply because it tells the people with awful plainness that there is an organized and apparently powerful party which desires to keep the country for four years more in its present condition; is opposed to amendment, or to such a chance for amendment as a change in the Executive might give, and favors the continuance of that series of criminal blunders which has already brought the country to the verge of ruin.

June 20, 1864
Gettysburg Compiler

Nearly all of Colonel Eppa Hunton's men of the 8th Virginia regiment were killed, wounded or captured, some of them inside the lines of the enemy. Hunton was wounded and his horse was killed under him.

All Honor to
the Courageous Soldiers Who Wore the Blue and the Gray on This Great Occasion—the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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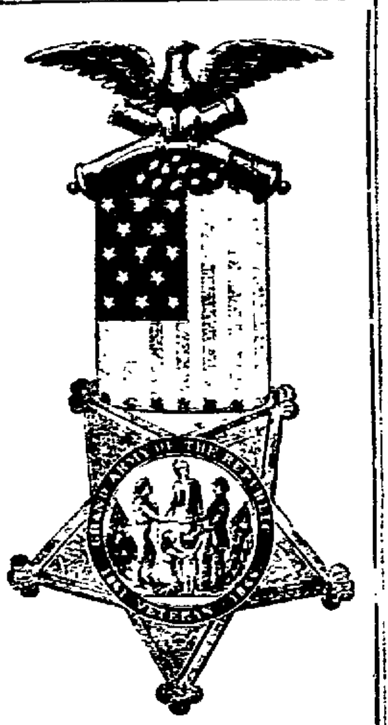

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CENTENNIAL
of the Battle of Gettysburg

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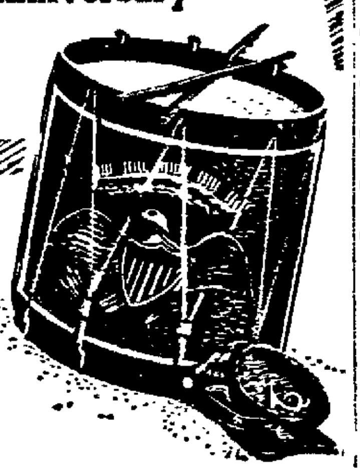

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On the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
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Saluting the Wearers of the Blue and the Gray — and the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln
Because So Much of This Nation's Greatness Rests on the Happenings in 1863 — It Is Fitting That We Should Pause to Pay Honor to Them on the
100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
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One Nation All!
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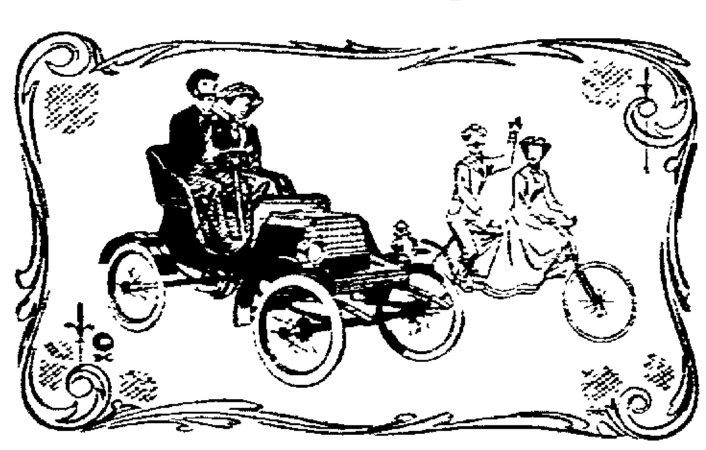

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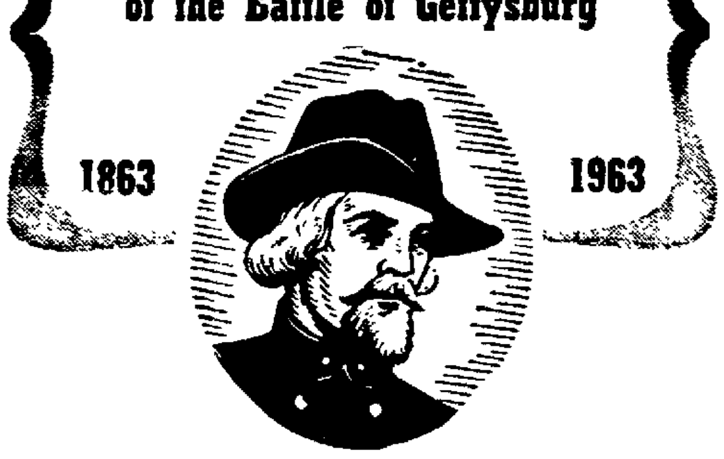

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
Best Wishes for a Memorable Observance
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Mr. and Mrs. Floyd F. King
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At Spangler's Spring

A Ballad

Bill was always fond of Cousin Jim,
They played at ball together,
Climbing the hills and herding the sheep,
Through every kind of weather.

For Billy had left his Southern home,
To live up North with his kin,
A happy, carefree little lad,
Trying all games to win.

If Jim must labor, Bill helped out,
Though he'd rather be at play,
When Jim was ill Bill stayed with him,
Through the dry, hot summer day.

They carried pails to the old stone well,
And drank from the same tin cup,
One would draw, the other would dip,
Till they filled the bucket up.

When both were grown these loyal friends,
Fell deeply in love with Jane,
Although she had a smile for each,
Jim was the favored swain.

Then came the War, and these two boys,
Left on the very same day,
It was Jim who wore the Northern blue,
And Bill the Southern gray.

They fought on the fields of Gettysburg,
Grim duty forced them on,
Fiercely attacking kin and friends,
Until the day was gone.

Under cover of dark Bill stole away,
To slake his parching thirst,
Dismayed, he found that the boys in blue,
Had reached the old spring first.

Jim spoke to Bill, but he turned away,
I filled this cup for you,
At Spangler's spring we are friends, not foes,
Although I wear the blue.

But in Bill's heart grew a bitter hate,
And he tossed the cup away,
He could never forget Jim loved his girl,
Jane hated the boys in gray.

Next day the battle was fierce and long,
Men strove, and fought, and fell,
The air was filled with shrieks and groans,
And the sound of shot and shell.

That night they hurried to Spangler's spring,
Bill longed for a cooling drink,
As he stooped to quench his burning thirst,
He stopped at the water's brink.

A wounded soldier was lying there,
With a blood-smear on his face,
Stark and stiff in his suit of blue,
Alone in that peaceful place.

Down on his knees by the prostrate form,
Bill gazed at his friend in awe,
"Jim, Jim, come back, let us still be pals,
In spite of this fiendish war."

The silent form neither spoke nor moved,
But there, — in his outstretched hand,
Was a scribbled message from the dead,
Wedged in the blood-stained sand.

"Take care of Jane,—you love her too,
Tell her the words I say,
To forget about this hellish war,
Stop hating the boys in gray."

Here at this spring, we are all good friends,
So it should be through life,
War engenders bitterness,
Useless, this hatred and strife.

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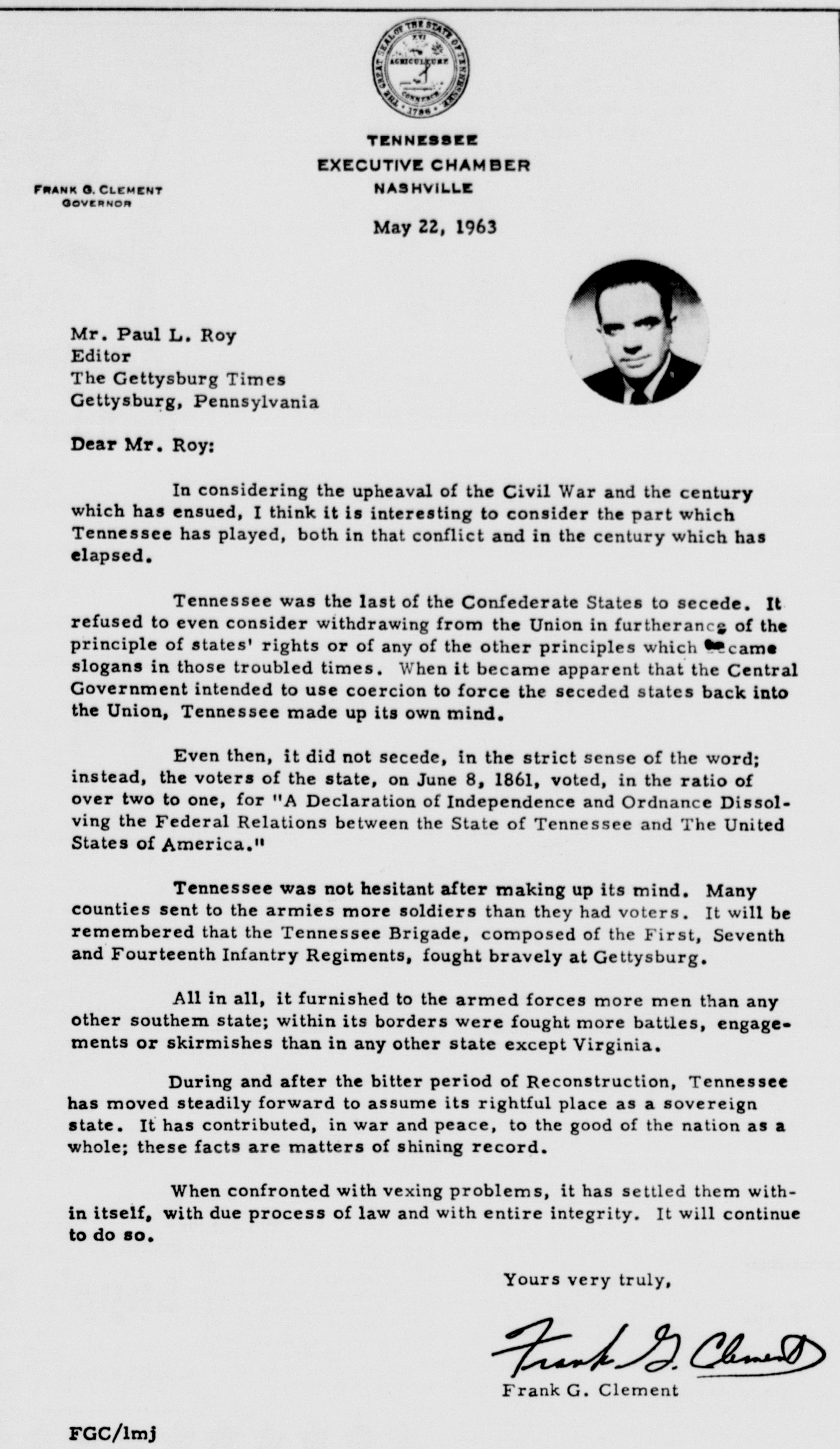
Shaken by sobs she said, "Jim's right,
The men who fight are insane."

"And for Jim's sake I am your friend,
No longer I hate the gray,
The South and the North are brothers still,
And may they remain that way!"

Gertrude B. P. Smith
4 River Crest Road
New York City



TENNESSEE
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
NASHVILLE

Frank G. Clement
Governor

May 22, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

In considering the upheaval of the Civil War and the century which has ensued, I think it is interesting to consider the part which Tennessee has played, both in that conflict and in the century which has elapsed.

Tennessee was the last of the Confederate States to secede. It refused to even consider withdrawing from the Union in furtherance of the principle of states' rights or of any of the other principles which became slogans in those troubled times. When it became apparent that the Central Government intended to use coercion to force the seceded states back into the Union, Tennessee made up its own mind.

Even then, it did not secede, in the strict sense of the word; instead, the voters of the state, on June 8, 1861, voted, in the ratio of over two to one, for "A Declaration of Independence and Ordnance Dissolving the Federal Relations between the State of Tennessee and The United States of America."

Tennessee was not hesitant after making up its mind. Many counties sent to the armies more soldiers than they had voters. It will be remembered that the Tennessee Brigade, composed of the First, Seventh and Fourteenth Infantry Regiments, fought bravely at Gettysburg.

All in all, it furnished to the armed forces more men than any other southern state; within its borders were fought more battles, engagements or skirmishes than in any other state except Virginia.

During and after the bitter period of Reconstruction, Tennessee has moved steadily forward to assume its rightful place as a sovereign state. It has contributed, in war and peace, to the good of the nation as a whole; these facts are matters of shining record.

When confronted with vexing problems, it has settled them within itself, with due process of law and with entire integrity. It will continue to do so.

Yours very truly,

Frank G. Clement

Frank G. Clement

FGC/lmj

The four million U. S. families with incomes of $10,000 or more are the principal buyers of custom-built homes, housing authorities say.

THE NORTH...
THE SOUTH
Struggled Bravely on the
Fields of Gettysburg Just
100 Years Ago
To These Courageous Men
We Pay Honor on This Occasion

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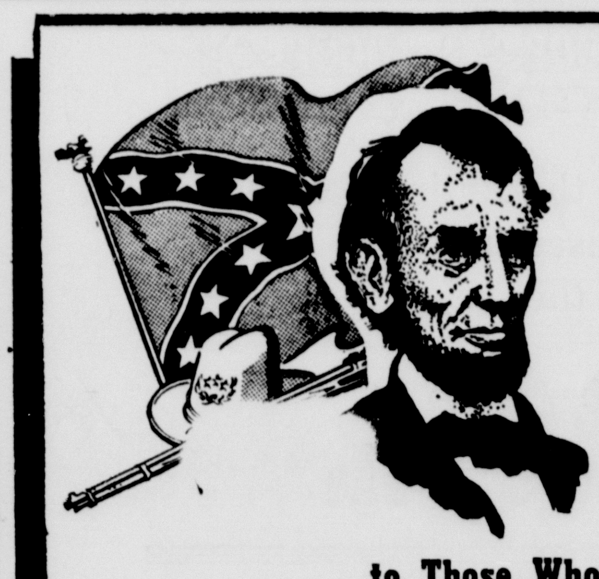

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the Blue and the Gray
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of the Battle of Gettysburg

1863
1963

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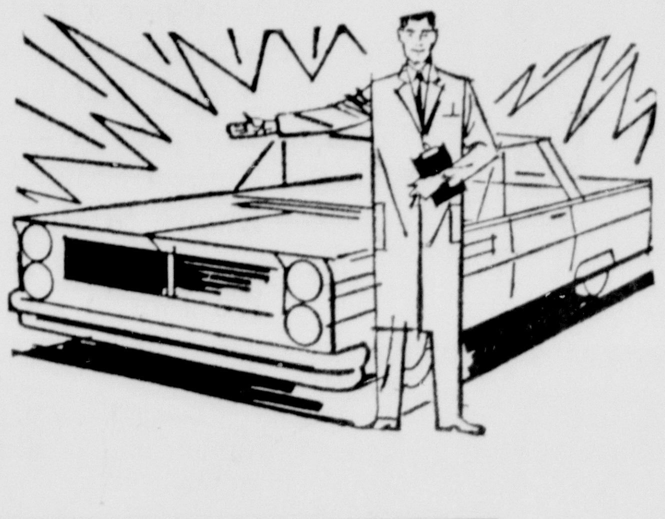

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1863--1963

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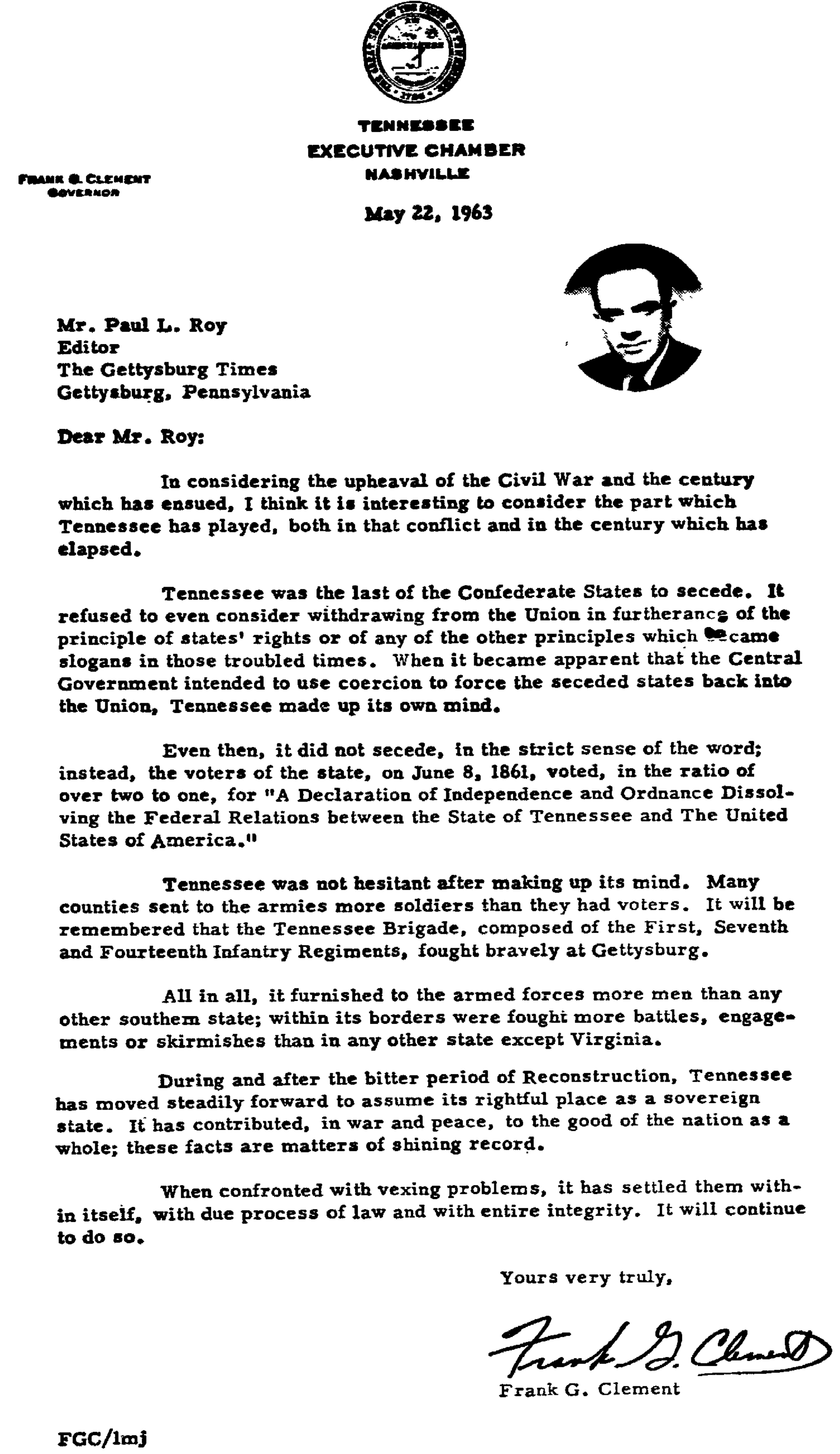
GERTRUDE B. P. SMITH
4 River Crest Road
New York City



TENNESSEE
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
NASHVILLE

FRANK G. CLEMENT
GOVERNOR

May 22, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

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FGC/lmj

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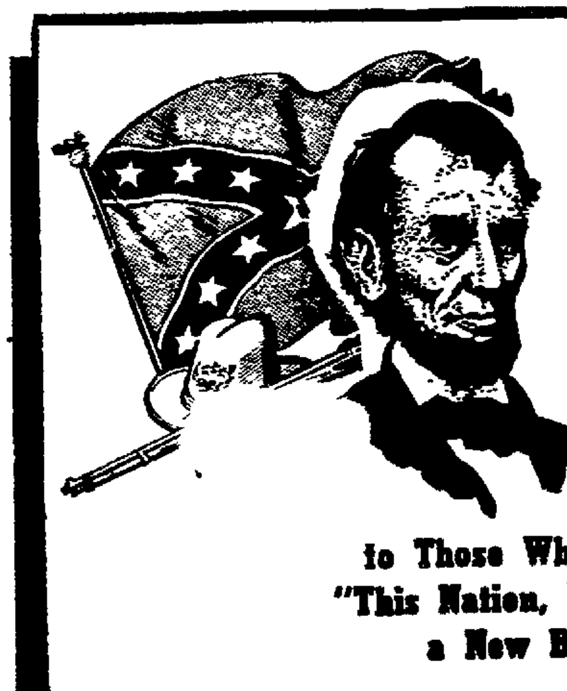

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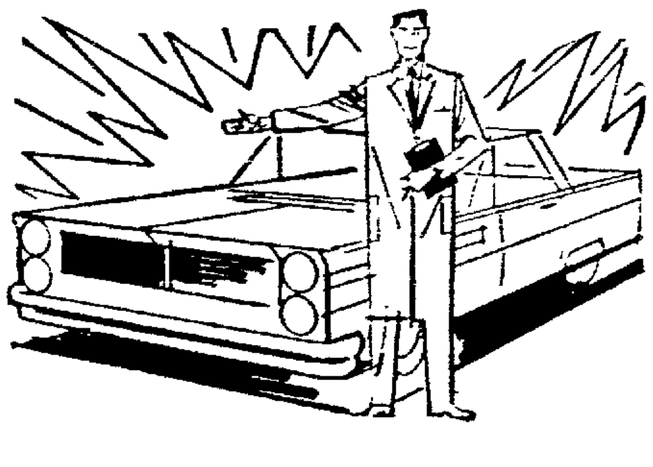

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1863—1963

The Hero of Gettysburg

In a little house down under a hill
Lives my hero of 'sixty-three,
And many a time I have felt a thrill
As he told of a victory.
He was straight and strong when I was a lad,
And many a story he spun,
And a flash of fire his glances had
When he spoke of a battle won.

As I sat nearby and listened to him
In my fancy I saw arise,
A southern battlefield, cruel and grim,
And my ears could hear the wild cries;
There would come the tramp of the marching feet,
The commands so stern and so blunt,
The roll of the drums with their martial beat,
And the bugle calls at the front.

I could hear the burst of artillery,
The shriek of the shot and shell,
The rush and the charge of the cavalry,
When so many brave soldiers fell.
And before my eyes came the carnage red,
The ruin and death over all,
The forms of the dying and mangled dead,
By bayonet thrust and by ball.

But the tale I loved to hear often told
Was about the drummer he found
All wounded, and bleeding, and growing cold
On the Gettysburg battle-ground.
It was nearly night of the final day,
When he clambered over a wall,
And there the suffering drummer boy lay;—
Just a lad, so slender and small.

My hero himself was only eighteen,
Hardly more than a boy, you see;
But the drummer he saw there must have been
A school-boy, much younger than he.
The one stretched out in confederate gray
Looked up at the soldier in blue.
He saw the lips part and he heard them say:
"Please sir,—any water—have you?"

My hero could see the thin stream of red.
They were soldiers that day, those two,—
He heard the request his enemy said,
And what should a true soldier do?
Yes, foemen were they, but their hearts were young,
Though hidden by war's cruel mask.
He heard a prayer on the dying boy's tongue;
Then the suff'rer emptied his flask.

"Thank God, and thank you, Oh stranger in blue,"
Said the lips so pale and so wan;
"There's one thing more—I will ask you to do,—
Tell mother — I died like a man."
Whenever my hero came to this place
A lump in my throat would arise,
And it made me turn away from his face,
For the tears would come to my eyes.
But once I forgot and looked straight at him,
My soldier, so stern and so brave;
And I saw that his eyes were moist and dim,
And his mouth was trembling and grave.
That's why he's my hero of days long gone,
Who stood amid bullet and ball;
But I love him most for the kindness done
The confederate under the wall.

And year after year he does older grow,
And white is the hair of his head,
As he marches with feebler steps, and slow,
To the city here sleep the dead.
And nowadays when he speaks of the strife,
He says less of the battles won,
Less of the charges and taking of life,
But remembers the good deeds done.

WILLIAM H. WOODWELL
Tamaqua, Pa.

The Abolition papers are trying hard to raise a general shout of approbation over the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson, at Baltimore, but thus far they have signally failed in accomplishing anything beyond a very faint squeak. It won't do, gentlemen. Old Abe's presidential days are numbered.

STATE OF INDIANA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
INDIANAPOLIS

MATTHEW E. WELSH
GOVERNOR

Mr. Paul Roy
Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

Our Union has withstood the test of time and sectional differences. It has stood firm for the cause of peace in freedom during successive generations and throughout the world. It has been tempered in economic adversity and in dazzling growth.

But all of us are aware, whether descendants of the Blue or the Gray, that severe challenges still face us in achieving the goal of our forefathers - "one Nation, indivisible, under God, with liberty and justice for all."

Matthew E. Welsh
Governor, State of Indiana

THE BLUE and THE GRAY

A WELCOME TO
GETTYSBURG

The Blue and The Gray are coming this week,
Let's get out our cars and go meet them:
We will decorate our by-ways and streets,
And with our best smiles we will greet them.

One time years ago they came to our town,
With youth and quickened steps they filed in;
This time with faltering gait they march down,
Sure, they shall be welcomed, with bands and din.

These brave men now with temples grey
And four score years, and then some days,
Above their heads, their eyes grown dim,
Their hands in ours, we will bring them in.

We welcome you, dear Blue and Gray,
May God bless you, this our prayer;
And as you walk our streets these days,
We trust not one will have a care.

Welcome, yes welcome, to our town,
This our populace will say;
Tears and love for all the Blue,
Love and tears for all the Gray.

MRS. B. W. MONROE
Akron, Ohio

Volunteers Parade, Townspeople Pray

The military spirit is at a high pitch in our midst. The Independent Blues Company has rapidly increased from town and country. On Saturday afternoon the company, numbering about sixty, paraded the streets in citizens dress, after which they formed around the flag staff in the public square, where the oath of fealty to the United States and the State of Pennsylvania was taken by all. It was an impressive scene.

Yesterday afternoon a union prayer meeting was held in St. James Church, where fervent prayers were offered up in behalf of the volunteers about to leave our midst. The building was crowded, and the volunteers and their families being present, the occasion was of course a most solemn one. Rev. Dr. Baugher, Prof. Jacobs, Rev. Mr. Keiser, Rev. Mr. McElwee and Mr. John Culp participated in the exercises.

The Company, numbering about 130 men under command of Capt. C. H. Buehler, left in the cars this morning for Harrisburg, amidst the roar of cannon and the cheers and "good byes" of an immense concourse of people.

April 22, 1861
The Compiler

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a New Hairdo While Attending
the 100th Anniversary
Observance

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Anna E. Kuhn, Prop.
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We Pay Honor During This
Centennial Observance

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At Sandwich Time
Mealtime . . . Any Time
— AIR CONDITIONED —

Enjoy the Delicious
Food, and Prompt
Courteous
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Here at Lupp's
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Join Our Fellow Citizens
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This Occasion

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the Olden
Days!

We've Come a Long Way
Since the Horse and Buggy Days
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Waged in Every Field — Yet We Have
Won the Highest Standards of Living
Ever Known to Man — to the
Memory of These Brave Men
We Join in Paying
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Dale Arnold, Proprietor
—PICKUP AND DELIVERY—
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Cast To Last
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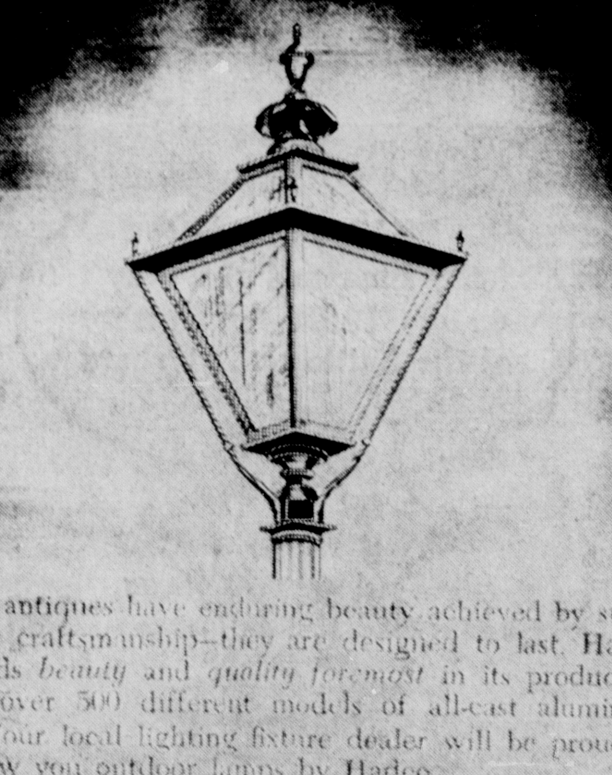

All antiques have enduring beauty achieved by superior craftsmanship—they are designed to last. Hadco holds *beauty* and *quality foremost* in its production of over 500 different models of all-cast aluminum.
Your local lighting fixture dealer will be proud to show you outdoor lamps by Hadco.

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The Adams County
GOP GOP GOP
Proudly Joins the Entire Nation
Observing
the
100th
ANNIVERSARY
of the
Battle of Gettysburg

We Are Proud of Our Country, Our Free State
of Pennsylvania, of Gettysburg and Its
Historical Surroundings
In This Spirit, We Salute the Brave Men
of the Blue and Gray, Who 100 Years Ago
Left Examples of Courage and Devotion
That All Americans Strive to Follow

Adams Co. Republican Committee
H. Earl Pitzer, Chairman

Wesley Culp, Town Native Killed While Serving South

WESLEY CULP, born in Gettysburg, was a big husky chap for his years. A favorite son in the family, he was the pride of his mother and for years his mother cherished a fond dream that some day Wesley would make himself a man patterned after his father, industrious, thrifty — a success.

Came a day when Wesley decided to heed the call of the South. He had faint glimmerings of big promises in the land of the sunny South. He saw himself directing huge plantations or in some business of his own. He cherished a hope and an ambition to provide well for his mother. Wesley moved into the South. For a long time Wesley applied himself with an enthusiastic determination and all went well until the Civil War. As any stalwart, adventurous youngster would do, Wesley joined the cause of the Confederacy, donned his gray uniform and engaged in the serious business of war with his new found neighbors. In several engagements Wesley proved himself a true soldier.

INVASION OF NORTH

Then came the invasion of the North. Wesley did not think his adventures would take him back to the scene of his childhood days. But it was not long before Wesley's regiment was engaged with Reynolds' outfit along the Chambersburg Pike.

At dark, Wesley who had by some means learned that his mother had contracted typhoid fever and was longing to see her boy again, left his outfit on Culp's Hill, passed through the Confederate lines and made his way to the home of his mother.

All the pleasant and endearing memories of his childhood days came back to him as he neared his old home. He rushed into the arms of his mother who was seriously ill. For several hours Wesley and his mother enjoyed a happy reunion — the one a staunch believer in the Union cause, the other wearing the uniform of the invaders. War and its peculiar twists played a prominent part in the conversation of mother and son.

TRUE TO SOUTH

Early the next morning, Wesley returned to his company, a better soldier, a stronger man. Loyal as he was to his mother and a true respector of her beliefs, he did not forsake the cause he had lately joined.

The next day, the second day's battle, was a fierce and vicious onslaugh. Men crumpled under the cannonading of artillery guns and musket fire. Fields were torn and horse flesh paid the penalty of carrying masters to the front. Wesley fought as he never fought before. This Yankee son defended his new cause of adoption with as much zeal and determination as any Southern hero.

Shortly before noon, Wesley made the supreme sacrifice. He died on the farm of his grand father a short distance from his own home.

Nearly $5 billion has been made available to six million veterans in GI loans issued by the Veterans Administration.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SAINT PAUL 1

KARL F. ROLVAAG
GOVERNOR

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

I am greatly honored to be allowed to add my remarks to the sentiments presented in your special edition of the Gettysburg Times.

Gettysburg, in the minds and the hearts of countless Americans, is the symbol of liberty and a monument to peace. For it is here that the brave died, and it is here that a nation was fully born - forged in the heat of battle, tempered with the blood of sacrifice. Gettysburg is particularly close to the hearts of the people of Minnesota. It is here that the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers made one of the great sacrifices in the name of unity with peace. It is here that a statue commemorates the service of Albert Woolson, who died but seven years ago at 109, the last surviving member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gettysburg is a name familiar to every child in the State of Minnesota. When spoken, by adult or child, the name is sounded in respect, if not reverence.

It is now 100 years since this great conflict occurred. And while we may from time to time forget the sacrifices made here, the consequences of this conflict remain. It is ironic, but true, that those who engaged in this battle did so because they wanted peace. Peace divided or peace in unity, they all wanted and yearned for peace. Because of their heroic efforts peace and unity was restored. We owe them more than our mere words can ever tell.

How then shall we repay them? I think if they could, these fallen heroes might ask us to reflect more frequently upon the proud heritage and the unparalleled freedoms which have made our nation stand out among all others. And I think, too, that rather than recall their many individual great personal sacrifices, they would prefer that throughout our lives we use every opportunity that presents itself to personally rededicate ourselves to strengthening the principles and the freedoms which they helped to defend.

Part of the legacy of Gettysburg is the freedom to worship as we please, to speak as we please, to assemble as we please, and to think as we please. These are the most precious birthrights possessed by any nation. Should we ever lose sight of the need for constant defense of these freedoms and the striving for peace, then our nation and those we honor here will be forgotten. This is an awesome responsibility, but the least we, as a nation, can pledge to those who have given so much.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Rolvaag

Karl F. Rolvaag
GOVERNOR

General Meade, the new leader of the Army of the Potomac, is the grandson of George Meade, of Philadelphia, an eminent American merchant, whose firm (Meade & Fitzsimmons) contributed in 1781 $10,000 to a fund for the relief of the famishing army of General Washington.

Welcome to All Who
Are Observing the 100th
Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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and Eat at
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of Beautiful
South Mountain

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- Beautiful Scenery

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Cletus M. Summers, Owner
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this 100th Anniversary!

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Women's Civic Council
of Gettysburg

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and Be a Part of the Gettysburg
Centennial, Battle of Gettysburg 1863-1963

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TAVERN
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Anniversary
of the Great Conflict Between
the BLUE
and
the GREY
on the Fields of Gettysburg

Now . . . We Are a United
Nation—Strong and Free,
With Liberty and Justice
For All!

Ned's Tavern
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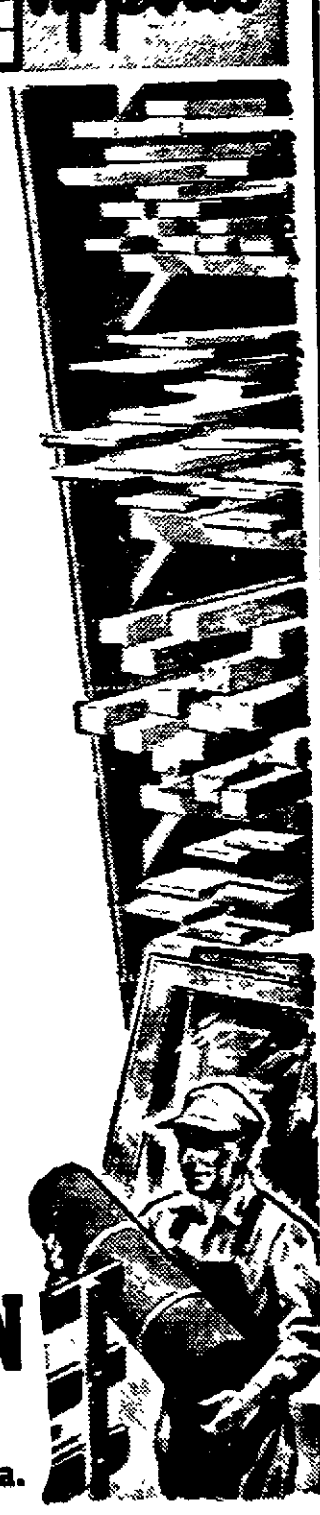

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This Memorable Event

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1863-1963
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Anniversary of the
War Between the North
and the South, We Pay Tribute
to the Men Who So Gloriously
and Courageously Wore
the BLUE and the GREY

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We Pay Homage to the Blue
and the Gray on the
100th Anniversary of the
Battle of Gettysburg

Union Forces Rout Rebels; Losses Heavy

THE FOLLOWING letter was written by Mr. Adam Holtzworth, of Capt. Chritzman's Company, 101st Pa. Regiment in Gen. McClellan's column, to his mother and brother, in this place:

Near Williamsburg, Va., May 10, 1862.

Dear Mother and Brother:—We took up our line of march on Sunday morning last, to charge on a rebel fort about two miles from our camp, but were greatly disappointed on finding the rebels had deserted it. We went in it double-quick, leaving our knapsacks behind — and have not got them yet, and all our clothes in them. That night we laid in an open field, without blankets or overcoats, and it rained all night. In the morning we heard the cannons in our advance, near Williamsburg. We started in the rain, all wet, and got to the field of battle about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels fought hard, taking our battery three different times and our men re-took it. We were drawn up in line of battle, and placed behind a small strip of woods, where we remained for half an hour — and the rebels, knowing we were there, threw shells and round thirty-two pound shot, grape and canister, among us, the shells bursting behind and in front of us, wounding Alexander Miller, of our Company, in the arm. He was the third man from me, and the next shot was a thirty-two pound cannon ball, right over my head, and struck fifteen feet behind me, where it lay the next morning. The balls came as thick as hail through the trees.

REBELS FLEE

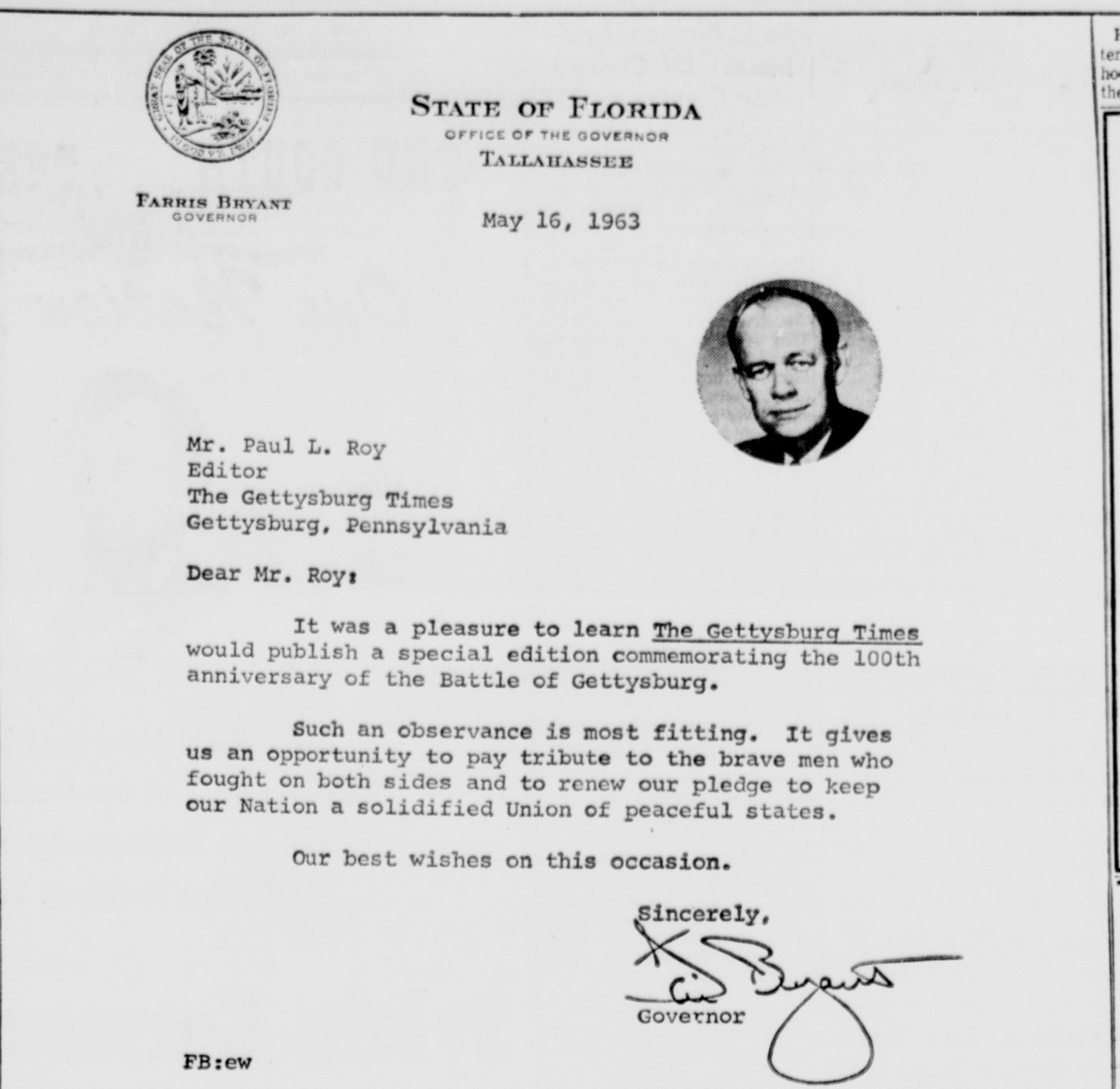
We were then marched into the woods, where the battle was in full blast. In the act of firing, the rebels gave way and our men took their forts and batteries, and took possession of the field until morning, when we expected to have another brush at them, but they fled. So we buried our dead, and they left theirs on the field. We buried some of theirs, but not all, there being too many. We took up their wounded, and did the best for them we could, after we attended to our own. I suppose we lost from ten to twelve hundred killed and wounded, and from what I saw the rebels lost from twelve to fifteen hundred killed and wounded. I took a walk over the ground the next morning, and the rebels were lying thick, mostly shot in the head and breast, and lying as cold as a wedge. I also passed a barn where the rebel wounded were lying, and there you could see amputation going on in full. Here lay a pile of legs and there a pile of arms.

DRIVE TO RICHMOND

We then started after the rebels in hot haste, and, raising the Stars and Stripes over Williamsburg, went on towards Richmond. Not having gone far, they finding we were coming, they threw away five of their heavy guns and any quantity of wagons and knapsacks. We keep them moving in double-quick time, but can't come up with them. We intend having a finishing stroke at Richmond, which will teach them a lesson they never will forget.

Perhaps this will be the last you will hear from me — God only knows — but I am determined to fight as hard as I can at Richmond, live or die. Our boys are in good spirits. They think the war will be over after we take Richmond.

May 19, 1862
Compiler



STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TALLAHASSEE

FARRIS BRYANT
GOVERNOR

May 16, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

It was a pleasure to learn The Gettysburg Times would publish a special edition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Such an observance is most fitting. It gives us an opportunity to pay tribute to the brave men who fought on both sides and to renew our pledge to keep our Nation a solidified Union of peaceful states.

Our best wishes on this occasion.

Sincerely,

Governor

FB:ew

Fearless Chinaman Killed In Battle

Among the killed at Gettysburg was a young Chinaman known as John Tommy. He was attached to the first regiment Excelsior Brigade, Capt. Price's company. In the engagements at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and last at Gettysburg, John Tommy was one of the bravest soldiers in that bravest of brigades, the Excelsior. He seemed not to know what fear was, and was the universal favorite of all his fellow-soldiers. He had not been wounded up to Gettysburg but in Friday's fight he was struck by a shell which tore off both legs at the thighs and he shortly bled to death.

Armies Leave

VISITORS TO THE BATTLE FIELD — Both armies have left this immediate vicinity, only to be followed by another of civilians, who have come from all parts of the country, hundreds of miles distant, in search of wounded friends and the graves of dead relatives. Others are here merely to view the battle field and satisfy an idle curiosity imbeded in the hearts of all. Our town has been literally crowded for some days. The hotels have not been sufficient to accommodate the masses and private houses have been called into requisition.

Union Forces Take 31 New Rebel Flags

Thirty-one new rebel battle flags were captured by our forces in the recent battle at Gettysburg. They were brought to Washington and taken to the War Department. Most of them were much perforated with balls, and others very bloody. One of them is a silk flag, with the rising sun on it.

The following are some of the regiments from which they were taken: 7th, 22d, 23d and 34th Carolina; 1st, 3d, 7th, 9th, 14th, 18th, 28th, 37th, 38th, 53d and 56th, Virginia, and 13th Alabama.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

Hunter's Cavalry captured, yesterday evening, in the neighborhood of Fountaindale, thirteen of the rebel squad who took the horses from the church in Fairfield.—They also got their horses, with those they had taken.

We have a report that horses were taken in the vicinity of Arendtsville yesterday by a party of rebels, supposed to have come in from Shippensburg.

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of the Momentous Battle of Gettysburg

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LITTLESTOWN R. 1, PA.
The Battle of Gettysburg
Marked the Beginning of
the End of the Struggle to
Preserve the Union. On the
100th Anniversary, We Pay
Honor to Those Who Courageously
Fought on Adams County Soil

Meade...Lee
at Gettysburg!
Our Faith Is
Bolstered by the
Stirring Moments Right
in Our Own Back Yard
—Forever Depicted in
the History of a United
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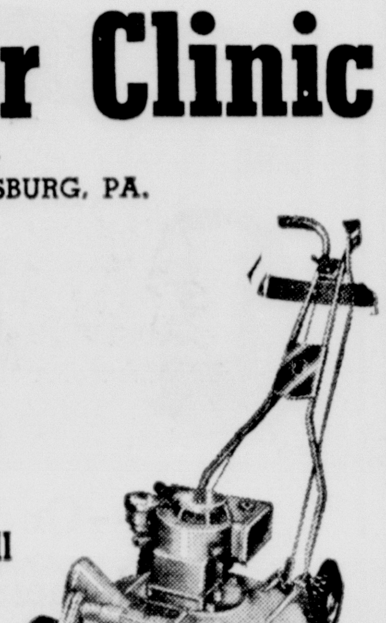

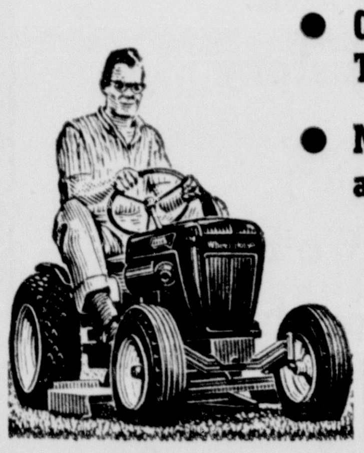

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On the 100th Anniversary
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Americans Will Always
As They Have in the
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Come in to
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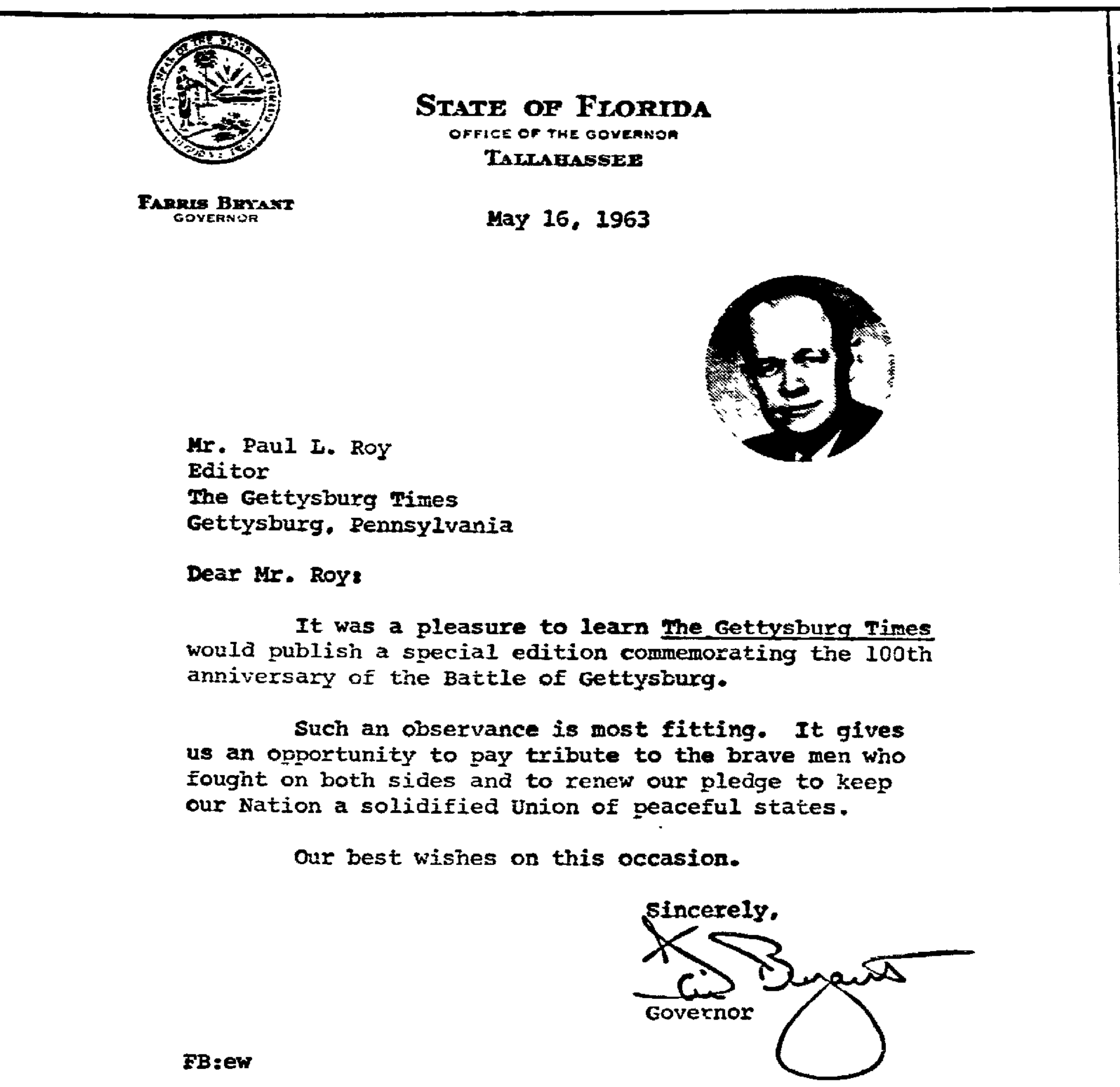

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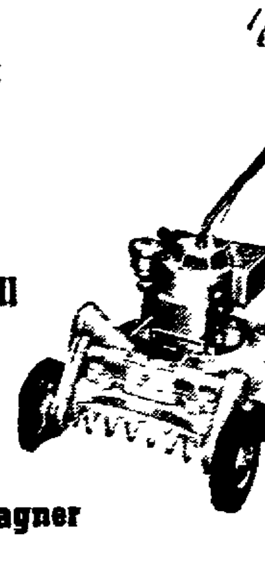

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We Are Pleased to Join Our Friends and Customers Commemorating the 100th Anniversary—Battle of Gettysburg

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We Salute the Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray on the 100th Anniversary of the Momentous Battle of Gettysburg

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Proudly Joins All Adams County Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
Americans Will Always As They Have in the Past, Fight for Peace, Unity and Freedom
When in Gettysburg Attending the Observance—Come in to GRANTS and Grab Yourself An Armful of Bargains!
Our Courteous Clerks Are Always Ready to Serve You
W. T. GRANT CO. Your Friendly Family Store
12 Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.

Southern Cavalry Seen In Fairfield

Several gentlemen came to town last evening and reported that a squad of eighteen rebel cavalry had appeared at Fairfield, and had taken the horses of a number of persons whilst at church there. It was also said that Hill's corps was at Waynesboro, but we could not learn that the report had any foundation.

The rebels are said to be throwing up entrenchments between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. From this it is upposed that the rebel line of retreat will be kept open through the Cumberland Valley, but as Lee's plans are thus far shrouded in mystery, we must await the denouement. It would be idle to waste space in guessing; but our military authorities are no doubt taking steps to thwart this bold movement, evidently designed to be one of the most important of the war.

July 18, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler

MUCH HELP HERE

Assistance rendered by the Marylanders in relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers is deserving of special mention. A number of prominent citizens of Baltimore are here rendering all the assistance in their power. We have noticed Rev. Richard Fuller, Rev. Mr. Cross, and a number of gentlemen connected with the Christian Association. Also, a large deputation of ladies as volunteer nurses, who have brought with them abundant supplies. The same remarks will apply to our Philadelphia friends, a number of whom are present.

Star And Banner
July 9, 1863

MARK O. HATFIELD
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM

May 7, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg is an appropriate occasion for renewed dedication to the great tasks remaining before us. The honored dead, whose sacrifice is commemorated on the fields at Gettysburg, require of us the high resolve that this nation, under God, may share today in the rebirth of freedom that each generation must win for itself.

Only in the quest for freedom can we truly find a peace eternal. And only in such peace will ours be truly a nation united.

Sincerely,

Governor

Lauds Nurses And Sisters Of Charity For Service In '63

In visiting the Hospitals, where our brave boys are having their wounds cared for, and where everything is being done by skillful Surgeons and attentive nurses that circumstances will allow, we notice among the latter class, Miss Dix and her corps of experienced nurses, and a number of the "Sisters of Charity," from the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg. They seem to move among the wounded with an ease and gentleness that make their tender attentions very serviceable to those whose wants and wishes they are ever ready to anticipate. Another living exemplification of the "charity" that "is kind."

"The Ladies of Gettysburg deserve especially honorable mention. While we were retreating they came out upon the sidewalks with composed though anxious faces, and offered our soldiers everything needful in the way of refreshments. The shots were whistling meanwhile; but they appeared elevated by noble impulses above the sentiment of fear. They took the most tender care of our wounded as well as those of the rebels who were captured during the day."

MEN ALSO SERVED

We clip the foregoing paragraph from the Phila. "Press," lying on our table and heartily endorse its sentiment. We would like to add also, and wonder why it escaped the notice of the sagacious correspondent, that some of our male citizens were active in rendering all the aid in their power to alleviate the suffering wounded, and shield our retiring soldiers from the enemy as they were advancing through the town on Wednesday. On the same evening, for example, when it was hazardous to venture out of doors, Mr. Stahle, editor of the "Compiler," went in search of a Surgeon for a wounded Lieutenant Colonel of an Indiana regiment, lying dangerously ill in his house at the time. But, in doing this act of humanity, he has been basely maligned, and now lies in Fort McHenry awaiting trial; before he can be released and returned to his family and friends.

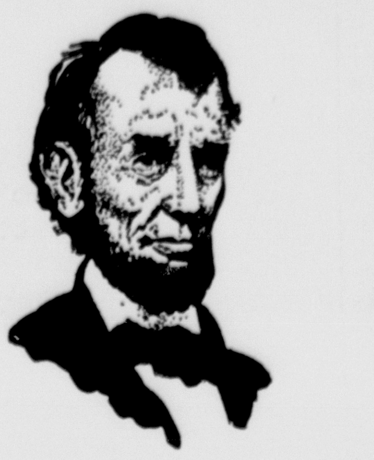
Gettysburg Compiler
July 20, 1863

Brigadier General James A. Walker of Johnson's Division was dismissed from the Virginia Military Institute when he challenged Professor T. J. Jackson to fight a duel. For distinguished service to the Confederacy, he was later granted his diploma. In his military service he commanded the confidence and love of Jackson and at Gettysburg commanded Jackson's old "Stonewall" Brigade.

Quaker City Sends Mounted Scout Unit

CITY TROOP. — Yesterday morning week the City Troop of Philadelphia arrived here under command of Hon. Samuel J. Randall. It is an exceedingly fine body of mounted men, and has been "on the go" all the while watching the movements of the enemy on the mountain. They receive, as they deserve, expressions of admiration on all sides.

They were, we are informed, the first to offer their services to the Governor. They furnish their own uniforms and equipments — indeed, a most complete outfit — and give their services without pay.



THE SOUTH . . . THE NORTH
One Nation All!
1863
1963
Centennial Battle of Gettysburg
If We Would Have Been Here in 1863—the Style of Our Garments Would Have Been Different—But With the Same Fine Quality of Today!
Sylvia Garments, Inc.
West King Street Littlestown, Pa.

Motter's Store Is the Place to Shop for Some Real Old-fashioned
Food Values!
You'll Be Amazed to See How Much You Can Carry Home For Such Little Cost!
We Consider It a Privilege To Be in Adams County, and Near the Hallowed Grounds of the Gettysburg Battlefields. On the 100th Anniversary of This Battle, We Pay Honor to Those Who Wore the Blue and the Gray
MOTTER'S STORE
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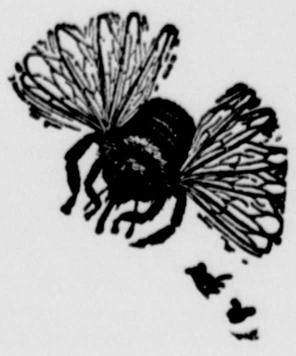
Stop At Fissel's
for Some Real Old-fashioned Bargains!
We Are Always Happy to Serve You
Phone 359-5226
Our Good Wishes to Our Neighbors Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
Fissel's Grocery
Charles and Evelyn Fissel, Owners
204 E. King St. Littlestown, Pa.



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We Dry-clean Like New!
You'll Be Thrilled With the Like-New Appearance Our Modern Dry Cleaning Method Will Give Your Clothes
Call Us Today!
Phone 359-4128
Bizzy Bee Cleaners
INCORPORATED
10 E. KING STREET, LITTLESTOWN, PA.
We Are Pleased to Join Our Neighbors Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

In All Humility, We Solemnly and Reverently Pay Tribute to the Courageous Soldiers of the North and South on the
the BLUE 100th ANNIVERSARY the GREY
of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg
Loyal Order of Moose
Lodge Number 1526
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
If You Believe in the Brotherhood of Man . . .
If You Believe in Relief for the Sick, the Distressed and the Bereaved . . .
If You Like Social Companionship and Excellent Club Facilities . . . Then Investigate and Get an Application Blank for Membership in . . .
Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge Number 1526

To All You Do-It-Yourselfers and Professional Carpenters We Carry a Huge Selection of the Finest Quality
HARDWARE
and Tools. You'll Find Just What You Want Here, at the Price You'll Want to Pay
Biglerville Hardware Store
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Leinart
BIGLERVILLE, PA.
We Pay Honor Today to the Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray Who Fought on Adams County Soil — 100 Years Ago

Meade and Lee at Gettysburg
—One of the Most Dramatic Moments in American History
On the 100th Anniversary of This Momentous Battle—We Honor the Soldiers Who Gallantly Fought Here
Gettysburg Throwing Co.
Phone 334-3917
BUFORD AVE., GETTYSBURG, PA.

The Hero of Gettysburg

In a little house down under a hill
Lives my hero of 'sixty-three,
And many a time I have felt a thrill
As he told of a victory.
He was straight and strong when I was a lad,
And many a story he spun.
And a flash of fire his glances had
When he spoke of a battle won.

As I sat nearby and listened to him
In my fancy I saw arise,
A southern battlefield, cruel and grim,
And my ears could hear the wild cries;
There would come the tramp of the marching feet,
The commands so stern and so blunt,
The roll of the drums with their martial beat,
And the bugle calls at the front.

I could hear the burst of artillery,
The shriek of the shot and shell,
The rush and the charge of the cavalry,
When so many brave soldiers fell.
And before my eyes came the carnage red,
The ruin and death over all,
The forms of the dying and mangled dead,
By bayonet thrust and by ball.

But the tale I loved to hear often told
Was about the drummer he found
All wounded, and bleeding, and growing cold
On the Gettysburg battle ground

It was nearly night of the final day,
When he clambered over a wall,
And there the suffering drummer boy lay,—
Just a lad, so slender and small.

My hero himself was only eighteen,
Hardly more than a boy, you see;
But the drummer he saw there must have been
A school boy, much younger than he.
The one stretched out in confederate gray
Looked up at the soldier in blue.
He saw the lips part and he heard them say.
"Please sir,—any water—have you?"

My hero could see the thin stream of red.
They were soldiers that day, those two,—
He heard the request his enemy said,
And what should a true soldier do?
Yes, foemen were they, but their hearts were young,
Though hidden by war's cruel mask.
He heard a prayer on the dying boy's tongue;
Then the suff'rer emptied his flask.

"Thank God, and thank you, Oh stranger in blue,"
Said the lips so pale and so wan;
"There's one thing more—I will ask you to do.—
Tell mother — I died like a man."
Whenever my hero came to this place
A lump in my throat would arise,
And it made me turn away from his face,
For the tears would come to my eyes.
But once I forgot and looked straight at him,
My soldier, so stern and so brave;
And I saw that his eyes were moist and dim,
And his mouth was trembling and grave.
That's why he's my hero of days long gone,
Who stood amid bullet and ball;
But I love him most for the kindness done
The confederate under the wall.

And year after year he does older grow,
And white is the hair of his head,
As he marches with feebler steps, and slow,
To the city here sleep the dead.
And nowadays when he speaks of the strife,
He says less of the battles won,
Less of the charges and taking of life,
But remembers the good deeds done.

WILLIAM H. WOODWELL
Tamaqua, Pa.

The Abolition papers are trying hard to raise a general shout of approbation over the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson, at Baltimore, but thus far they have signally failed in accomplishing anything beyond a very faint squeak. It won't do, gentlemen. Old Abe's presidential days are numbered.

MATTHEW E. WELSH
GOVERNOR

STATE OF INDIANA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
INDIANAPOLIS

Mr. Paul Roy
Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

Our Union has withstood the test of time and sectional differences. It has stood firm for the cause of peace in freedom during successive generations and throughout the world. It has been tempered in economic adversity and in dazzling growth.

But all of us are aware, whether descendants of the Blue or the Gray, that severe challenges still face us in achieving the goal of our forefathers - "one Nation, indivisible, under God, with liberty and justice for all."

Matthew E. Welsh
Governor, State of Indiana

THE BLUE and THE GRAY

A WELCOME TO GETTYSBURG

The Blue and The Gray are coming this week.
Let's get out our cars and go meet them:
We will decorate our by-ways and streets,
And with our best smiles we will greet them.

One time years ago they came to our town,
With youth and quickened steps they filed in;
This time with faltering gait they march down.
Sure, they shall be welcomed, with bands and din.

These brave men now with temples grey
And four score years, and then some days.
Above their heads, their eyes grown dim,
Their hands in ours, we will bring them in.

We welcome you, dear Blue and Gray,
May God bless you, this our prayer;
And as you walk our streets these days,
We trust not one will have a care.

Welcome, yes welcome, to our town,
This our populace will say
Tears and love for all the Blue.
Love and tears for all the Gray.

MRS. B. W MONROE
Akron, Ohio

Volunteers Parade, Townspeople Pray

The military spirit is at a high pitch in our midst The Independent Blues Company has rapidly increased from town and country. On Saturday afternoon the company numbering about sixty, paraded the streets in citizens dress, after which they formed around the flag staff in the public square where the oath of fealty to the United States and the State of Pennsylvania was taken by all. It was an impressive scene.

Yesterday afternoon a union prayer meeting was held in St. James Church, where fervent prayers were offered up in behalf of the volunteers about to leave our midst. The building was crowded, and the volunteers and their families being present, the occasion was of course a most solemn one Rev. Dr. Baugher, Prof. Jacobs, Rev. Mr. Keiser, Rev. Mr McElwee and Mr. John Culp participated in the exercises.

The Company, numbering about 130 men under command of Capt. C H. Buehler, left in the cars this morning for Harrisburg, amidst the roar of cannon and the cheers and "good byes" of an immense concourse of people.

April 22, 1861
The Compiler

Be Your Prettiest in a New Hairdo While Attending the 100th Anniversary Observance

Ru-Anna's Beauty Salon
Anna E. Kuhn, Prop.
Phone 334-4500
102 S. STRATTON STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.

To the Blue and the Gray
We Pay Honor During This
Centennial Observance

Eat at Lupp's Restaurant!
At Sandwich Time
Mealtime . . . Any Time
— AIR CONDITIONED —

Enjoy the Delicious Food, and Prompt Courteous Service Here at Lupp's Restaurant

We Are Pleased to Join Our Fellow Citizens and Customers Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

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Doing Your Shopping at
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See Us for the Best Buys in
Groceries — Meats — Canned Goods
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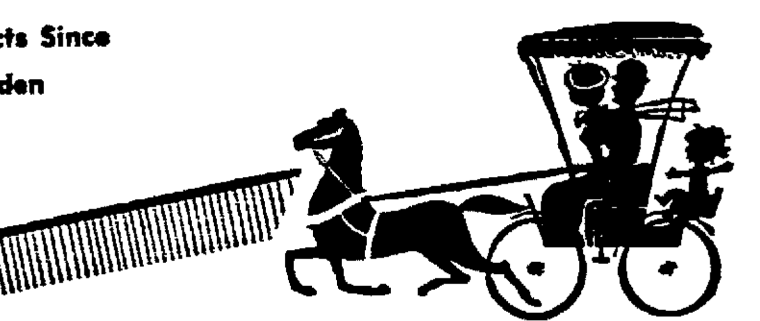
FRESH VEGETABLES
they taste like Spring

Phone 334-5160
Weaver's Grocery
Roger R. Weaver, Prop.
GETTYSBURG R. 5, PENNA.

As Adams County Residents
Observe the 100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg
We Join in Commemorating
This Occasion



SHELL Products Since the Olden Days!

We've Come a Long Way
Since the Horse and Buggy Days
—Hard Fought Battles Have Been
Waged in Every Field — Yet We Have
Won the Highest Standards of Living
Ever Known to Man — to the
Memory of These Brave Men
We Join in Paying
Tribute

Good SHELL Products

While Attending the Centennial Observance
Stop at
ARNOLD'S SHELL SERVICE
250 Buford Avenue Gettysburg, Pa.
Dale Arnold, Proprietor
—PICKUP AND DELIVERY—
- Lubrication
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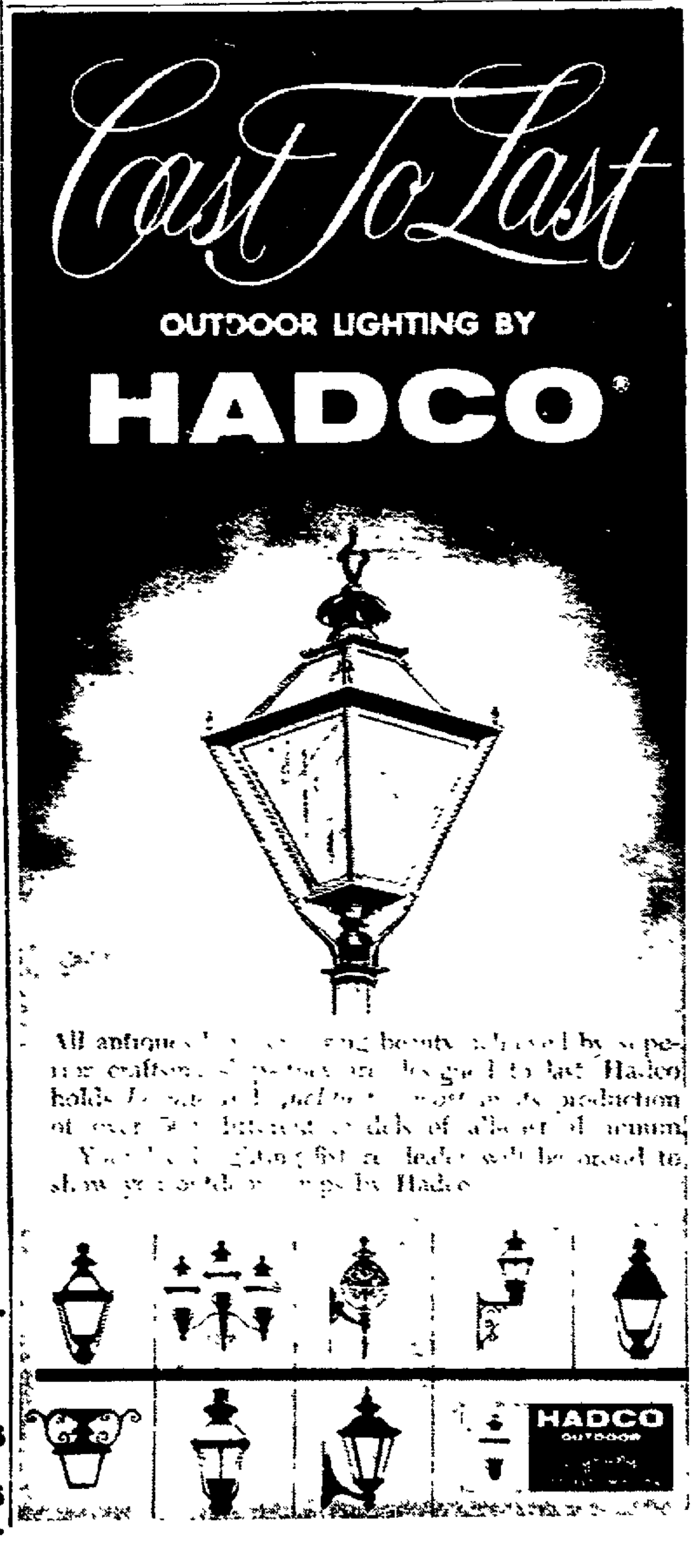

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The Adams County GOP GOP GOP
Proudly Joins the Entire Nation
Observing
the
100th
ANNIVERSARY
of the
Battle of Gettysburg

We Are Proud of Our Country, Our Free State of Pennsylvania, of Gettysburg and Its Historical Surroundings
In This Spirit, We Salute the Brave Men of the Blue and Gray, Who 100 Years Ago Left Examples of Courage and Devotion That All Americans Strive to Follow

Adams Co. Republican Committee
H. Earl Pitzer, Chairman

Porter's Guards Cavalry Arrives From N.Y., Hope To Build Wooden Barracks For Winter

ARRIVAL OF THE TENTH N. Y. CAVALRY.—The Tenth Cavalry Regiment of New York Volunteers, under command of Col. Lemmon, arrived here on Wednesday evening, to take up quarters for the winter, in pursuance of an order from Washington. The Regiment numbers 776 men, rank and file, for the conveyance of which twenty-four long cars were required. On their arrival, (an event which attracted quite a large number of people to the Depot,) it was found too late to pitch tents and otherwise prepare a Camp, and the men therefore remained in the cars during the night.

On Thursday morning a dress parade was held in the Public Square, the Regiment making an admirable appearance — the men being of fine size, muscular and in robust health — with uniforms bright, clean and substantial.

The balance of the day was devoted by the officers to the selection of a camping ground, and in the evening they concluded upon a field half a mile north of town, belonging to Dr. David Shafer, near Rock Creek. Friday was spent in surveying for the Camp, pitching tents, &c However, the number of tents being comparatively small, and the men not used to tent life, the officers had a meeting in the evening, and determined upon sending a committee to Washington to start today, for the purpose of procuring an order to erect wooden barracks and for an immediate supply of horses. In the meantime we suppose the men will remain in town, where they are temporarily, but comfortably, quartered, at the following points

HOUSED IN TOWN

Two Companies in Sheads & Buehler's Hall, one in McConaughy's Hall, one in the Courthouse, one in the School-house, one in Kendlehart's building in East Middle street, one in Study's large shop in West Middle street, and one in Schriver's ten-pin alley.

Parades are had every day, giving the town an unusually lively appearance. The deportment of the military is worthy of all praise, winning the respect of the entire community. The officers have made a very favorable impression, their bearing being in the highest degree soldierly and gentlemanly — whilst the men seem to possess all the desired good qualities. We doubt not their stay here will be of a pleasant character, so that when they shall be called from this to another post they will leave with a good opinion of our people, and the town regret their departure. During their sojourn we bespeak for them kind offices on the part of all.

NOTICE TO EDITOR

Upon the arrival of the Regiment on Wednesday evening, Adjutant Fitz addressed the following acceptable communication to the papers:

Headquarters
10th Reg't N. Y.
Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 25

Editor of Compiler: I subjoin, for the information of the public, a few facts in reference to the organization, &c., of our Regiment, which has this day arrived among them. It takes its name from Gen. Peter B Porter, late of Niagara Falls, N. Y., whose honorable military and civil career earned for him a national reputation. It has been recruited principally in Western New York under authority from the Secretary of War, bearing date August 3d, 1861. For the past three months it has been stationed at the Elmira (N. Y.) Military Depot, where its equipments were furnished, and its organization perfected. The following list embraces the Field and Commissioned Staff — the Regiment having two Battalions with an aggregate of seven hundred and seventy-six men:

Colonel, John C. Lemmon; Lieut. Col., William Irvine; Major 1st Bat'l., W. Henry Avery; Major 2d Bat'l., John H. Kemper; Reg'l. Adjutant, Wm. C. Potter; Adjutant 1st Bat'l., James Frank Fitts; Adjutanat 2d Bat'l., William L. Lemmon; Surgeon, Roger W. Pease; Ass't Surgeon, George D. Whedon; Chaplain, Rev. Robert Day; Regt. Quarter Master, Henry Field; 1st Bat'l Quarter Master Benj. F. Sceva; 2d Bat'l Quarter Master, Luther L. Barney.

The Battalions are subdivided into four squadrons, containing two companies each, with the full complement of line officers. Want of space obliges me to reserve the names of the latter, for a future communication.

A stand of regimental colors, furnished by the daughter of Gen. Porter, will be formally presented to the Guards in a few days. The occasion will be one of much interest, and timely notice of the day and place will be given through the village press. Other matters of interest regarding the Regiment will be given at my earliest leisure. Truly yours,

James Franklin Fitts,
Adjutant 1st Battallion,
Porter Guards Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDER

At the same time Col. Lemmon ordered the publication of the following General Order:

Head-Quarter Porter Guard Cav.,
New York Volunteers,
Gettysburg, December 26, 1861.
To the Citizens generally:

The 10th Regiment of Cavalry, New York Volunteers, has become located in your village, under the direction of the Secretary of War, preparatory to encamping in your neighborhood. As commandant of this corps, the sole object of which is to assist in the suppression of an unholy and fratricidal rebellion, it is my earnest desire that its relations with you should be permanently established upon a friendly footing, and to this end I would request that any and all breaches of good order in your midst by any person connected with the regiment, be promptly reported to me. I have also particularly to request of dealers in ardent spirits, that they will not, under any circumstances, sell or furnish to the non-commissioned officers and privates any intoxicating or spirituous beverage. All good citizens and patriots are earnestly invited to join with me in preserving the sobriety and morality of the regiment, as essentially conducive to decency and order, and the means whereby a desirable harmony may be ensured between us.

By order of
JOHN C. LEMMON,
Col. Commanding Reg
James Franklin Fitt,
Adjutant 1st Battalion.

On Friday morning, the following General Order, issued by Col. Lemmon, was read to the troops, by Adj. Fitts, whilst on dress parade:

Head-Quarters 10th Reg't Cavalry,
N. Y. Vol., Porter Guards,
Gettysburg, Dec. 28, 1861.
General Order No. 20:

The commandant desires to remind the soldiers that they are now located within forty miles of the camps of their enemies, and that, in view of this fact, strict military discipline and subordination is more than every necessary. The health and comfort of the regiment will be scrupulously cared for by its officers, and measures are now being taken to provide for the accommodation of the men in one general encampment, or barracks, as shall be thought best. Until such time as the regiment can be assembled together in regimental quarters, the several companies are enjoined to the observance of good order and discipline, and promptness in the discharge of duty. No soldier will so far forget what is due to the citizens and friends who have so hospitably received and welcomed us, as to abuse them by taking and converting any of their property, or by disorderly or boisterous conduct. Violations of these regulations will be met by severe punishment.

Reveille will be sounded, until further orders, at 6½ o'clock; breakfast call at 7½ o'clock; assembly of guard at 9; drill call at 9¼; dinner call at 12¼; sick call at 1¼; retreat at 5; tattoo at 9; taps 9½. Dress parade at 4½, P.M.

By order of
JOHN C. LEMMON, Col. Com.
James Franklin Fitts, Act. Adj.

The Company Officers are:

Company A, Captain, H. L. Pratt; 1st Lieut., W. C. Potter; 2d co., T. H. Weed.

Company B, Captain, A. H. Jarvis; 1st Lieut., Henry Field; 2d co., John C. Hart.

Company C., Captain, John Ordner; 1st Lieut., Luther L. Barney; 2d co., John Weirick.

Company D, Captain, Emory Purdy; 1st Lieut., A. T. Bliss; 2d co., Joseph A. Hatry.

Company E, Captain, Norris Mowrey; 1st Lieut., Layton S. Baldwin; 2d co., Wm. A. Snyder.

Company F, Captain, W. W. Page; 1st Lieut., B. F. Sceva; 2d co., W. H. Whiting.

Company G, Captain, Delos Carpenter; 1st Lieut., Alva D. Waters; 2d co., Ira W. Allen.

Company H, Captain, W. H. Peck; 1st Lieut., F. G. Wynkoop; 2d co., — Pierce.

An excellent Brass Band is connected with the Regiment.

The presentation of the colors to the Regiment will doubtless be an occasion of great interest, and we hope to see a large turnout from "the region round about" to witness it.

We are requested to return thanks to our citizens generally for the kind interest they have taken in the Porter Guards, and the exertions they have made for the comfort of the soldiers; and also to mention the name of Hon. Edward McPherson in particular, as that of one who is taking an active part in forwarding the interests of the Regiment.

The military generally attended divine services in the several Churches yesterday morning, and at dress parade in the evening an order from Col. Lemmon was read, commending such attendance, and expressing the hope that it will be regularly continued.

December 30, 1861
Compiler

PHILIP H. HOFF
GOVERNOR

STATE OF VERMONT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
MONTPELIER

May 2, 1963

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg
Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

Even from the vista of one hundred years, the Battle of Gettysburg remains a focal point of American History. We cannot pay enough homage to the bravery and patriotism of the gallant men of both North and South who struggled here.

The people of Vermont are justly proud of the Vermont contribution at Gettysburg, and the Battle Flags of our Regiments remain on permanent display in our State House in Montpelier as a testimonial of our respect.

On the anvil of Gettysburg and similar fields of our Civil War was forged the unity of modern America, and for such a mighty result we acknowledge our debt to the participants in these mighty struggles. May their heroic scarifices be always remembered and appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Philip H. Hoff

Philip H. Hoff
Governor

---

57 Years of
Elkdom in Gettysburg

1906 1963

Gettysburg Lodge, No. 1045, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is proud of this opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of all those who served faithfully and with courage during the struggle that engulfed this country from 1861 to 1865. The all encompassing result of that titanic warfare is a nation united . . . stronger . . . braver . . . the world symbol which men who search for freedom can find within its folds . . . and the preservation of this great nation is no more greatly symbolized than at historic Gettysburg, largest and most beautiful Civil War shrine in this great country.

On This Occasion—the
100th Anniversary
of the War Between the States, We Pause to Pay Tribute to These Men Who So Gloriously and Courageously Fought on the Soils of Adams County

We Have Everything
a Good Variety Store
Should Have!

Phone 359-4725

LITTLESTOWN
5c & 10c STORE

Edgar E. Yealy Dean Yealy
1 SOUTH QUEEN STREET LITTLESTOWN, PA.

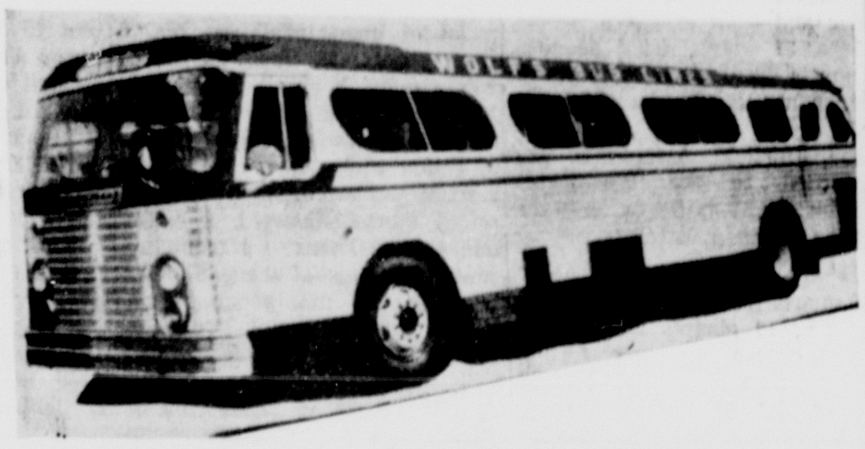
Every Hair
Style Looks
Lovelier
When We
Create It
Just for You!

Mickie's Beauty Salon
Daisy Ohrum, Owner
YORK SPRINGS, PENNA.

Our Sincere Good Wishes
On the Battle of Gettysburg
Centennial—1863-1963

Rain or Shine—Hail or Blow
Wolf's Buses Always Go!

Charter Service
Escorted Tours



Wolf's Bus Lines
Phone 528-4125
YORK SPRINGS PENNSYLVANIA

We Are Proud to Be in Adams County and
of Being Part of This Historic Community
We Are Proud Also to Join Our Fellow Citizens
Observing the Centennial of the Momentous
Battle of Gettysburg

Since
1923

SEA FOOD
SCHOTTIES
FOOD at its BEST
STEAKS

—Cocktails

"Where People Come
By Choice—Not By
Chance"

Every Meal Becomes a Very Special Occasion at—

SCHOTTIES —
Richard & Needie Staley
Owners
108 SOUTH QUEEN STREET LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Commemorating the Battle of Gettysburg Centennial

Porter's Guards Cavalry Arrives From N.Y., Hope To Build Wooden Barracks For Winter

ARRIVAL OF THE TENTH N. Y. CAVALRY.—The Tenth Cavalry Regiment of New York Volunteers under command of Col. Lemmon, arrived here on Wednesday evening, to take up quarters for the winter, in pursuance of an order from Washington. The Regiment numbers 776 men, rank and file, for the conveyance of which twenty-four long cars were required. On their arrival, an event which attracted quite a large number of people to the Depot, it was found too late to pitch tents and otherwise prepare a Camp, and the men therefore remained in the cars during the night.

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The balance of the day was devoted by the officers to the selection of a camping ground, and in the evening they concluded upon a field half a mile north of town, belonging to Dr. David Shafer, near Rock Creek. Friday was spent in surveying for the Camp, pitching tents, &c. However, the number of tents being comparatively small, and the men not used to tent life, the officers had a meeting in the evening, and determined upon sending a committee to Washington to start today, for the purpose of procuring an order to erect wooden barracks and for an immediate supply of horses. In the meantime we suppose the men will remain in town, where they are temporarily, but comfortably, quartered, at the following points

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Parades are had every day, giving the town an unusually lively appearance. The deportment of the military is worthy of all praise, winning the respect of the entire community. The officers have made a very favorable impression, their bearing being in the highest degree soldierly and gentlemanly — whilst the men seem to possess all the desired good qualities. We doubt not their stay here will be of a pleasant character, so that when they shall be called from this to another post they will leave with a good opinion of our people, and the town regret their departure. During their sojourn we bespeak for them kind offices on the part of all.

NOTICE TO EDITOR

Upon the arrival of the Regiment on Wednesday evening, Adjutant Fitz addressed the following acceptable communication to the papers:

Headquarters
10th Reg't N. Y.
Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 25

Editor of Compiler: I subjoin, for the information of the public, a few facts in reference to the organization, &c., of our Regiment, which has this day arrived among them. It takes its name from Gen. Peter B Porter, late of Niagara Falls N. Y., whose honorable military and civil career earned for him a national reputation. It has been recruited principally in Western New York under authority from the Secretary of War, bearing date August 3d, 1861. For the past three months it has been stationed at the Elmira (N. Y.) Military Depot, where its equipments were furnished, and its organization perfected. The following list embraces the Field and Commissioned Staff — the Regiment having two Battalions with an aggregate of seven hundred and seventy-six men:

Colonel, John C. Lemmon; Lieut. Col., William Irvine; Major 1st Bat'l., W. Henry Avery; Major 2d Bat'l., John H. Kemper; Reg'l Adjutant, Wm. C. Potter; Adjutant 1st Bat'l., James Frank Fitts; Adjutanat 2d Bat'l., William L. Lemmon; Surgeon, Roger W. Pease; Ass't Surgeon, George D. Whedon; Chaplain, Rev. Robert Day; Regt. Quarter Master, Henry Field; 1st Bat'l Quarter Master Benj. F. Sceva; 2d Bat'l Quarter Master, Luther L. Barney

The Battalions are subdivided into four squadrons, containing two companies each, with the full complement of line officers. Want of space obliges me to reserve the names of the latter, for a future communication.

A stand of regimental colors, furnished by the daughter of Gen. Porter, will be formally presented to the Guards in a few days. The occasion will be one of much interest, and timely notice of the day and place will be given through the village press. Other matters of interest regarding the Regiment will be given at my earliest leisure. Truly yours,

James Franklin Fitts,
Adjutant 1st Battalion,
Porter Guards Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDER

At the same time Col. Lemmon ordered the publication of the following General Order:

Head-Quarter Porter Guard Cav.,
New York Volunteers,
Gettysburg, December 26, 1861.

To the Citizens generally:

The 10th Regiment of Cavalry, New York Volunteers, has become located in your village, under the direction of the Secretary of War, preparatory to encamping in your neighborhood. As commandant of this corps, the sole object of which is to assist in the suppression of an unholy and fratricidal rebellion, it is my earnest desire that its relations with you should be permanently established upon a friendly footing, and to this end I would request that any and all breaches of good order in your midst by any person connected with the regiment, be promptly reported to me. I have also particularly to request of dealers in ardent spirits, that they will not, under any circumstances, sell or furnish to the non-commissioned officers and privates any intoxicating or spirituous beverage. All good citizens and patriots are earnestly invited to join with me in preserving the sobriety and morality of the regiment, as essentially conducive to decency and order, and the means whereby a desirable harmony may be ensured between us.

By order of
JOHN C. LEMMON,
Col. Commanding Reg
James Franklin Fitt,
Adjutant 1st Battalion.

On Friday morning, the following General Order, issued by Col. Lemmon, was read to the troops, by Adj. Fitts, whilst on dress parade:

Head-Quarters 10th Reg't Cavalry,
N. Y. Vol., Porter Guards,
Gettysburg, Dec. 28, 1861.
General Order No. 20:

The commandant desires to remind the soldiers that they are now located within forty miles of the camps of their enemies, and that, in view of this fact, strict military discipline and subordination is more than every necessary. The health and comfort of the regiment will be scrupulously cared for by its officers, and measures are now being taken to provide for the accommodation of the men in one general encampment, or barracks, as shall be thought best. Until such time as the regiment can be assembled together in regimental quarters, the several companies are enjoined to the observance of good order and discipline, and promptness in the discharge of duty. No soldier will so far forget what is due to the citizens and friends who have so hospitably received and welcomed us, as to abuse them by taking and converting any of their property, or by disorderly or boisterous conduct. Violations of these regulations will be met by severe punishment.

Reveille will be sounded, until further orders, at 6½ o'clock; breakfast call at 7½ o'clock; assembly of guard at 9; drill call at 9¾; dinner call at 12¼, sick call at 1¾; retreat at 5; tattoo at 9; taps 9½. Dress parade at 4½, P.M.

By order of
JOHN C. LEMMON, Col. Com
James Franklin Fitts, Act. Adj.

The Company Officers are:

Company A, Captain, H L Pratt; 1st Lieut., W. C. Potter, 2d co., T. H. Weed.

Company B, Captain, A H Jarvis; 1st Lieut., Henry Field; 2d co., John C. Hart.

Company C., Captain, John Ordner; 1st Lieut., Luther L. Barney; 2d co., John Weirick

Company D, Captain, Emory Purdy; 1st Lieut., A. T. Bliss, 2d co., Joseph A Hatry.

Company E, Captain, Norris Mowrey; 1st Lieut., Layton S Baldwin; 2d co., Wm. A. Snyder

Company F, Captain, W. W. Page; 1st Lieut., B. F. Sceva; 2d co., W H Whiting

Company G, Captain, Delos Carpenter; 1st Lieut., Viva D. Waters; 2d co., Ira W. Allen

Company H, Captain W. H. Peck; 1st Lieut F G Wynkoop; 2d co. — Pierce

An excellent Brass Band is connected with the Regiment.

The presentation of the colors to the Regiment will doubtless be an occasion of great interest, and we hope to see a large turn-out from "the region round about" to witness it.

We are requested to return thanks to our citizens generally for the kind interest they have taken in the Porter Guards, and the exertions they have made for the comfort of the soldiers and also to mention the name of Hon. Edward McPherson in particular, as that of one who is taking an active part in forwarding the interests of the Regiment.

The military generally attended divine services in the several churches yesterday morning, and at dress parade in the evening an order from Col. Lemmon was read, commending such attendance, and expressing the hope that it will be regularly continued.

[illegible] 1861

PHILIP H. HOFF
GOVERNOR

STATE OF VERMONT
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
MONTPELIER

May 2, 1963

The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg
Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

Even from the vista of one hundred years, the Battle of Gettysburg remains a focal point of American History. We cannot pay enough homage to the bravery and patriotism of the gallant men of both North and South who struggled here.

The people of Vermont are justly proud of the Vermont contribution at Gettysburg, and the Battle Flags of our Regiments remain on permanent display in our State House in Montpelier as a testimonial of our respect.

On the anvil of Gettysburg and similar fields of our Civil War was forged the unity of modern America, and for such a mighty result we acknowledge our debt to the participants in these mighty struggles. May their heroic scarifices be always remembered and appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Philip H-Hoff

Philip H. Hoff
Governor

Every Hair Style Looks Lovelier When We Create It Just for You!

Mickie's Beauty Salon
Daisy Ohrum, Owner
YORK SPRINGS, PENNA.

Our Sincere Good Wishes On the Battle of Gettysburg Centennial—1863-1963

WOLF'S 1ST CLASS

Rain or Shine—Hail or Blow
Wolf's Buses Always Go!

Charter Service
Escorted Tours

Wolf's Bus Lines
Phone 528-4125
YORK SPRINGS PENNSYLVANIA

We Are Proud to Be in Adams County and of Being Part of This Historic Community
We Are Proud Also to Join Our Fellow Citizens Observing the Centennial of the Momentous Battle of Gettysburg

57 Years of Elkdom in Gettysburg

1906 1963

BPOE

Gettysburg Lodge, No. 1045, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is proud of this opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of all those who served faithfully and with courage during the struggle that engulfed this country from 1861 to 1865. The all encompassing result of that titanic warfare is a nation united . . . stronger . . . braver . . . the world symbol which men who search for freedom can find within its folds . . . and the preservation of this great nation is no more greatly symbolized than at historic Gettysburg, largest and most beautiful Civil War shrine in this great country.

On This Occasion—the 100th Anniversary of the War Between the States, We Pause to Pay Tribute to These Men Who So Gloriously and Courageously Fought on the Soils of Adams County

We Have Everything a Good Variety Store Should Have!
Phone 359-4725

LITTLESTOWN 5c & 10c STORE
Edgar E. Yealy Dean Yealy
1 SOUTH QUEEN STREET LITTLESTOWN, PA.

SEA FOOD
SCHOTTIES
FOOD at its BEST
STEAKS

Since 1923

—Cocktails

"Where People Come By Choice—Not By Chance"

Every Meal Becomes a Very Special Occasion at—

SCHOTTIES —
Richard & Needie Staley Owners
108 SOUTH QUEEN STREET LITTLESTOWN, PA.

Commemorating the Battle of Gettysburg Centennial

Adams County Women Give Generously Of Clothes, Food, Soap, Wine, Combs To Comfort The Sick, Wounded Soldiers

RELIEF FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

THE LADIES of Adams are not behind those of our sister counties in contributing to the the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers — indeed, they are ahead of most of them. Their more recent efforts "foot up" after this gratifying fashion:

The Relief Association of this place, on Saturday week, forwarded two boxes to Baltimore, for the use of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers there, containing the following articles:

4 comforts, 1 pair of blankets, 3 pair of sheets, 17 pair of pillow cases, 22 pillows, 18 pair of woolen socks, 18 pair of hospital slippers, 4 gentlemen's dressing gowns, 2 bed gowns, 13 canton flannel shirts, 10 muslin shirts, 13 pair of canton flannel drawers, 1 linen collar, 5 needle bags, 13 pocket handkerchiefs, 12 towels, 5 pieces of soap, 16 quarts of dried fruit, bundles of linen, illustrated papers, 7 bottles wine, 1 bottle cologne, 7 cans of peaches, 3 cans of tomatoes, 5 boxes malta suet, 18 jars and cans of jelly and fruit.

HUNTERSTOWN GIFT

The Ladies of Hunterstown have filled, and forwarded to Washington, a large box, made up as follows:

1 coverlet, 10 comforts, 10 blankets, 42 pair drawers, 36 canton flannel shirts, 4 canton flannel bed gowns, 40 pair woolen socks, 9 pair cotton socks, 12 cotton towels, 2 dozen pocket handkerchiefs, 1 box of lint bandages, linen cloths, 4 pillow cases, 1 dress wrapper, 1 dozen pieces soap, 2 bottles raspberry vinegar and syrup, 5 jars of jams and jellies, rice, farina, corn starch, water and soda crackers, tracts, papers, 32 quarts dried peaches, 32 quarts dried cherries, 4 quarts dried pears, combs, brushes, &c., &c.

The Fairfield Association has forwarded to the Washington Commission, two boxes, containing the annexed articles:

DONATE FRUIT

80 quarts fruit, apples, peaches, &c., &c., 10 glasses and 4 jars jelly, 1 cheese, 3 papers, farina, 6 papers, corn starch, lot of white pudding, lot of domestic soap, lot of castile soap, lot of linen and cotton bandages, lot of magazines, newspapers, tracts, &c., lot of flavoring extracts, 20 feather pillows, with cases, 10 pair of pillow cases, 10 woolen blankets, 17 comforts, 12 canton flannel undershirts, 13 flannel undershirts, 22 pair canton flannel drawers, 64 pair men's woolen stockings, 2 pair men's cotton stockings, 18 linen towels, 23 linen handkerchiefs, 13 sheets, 8 bed gowns, 18 muslin shirts, box containing thread, buttons, &c., 1 loaf of sugar, 2 bottles Lisbon wine, lot of stationery.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Fairfield Association:

President, Mrs. R. C. Swope; Vice President, Mrs. Judge McGinley; Treasurer, Mrs. D. Sullivan; Secretary, Miss Margaretta McGinley; Managers, Mrs. I. Robinson, Mrs. A. H. McCreary, Mrs. A. Marshall, Mrs. John C. Shertzer, Miss Jane A. M. Ginley, Miss Eliza Lawver, Miss Mary B. McGinley.

FROM NEW OXFORD

President, Mrs. George Hersh; Vice President, Mrs. Peter Diehl; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. D. Himes, Treasurer, Mrs. Jno. R. Hersh; Managers, Mrs. Jas. Townsend, Mrs. Frank Hersh, Mrs. J. S. Gitt, Mrs. Thomas Himes, Mrs. Dr. Hendrix, Mrs. A. F. Gitt, Mrs. F. Sherman, Mrs. John Barnitz, Mrs. J. Heagy, Miss E. Miley, Miss Hattie Gallagher and Miss Kate Stock.

This Association has also made handsome contributions, having forwarded two boxes to Washington, containing the following:

2 pairs of blankets, 7 comforts, 4 wrappers, 8 pillows, 3 pairs cloth slippers, 8 linen handkerchiefs, 7 gingham handkerchiefs, a lot of linen bandages, &c., 3 linen sheets, 11 linen towels, 14 cotton pads, 8 small feather pillows, 25 pillow cases, 4 quilts, 25 pairs of woolen socks, 2 pairs of cotton socks, 5 woolen shirts, 3 pairs woolen drawers, 8 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 3 cotton flannel bed gowns, 1 muslin bed gown, 4 bottles of wine, 6 mugs sheep suet, 1 can peach butter, 1 can quince butter, 1 can tomatoes, 4 packs tea, 42 quarts dried fruit, apples, cherries, elder berries, &c., a lot of books, magazines, &c., &c.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Office of Sanitary Commission
Washington, D. C., Dec. 9 '61

Madam: — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, in good condition, of a box of hospital supplies, as per your favor of the 4th instant, on behalf of the Ladies' Union Relief Society, of New Oxford.

The articles will be devoted, as intended, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the U.S. Volunteer and Militia forces, in whose behalf, and that of the Commission. I most cordially thank the donors, I am, Madam, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Alfred J. Blow, Ass't Sec'y.

To Mrs. M. L. Himes, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

The Christmas present to Capt. Horner's Cavalry is to be forwarded today, and will no doubt be creditable to the Ladies of our town, who have the matter in hand.

We may presume to say that the Ladies are sincerely thankful to all who have contributed to the above praise-worthy objects.

Dec. 23, 1861
Compiler

Teddy Roosevelt at Gettysburg

Confederate Troops Take New Supplies

HOW THE Rebels Respect Private Property.—After the rebels entered Gettysburg on Friday last Gen. Gordon read Gen. Lee's orders in which private property was to be respected. He afterwards desired to see the Town Council of whom he made requisition for 100 beeves, 60 barrels of flour, TEN BARRELS OF WHISKEY, with a proportionate quantity of beans, pork, potatoes and a long list of other articles to work as a desert, knowing that it was not in the power of our town authorities to comply with the demand.

After being assured that they could not meet the requisition, he deliberately told them they would have to help themselves to what they could find. They then broke into the warehouses, stores and many private houses, and took just what they pleased and as much of it as they needed.

PAY CONFEDERATE MONEY

What they did not need that they protected, and what they could not carry along that they did not want. In most cases they were willing to pay for what they took in their worthless Confederate scrip, manufactured, we are told in large quantities for the occasion. Some of them offered to pay with U.S. greenbacks which we are informed were also counterfeit. This is the way they protected private property and paid for what they got. The few sympathizers who excuse the rebels by saying they paid well for what they took can't see it in this light.

Star And Banner
July 9, 1863

Soldier Shot Twice Through His Head

The most remarkable case of gunshot wound we ever heard of is that of a soldier wounded at Resaca, brought to Marietta on Wednesday, and now in the hospital at that place. Two bullets passed through his head, making four holes at which the brains were coming out, and astonishing to tell, he was perfectly conscious and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the doctor's opinion of his case. He was alive about thirty-six hours after the wound was inflicted, and may be yet, as we have not heard of his death.

June 20, 1864
Gettysburg Compiler

Rebel Chaplain Is Taken With Runner

On Saturday, about noon, a rebel was captured in York street, by George Guinn, of Hunter's cavalry, three of whom had arrived here only half an hour before. The rebel was dressed in a blue coat, with grey pants, and was riding leisurely along, when Serg. Guinn made chase. The rebel observing this, spurred up his horse for a short distance, when Mr. Guinn fired and halted him. After examination, during which he acknowledged himself a rebel chaplain, he was detained.

Soon after another rebel came riding into town and was captured. He was a dispatch bearer.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Remove Wounded From Battlefield

THE WOUNDED

The following official approximates of the number of wounded men who have been sent off from the hospitals in and around this place, is furnished by Col. Alleman, Commandant of the Post:

Union wounded, 12,061
Rebel wounded, 6,197
Union convalescents and stragglers, 1,437

The number of wounded still remaining at the General Hospital, near town, is:

Union wounded, 889
Rebel wounded 883

There are still many wounded in the different hospitals in the neighborhood not included in the above estimate, most of whom are rebels.

August 10, 1863
Compiler

Del Crandall of the Milwaukee Braves batted .297 last season for his best year since he came up to the major leagues in 1949.

You're Heading For . . .
Some Real Old-fashioned Bargains
When You Head For
SHERMAN'S
Nationally Advertised Brands
In the Latest Fabrics and Colors
- Suits
- Trousers
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- Underwear
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Since 1925 . . .
A Store to Shop for All
Your Men's and Boys' Clothing Needs
SHERMAN'S
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SINCE 1946...
It Has Been Our Privilege to Serve the People of Gettysburg and Surrounding Area With High Quality Housewares and Appliances at the Prices of the Yesteryears!
Air Conditioning
We Have Progressed From the Old Pot-bellied and Ten-Plate Stove to the Beautiful Modern Ranges — From the Old Stove Iron to the Sleek-line, Modern Electric Iron
Plumbing
HEATING SERVICE
100 Years Ago...
All Gettysburg Residents Were Startled by the Continuous Firing of Guns — the Armies of the North and the South, Engaged in Hostile Conflict. Today, on This Centennial Observance, We Pay Homage to These Men for Their Extreme Courage and Bravery on These Fields.
Weishaar Brothers, Inc.
Glenn F. Weishaar Eugene J. Weishaar
Plumbing — Heating — Air Conditioning
37 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Penna.

Southern Cavalry Seen In Fairfield

Several gentlemen came to town last evening and reported that a squad of eighteen rebel cavalry had appeared at Fairfield, and had taken the horses of a number of persons whilst at church there. It was also said that Hill's corps was at Waynesboro, but we could not learn that the report had any foundation.

The rebels are said to be throwing up entrenchments between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. From this it is upposed that the rebel line of retreat will be kept open through the Cumberland Valley, but as Lee's plans are thus far shrouded in mystery, we must await the denouement. It would be idle to waste space in guessing; but our military authorities are no doubt taking steps to thwart this bold movement, evidently designed to be one of the most important of the war.

July 13, 1863
Gettysburg Compiler

MUCH HELP HERE

Assistance rendered by the Marylanders in relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers is deserving of special mention. A number of prominent citizens of Baltimore are here rendering all the assistance in their power. We have noticed Rev. Richard Fuller, Rev. Mr. Cross, and a number of gentlemen connected with the Christian Association. Also, a large deputation of ladies as volunteer nurses, who have brought with them abundant supplies. The same remarks will apply to our Philadelphia friends, a number of whom are present.

Star And Banner
July 9, 1863

MARK O. HATFIELD
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE CAPITOL
SALEM

May 7, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg is an appropriate occasion for renewed dedication to the great tasks remaining before us. The honored dead, whose sacrifice is commemorated on the fields at Gettysburg, require of us the high resolve that this nation, under God, may share today in the rebirth of freedom that each generation must win for itself.

Only in the quest for freedom can we truly find a peace eternal. And only in such peace will ours be truly a nation united.

Sincerely,

Governor

Lauds Nurses And Sisters Of Charity For Service In '63

In visiting the Hospitals, where our brave boys are having their wounds cared for, and where everything is being done by skillful Surgeons and attentive nurses that circumstances will allow, we notice among the latter class, Miss Dix and her corps of experienced nurses, and a number of the "Sisters of Charity," from the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg. They seem to move among the wounded with an ease and gentleness that make their tender attentions very serviceable to those whose wants and wishes they are ever ready to anticipate. Another living exemplification of the "charity" that "is kind."

"The Ladies of Gettysburg deserve especially honorable mention. While we were retreating they came out upon the sidewalks with composed though anxious faces, and offered our soldiers everything needful in the way of refreshments. The shots were whistling meanwhile; but they appeared elevated by noble impulses above the sentiment of fear. They took the most tender care of our wounded as well as those of the rebels who were captured during the day."

MEN ALSO SERVED

We clip the foregoing paragraph from the Phila. "Press," lying on our table and heartily endorse its sentiment. We would like to add also, and wonder why it escaped the notice of the sagacious correspondent, that some of our male citizens were active in rendering all the aid in their power to alleviate the suffering wounded, and shield our retiring soldiers from the enemy as they were advancing through the town on Wednesday. On the same evening, for example, when it was hazardous to venture out of doors, Mr. Stahle, editor of the "Compiler," went in search of a Surgeon for a wounded Lieutenant Colonel of an Indiana regiment, lying dangerously ill in his house at the time. But, in doing this act of humanity, he has been basely maligned, and now lies in Fort McHenry awaiting trial; before he can be released and returned to his family and friends.

Gettysburg Compiler
July 20, 1863

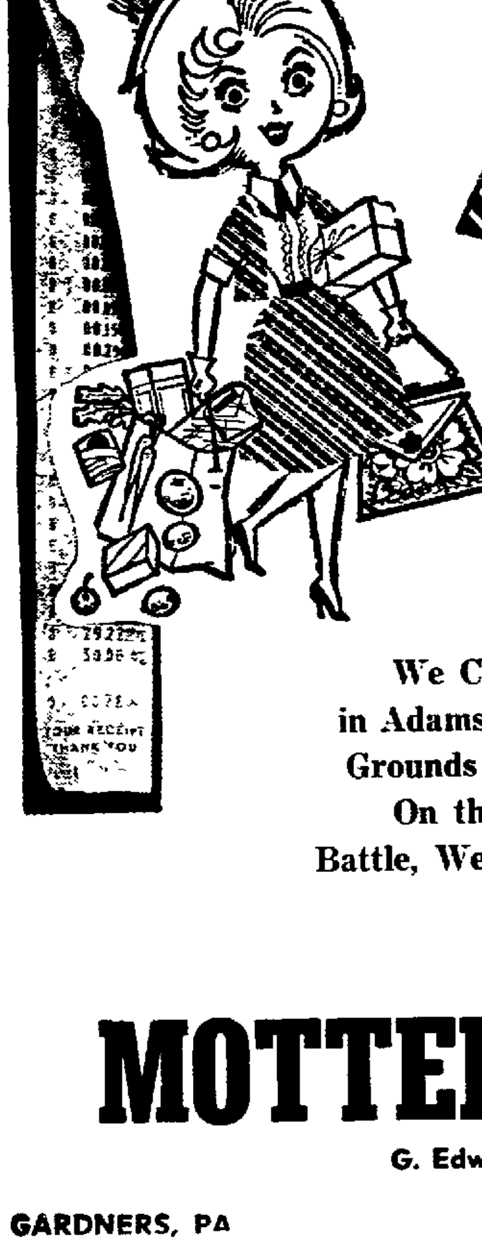
Brigadier General James A. Walker of Johnson's Division was dismissed from the Virginia Military Institute when he challenged Professor T. J. Jackson to fight a duel. For distinguished service to the Confederacy, he was later granted his diploma. In his military service he commanded the confidence and love of Jackson and at Gettysburg commanded Jackson's old "Stonewall" Brigade.

Quaker City Sends Mounted Scout Unit

CITY TROOP. — Yesterday morning week the City Troop of Philadelphia arrived here under command of Hon. Samuel J. Randall. It is an exceedingly fine body of mounted men, and has been "on the go" all the while watching the movements of the enemy on the mountain. They receive, as they deserve, expressions of admiration on all sides.

They were, we are informed, the first to offer their services to the Governor. They furnish their own uniforms and equipments — indeed, a most complete outfit — and give their services without pay.

THE SOUTH ... THE NORTH
One Nation All!
1863 — 1963
Centennial Battle of Gettysburg
If We Would Have Been Here in 1863—the Style of Our Garments Would Have Been Different—But With the Same Fine Quality of Today!
Sylvia Garments, Inc.
West King Street Littlestown, Pa.



Motter's Store Is the Place to Shop for Some Real Old-fashioned
Food Values!
You'll Be Amazed to See How Much You Can Carry Home For Such Little Cost!
We Consider It a Privilege To Be in Adams County, and Near the Hallowed Grounds of the Gettysburg Battlefields. On the 100th Anniversary of This Battle, We Pay Honor to Those Who Wore the Blue and the Gray
MOTTER'S STORE
G. Edwin Motter, Owner
GARDNERS, PA PHONE 677-8839

Stop At Fissel's
for Some Real Old-fashioned Bargains!
We Are Always Happy to Serve You
Phone 359-5226
Our Good Wishes to Our Neighbors Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
Fissel's Grocery
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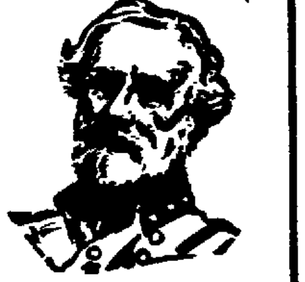
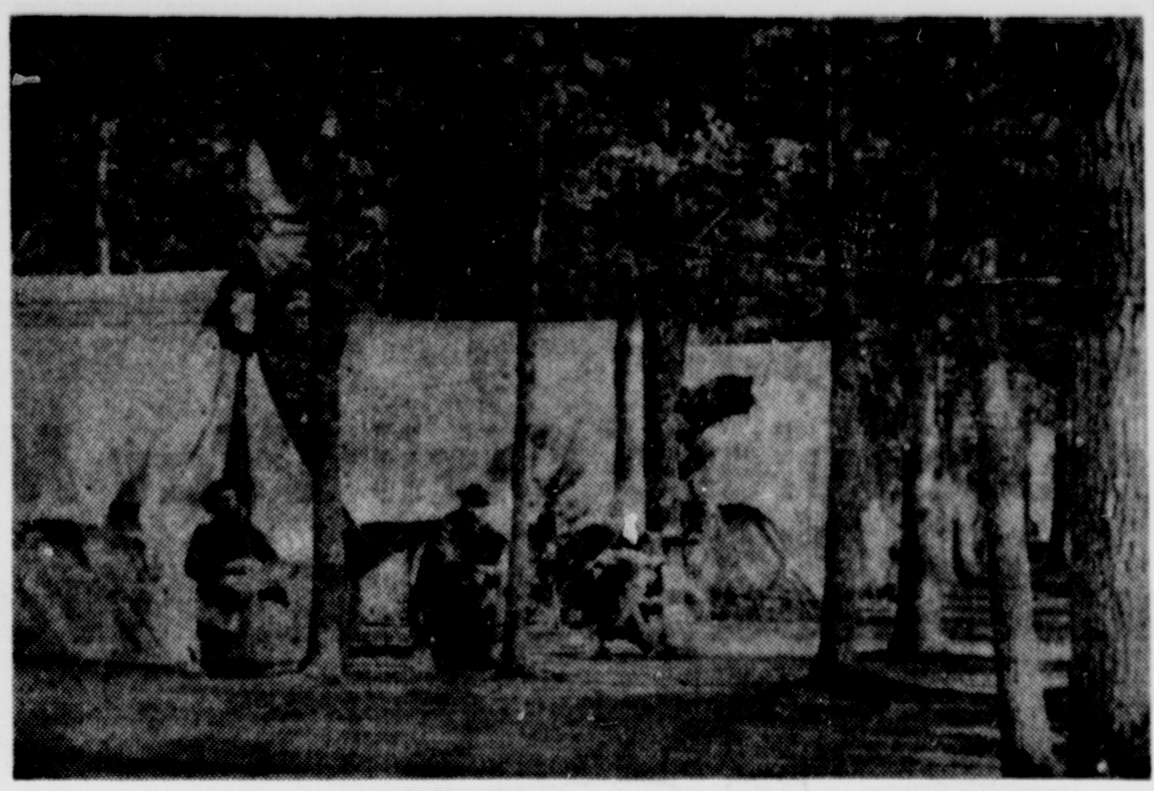
AMERICA'S FINEST
We Dry-clean Like New!
You'll Be Thrilled With the Like-New Appearance Our Modern Dry Cleaning Method Will Give Your Clothes
Call Us Today!
Phone 359-4128
Bizzy Bee Cleaners
INCORPORATED
10 E. KING STREET, LITTLESTOWN, PA.
We Are Pleased to Join Our Neighbors Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

the BLUE the GREY
In All Humility, We Solemnly and Reverently Pay Tribute to the Courageous Soldiers of the North and South on the
100th ANNIVERSARY
of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg
Loyal Order of Moose
Lodge Number 1526
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
If You Believe in the Brotherhood of Man . . .
If You Believe in Relief for the Sick, the Distressed and the Bereaved . . .
If You Like Social Companionship and Excellent Club Facilities . . . Then Investigate and Get an Application Blank for Membership in . . .
Loyal Order of Moose, Lodge Number 1526

To All You Do-It-Yourselfers and Professional Carpenters We Carry a Huge Selection of the Finest Quality
HARDWARE
and Tools. You'll Find Just What You Want Here, at the Price You'll Want to Pay
Biglerville Hardware Store
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Leinart
BIGLERVILLE, PA.
We Pay Honor Today to the Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray Who Fought on Adams County Soil — 100 Years Ago



Meade and Lee at Gettysburg
—One of the Most Dramatic Moments in American History
On the 100th Anniversary of This Momentous Battle—We Honor the Soldiers Who Gallantly Fought Here
Gettysburg Throwing Co.
Phone 334-3917
BUFORD AVE., GETTYSBURG, PA.



Wounded soldiers sit outside their hospital tents on the Battlefield the day after the Battle. The exact location of this encampment was not noted on the photograph which is the possession of Donald Tyson, Gardners R.1, grandson of Charles J. Tyson, Gettysburg's first commercial photographer.

Boys In Blue, Gray

They who read the war-field's pages,
Though they're not as bright as sages,
Know that "Boys" in war's fierce rages,
Battled not for paltry wages.

They are called, are gone, are seeing;
Slowly they the slaves are freeing;
And uphold the law's decreeing,
Though 'tis hard on human being.

Night before the call they're sleeping;
But old Sol had not quit peeping,
When the "Boys," the drum-step keeping,
To the front in ranks were sweeping.

To a king they're not beholden;
This their efforts will embolden;
For their sun now shines more golden
Than it did in times more olden.

Most had not old soldiers' ages:
For 'tis youth in war engages,
And finds out its many stages.
From the field to prison cages.

And the drummer-boy is humming,
Martial airs he is drumming;
To himself, and for his coming,
He the costs thinks not of summing.

But the dangers are alarming:
For their foes are quickly arming,
Are the land so greatly harming:
Spoiling all that once was charming.

Then the Gray on Blue encroaches;
But his act he soon reproaches,
For he hears his foes approaches
Like a million railroad coaches.

"Right about!" it madly races.
"Double quick!" it madly races.
And by leaving bloody traces,
Stormed and took their strongest places.

When their foes their lines were forming;
When the land they were deforming;
Who but "Boys," to battle warming,
Took their forts by siege or storming?

And their blood's with anger boiling,
As through all the war they're toiling;
All the hidden plans they're spoiling,
And the cause of Dixie foiling.

There the heavy cannon wheeling,
Here to earth a comrade reeling;
Surely Blue and Gray checked feeling
By their nerves to danger steeling.

While the lead's amongst them speeding,
While their many wounds are bleeding,
But their danger little heeding,
Still in battles are they leading.

And the horsemen, madly riding,
Hunting all who are in hiding,
From their horses quickly gliding
Are along the roadside biding.

Down on them the sun is sinking,
As they lie there deeply thinking;
But there is no thought of shrinking
From their duty, much less slinking.

And their feet in darkness stumbling;
To get "shells," their hands are fumbling:
While the cannons' thunder, rumbling
As though Earth beneath were crumbling.

Then from out old Night's glooming
The new day is quickly looming:
The stilled guns begin their booming
To help Death the "Boys" in dooming.

In the winter's icy snowing,
In the summer's storm and blowing,
All the ups and downs they're knowing;
But on and on they still are going.

From the sleep they are awaking,
They the slavers' spell are breaking;
They their homes are not forsaking;
They a lasting peace are making.

When a captive, tired of paining,
Broke his chains, his freedom gaining:
Then the hounds, through cunning training,
Brought him back ere moon's done waning.

None to see how he is faring,
And no nurse for him is caring:
He is every peril daring:
In his face grim Death is staring.

Few indeed are bloody handed:
They but obey when once commanded,
Do whatever is demanded,
And come back when they're remanded.

They for lives are always recking,
But there must be little checking,
Till on land or gunboats' decking
They have cleared the slavers' wrecking.

For his Book the chaplain reaches:
Faith and Hope from it he teaches
As the words of cheer he preaches,
And the help of God beseeches.

Great results on them are hinging.
This they know and do no cringing,
Though war's fire their souls is singeing,
And their blood the earth is tingeing.

Gettysburg stopped Southland's dreaming,
For the sun through clouds is beaming:
Now the facts have quit their seeming.
For the "Boys" are slaves redeeming.

Peace is floating in her dory
O'er the seas that once were gory.
Let no storms destroy her glory,
Let the nation tell her story.

Now the Eagle's homeward winging,
Now the bells for peace are ringing,
Now the slaves for joy are singing.
Yet the "Boys" deep pains are stinging.

Now the "Boys" are homeward filing.
Peace is here all war beguiling
To where sunlight, brightly smiling,
All the hours away is whiling.

At home . . . awaiting son and brother
Gone from this world to another. . . .
Sits a sister with her mother;
And, perchance, there is another.

They are homes in war defended:
'Twas on them the slaves depended:
'Twas by them the war was ended:
Blue and Gray in peace are blended.

Gray no more the Blue defying.
War and Hate their souls be trying:
Dear Old Glory now is flying
O'er a Union never dying.

But old Time is cycles spinning,
And grim Death in battle grinning,
Never losing, always winning,
Blue, Gray ranks are greatly thinning.

No one now will ever blame them;
No one now could think to shame them.
Peaceful thoughts all hearts now frame them:
Blue or Gray, today we fame them.

Welcome, "Boys;" you're welcome ever!
"America forget you!" Never!
Nothing can the ties dissever
Which bind us to you forever.

JOHN E. KOONTZ
Johnstown, Pa.

REPORTS OF DEATHS

It is reported that the rebel General Bradley T. Johnson was killed in the second day's fight. Gen. Dick Garnett is also reported killed. Rebel prisoners report that Gen. A. P. Hill was wounded. Gen. Longstreet was also reported wounded and a prisoner in our hands, but it needs confirmation.

Star And Banner
July 9, 1863

SUCCESS
to the
100TH ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATIVE
CELEBRATIONS

BATTLE of GETTYSBURG
1863-1963

We Extend
"BEST WISHES"
to a Proud
Gettysburg!

ABBOTTSTOWN LIONS CLUB
Abbottstown Pennsylvania
Chas. Chubb, President
OUR 25TH YEAR

All Honor to
the Courageous Soldiers
of the Blue and the Gray
on the 100th Anniversary
of the
Battle of Gettysburg
NATIONWIDE
INSURANCE
Melvin R. Prosser
Phone 528-4411
York Springs, R. 1, Penna.

Remember The Medicine Man?

Dr. BROWN
DISCOVERER
OF THE FAMOUS
Dr BROWN'S
MIRACLE ELIXIR

In Those Days — Miracle Drugs Were Unknown

SINCE 1936...

the registered pharmacists at Rea & Derick Drugs in Gettysburg have been serving the residents of this community. They are allied with family physician in the battle against disease . . . and are trained to compound and fill your prescriptions accurately, often dispensing, per your doctor's orders, the many miracle medicines that banish pain and often save lives!

Times Change
INTEGRITY
ENDURES

Make This Your Stop for—
Souvenirs — Gifts
Film — Toiletries
Costume Jewelry
Cigars — Cigarettes — Tobacco
Candies

SERVING LIGHT LUNCHES DAILY
COMPLETE FOUNTAIN SERVICE

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS
ALWAYS ON DUTY

We consider it a privilege to join our fellow merchants and customers—observing the 100th Anniversary of the historic Battle of Gettysburg.

REA & DERICK DRUGS
Located in the original old Wills House
on Lincoln Square, Gettysburg, Pa.
WE GIVE S&H GREEN STAMPS

For Free Estimates
Phone 359-4519

Call Us—When
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Estimates Freely Given

GLENN E. CROUSE
House Mover
LITTLESTOWN, PA. ROUTE 1
"Best Wishes" on the Occasion of the 100th
Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Boys In Blue, Gray

They who read the war-field's pages,
Though they're not as bright as sages,
Know that "Boys" in war's fierce rages,
Battled not for paltry wages.

They are called, are gone, are seeing;
Slowly they the slaves are freeing;
And uphold the law's decreeing,
Though 'tis hard on human being.

Night before the call they're sleeping;
But old Sol had not quit peeping,
When the "Boys," the drum-step keeping,
To the front in ranks were sweeping.

To a king they're not beholden;
This their efforts will embolden:
For their sun now shines more golden
Than it did in times more olden.

Most had not old soldiers' ages:
For 'tis youth in war engages,
And finds out its many stages.
From the field to prison cages.

And the drummer-boy is humming,
Martial airs he is drumming:
To himself, and for his coming,
He the costs thinks not of summing.

But the dangers are alarming:
For their foes are quickly arming,
Are the land so greatly harming:
Spoiling all that once was charming.

Then the Gray on Blue encroaches;
But his act he soon reproaches,
For he hears his foes approaches
Like a million railroad coaches.

"Right about!" it madly races.
"Double quick!" it madly races.
And by leaving bloody traces,
Stormed and took their strongest places.

When their foes their lines were forming;
When the land they were deforming;
Who but "Boys," to battle warming,
Took their forts by siege or storming?

And their blood's with anger boiling,
As through all the war they're toiling;
All the hidden plans they're spoiling,
And the cause of Dixie foiling.

There the heavy cannon wheeling.
Here to earth a comrade reeling;
Surely Blue and Gray checked feeling
By their nerves to danger steeling.

While the lead's amongst them speeding,
While their many wounds are bleeding,
But their danger little heeding,
Still in battles are they leading.

And the horsemen, madly riding,
Hunting all who are in hiding,
From their horses quickly gliding
Are along the roadside biding.

Down on them the sun is sinking.
As they lie there deeply thinking;
But there is no thought of shrinking
From their duty, much less slinking.

And their feet in darkness stumbling:
To get "shells," their hands are fumbling:
While the cannons' thunder, rumbling
As though Earth beneath were crumbling.

Then from out old Night's glooming
The new day is quickly looming:
The stilled guns begin their booming
To help Death the "Boys" in dooming.

In the winter's icy snowing,
In the summer's storm and blowing,
All the ups and downs they're knowing:
But on and on they still are going.

From the sleep they are awaking,
They the slavers' spell are breaking;
They their homes are not forsaking:
They a lasting peace are making.

When a captive, tired of paining,
Broke his chains, his freedom gaining:
Then the hounds, through cunning training,
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They are homes in war defended:
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'Twas by them the war was ended:
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Gray no more the Blue defying.
War and Hate their souls be trying:
Dear Old Glory now is flying
O'er a Union never dying.

But old Time is cycles spinning,
And grim Death in battle grinning.
Never losing, always winning.
Blue. Gray ranks are greatly thinning.

No one now will ever blame them:
No one now could think to shame them.
Peaceful thoughts all hearts now frame them:
Blue or Gray, today we fame them.

Welcome "Boys," you're welcome ever!
"America forget you!" Never!
Nothing can the ties dissever
Which bind us to you forever.

John E. Koontz
Johnstown, Pa.

Wounded soldiers sit outside their hospital tents on the Battlefield the day after the Battle. The exact location of this encampment was not noted on the photograph which is the possession of Donald Tyson, Gardners R.1, grandson of Charles J. Tyson, Gettysburg's first commercial photographer.

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It is reported that the rebel General Bradley T. Johnson was killed in the second day's fight. Gen. Dick Garnett is also reported killed. Rebel prisoners report that Gen. A. P. Hill was wounded. Gen. Longstreet was also reported wounded and a prisoner in our hands, but it needs confirmation.

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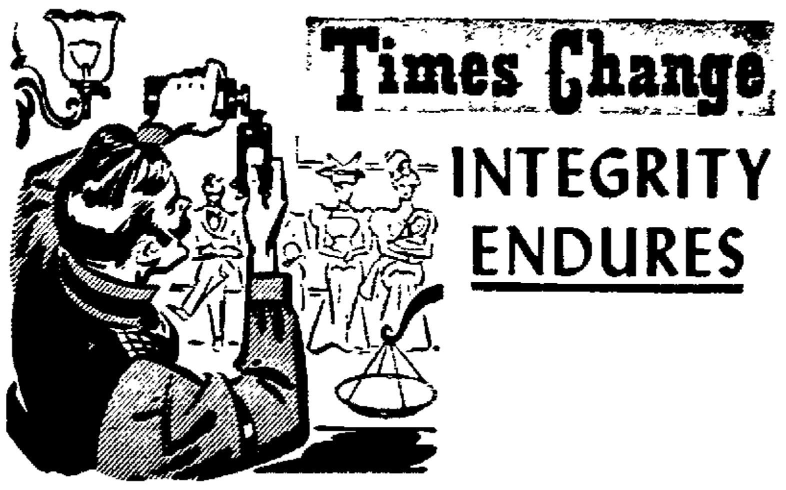

R&D INC

Remember The Medicine Man?

In Those Days — Miracle Drugs Were Unknown

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Make This Your Stop for—
Souvenirs — Gifts
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Cigars — Cigarettes — Tobacco
Candies

SERVING LIGHT LUNCHES DAILY
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Located in the original old Wills House
on Lincoln Square, Gettysburg, Pa.
WE GIVE S&H GREEN STAMPS

R&D INC.

The National Civil War Wax Museum

America's Only Complete Civil War Museum Now Famous Throughout The World

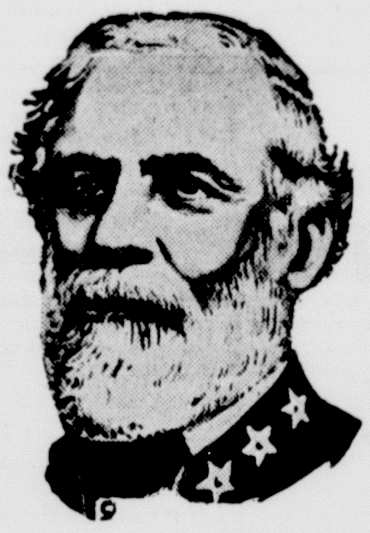
More Than 180 Figures

More Than 35 Different Scenes

CONFEDERATE GENERALS—This tableau portrays, left to right, General Earl Van Dorn, General A. P. Hill, General John B. Hood and General Stand Waite.

The dynamic life-size battle exhibit with more than 80 figures in a stirring presentation of the three-day Battle of Gettysburg

UNION GENERALS—This tableau portrays, left to right, General Joseph Hooker, General Ambrose E. Burnside, General Winfield Scott and General George B. McClellan.

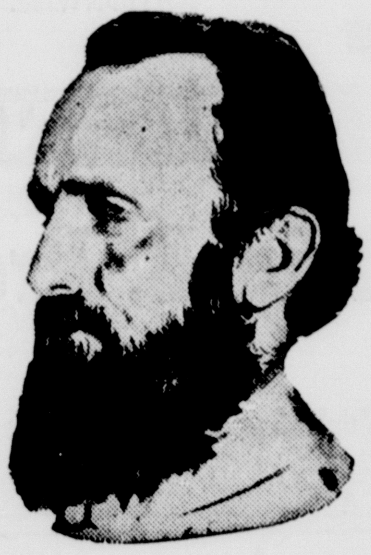


The Great Conflict...

100 years ago the Armies of the North and the South were engaged in a bitter battle on these fields. Today we observe the centennial of this momentous battle.

The Civil War was the explosive culmination of many antagonisms between the North and the South. These clashes, growing more intense over a period of a half a century, were social, political and economic.

John Brown Swings on the Gallows, Confederate Generals Confer in a Snowy Outpost, President Lincoln Is Assassinated in Ford's Theater. Climax is a 15-Minute "Battle of Gettysburg" on a Two-Story-Tall Stage Where Moving Shadows and Gunfire Noises Give a Sense of Motion to Groups of Wax Soldiers. A Must for Everyone Who is interested in the Civil War.



The exhibits in the Civil War Wax Museum are designed to show how the war came about, the principal personalities involved and highlights of the crucial battle here at Gettysburg.

The National Civil War
WAX MUSEUM

Open Every Day 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., Including Sundays and Holidays

Located on U.S. Route 15, South, at Culp Street

Adjacent to Howard Johnson Restaurant
and the Electric Map

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Admission—Adults 80c ● Children, 6 to 12, 50c
Children Under 6 Years Free

Adams County Women Give Generously Of Clothes, Food, Soap, Wine, Combs To Comfort The Sick, Wounded Soldiers

RELIEF FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS

THE LADIES of Adams are not behind those of our sister counties in contributing to the the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers — indeed they are ahead of most of them. Their more recent efforts 'foot up' after this gratifying fashion:

The Relief Association of this place on Saturday week forwarded two boxes to Baltimore, for the use of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers there containing the following articles

4 comforts 1 pair of blankets 3 pair of sheets 17 pair of pillow cases 22 pillows, 18 pair of woolen socks 18 pair of hospital slippers, 4 gentlemen's dressing gowns 2 bed gowns 13 canton flannel shirts 10 muslin shirts 3 pair of canton flannel drawers 1 linen collar 5 needle bags 13 pocket handkerchiefs 12 towels 2 pieces of soap, 16 quarts of dried fruit bundles of linen, illustrated papers, 7 bottles wine 1 bottle cologne, 7 cans of peaches 3 cans of tomatoes 5 boxes malta suet. 18 jars and cans of jelly and fruit

HUNTERSTOWN GIFT

The Ladies of Hunterstown have filled. and forwarded to Washington. a large box. made up as follows.

1 coverlet. 10 comforts. 10 blankets. 42 pair drawers. 36 canton flannel shirts. 4 canton flannel bed gowns. 40 pair woolen socks. 9 pair cotton socks. 12 cotton towels. 2 dozen pocket handkerchiefs. 1 box of lint bandages. linen cloths. 4 pillow cases 1 dress wrapper. 1 dozen pieces soap. 2 bottles raspberry vinegar and syrup. 5 jars of jams and jellies. rice, farina, corn starch. water and soda crackers. tracts. papers. 32 quarts dried peaches. 32 quarts dried cherries. 4 quarts dried pears. combs. brushes. &c.. &c.

The Fairfield Association has forwarded to the Washington Commission, two boxes. containing the annexed articles:

DONATE FRUIT

80 quarts fruit. apples. peaches. &c., &c., 10 glasses and 4 jars jelly. 1 cheese. 3 papers. farina. 6 papers. corn starch. lot of white pudding. lot of domestic soap. lot of castile soap lot of linen and cotton bandages. lot of magazines, newspapers, tracts, &c., lot of flavoring extracts. 20 feather pillows, with cases. 10 pair of pillow cases. 10 woolen blankets, 17 comforts. 12 canton flannel undershirts. 13 flannel undershirts. 22 pair canton flannel drawers. 14 pair men's woolen stockings. 2 pair men's cotton stockings, 18 linen towels 23 linen handkerchiefs 13 sheets 8 bed gowns 18 muslin shirts. box containing thread, buttons, &c 1 loaf of sugar 2 bottles Lisbon wine. lot of stationery

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Fairfield Association

President Mrs R C Swope Vice President Mrs Judge McGinley Treasurer Mrs D Sullivan Secretary Miss Margaretta McGinley. Managers Mrs I Robinson Mrs A H McCreary Mrs A Marshall, Mrs John C. Shertzer, Miss Jane A M Ginley. Miss Eliza Lawver, Miss Mary B. McGinley

FROM NEW OXFORD

President, Mrs George Hersh: Vice President, Mrs Peter Diehl Secretary. Mrs. Wm D Himes Treasurer. Mrs Jno R Hersh. Managers, Mrs Jas Townsend. Mrs. Frank Hersh, Mrs. J. S. Gitt, Mrs Thomas Himes. Mrs Dr Hendrix. Mrs A F Gitt. Mrs F. Sherman. Mrs. John Barnitz. Mrs. J. Heagy. Miss E. Maley. Miss Hattie Gallagher and Miss Kate Stock

This Association has also made handsome contributions. having forwarded two boxes to Washington containing the following:

2 pairs of blankets. 7 comforts. 4 wrappers. 8 pillows. 3 pairs cloth slippers. 8 linen handkerchiefs. 7 gingham handkerchiefs. a lot of linen bandages, &c., 3 linen sheets. 11 linen towels. 14 cotton pads. 8 small feather pillows. 25 pillow cases. 4 quilts, 25 pairs of woolen socks. 2 pairs of cotton socks. 5 woolen shirts. 3 pairs woolen drawers. 8 pairs cotton flannel drawers. 3 cotton flannel bed gowns. 1 muslin bed gown. 4 bottles of wine. 6 mugs sheep suet. 1 can peach butter. 1 can quince butter, 1 can tomatoes. 4 packs tea. 42 quarts dried fruit. apples. cherries. elder berries. &c. a lot of books. magazines. &c &c

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Office of Sanitary Commission
Washington, D. C., Dec. 9 '61

Madam — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, in good condition, of a box of hospital supplies as per your favor of the 4th instant. on behalf of the Ladies' Union Relief Society, of New Oxford

The articles will be devoted, as intended to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the U S Volunteer and Militia forces, in whose behalf, and that of the Commission I most cordially thank the donors. I am. Madam, very respectfully, your obedient servant

Alfred J Blow. Ass't Sec'y

To Mrs M L. Himes, New Oxford Adams county, Pa

The Christmas present to Capt Horner's Cavalry is to be forwarded today, and will no doubt be creditable to the Ladies of our town, who have the matter in hand

We may presume to say that the Ladies are sincerely thankful to all who have contributed to the above praise-worthy objects

Dec. 27, 1861
Compiler

Confederate Troops Take New Supplies

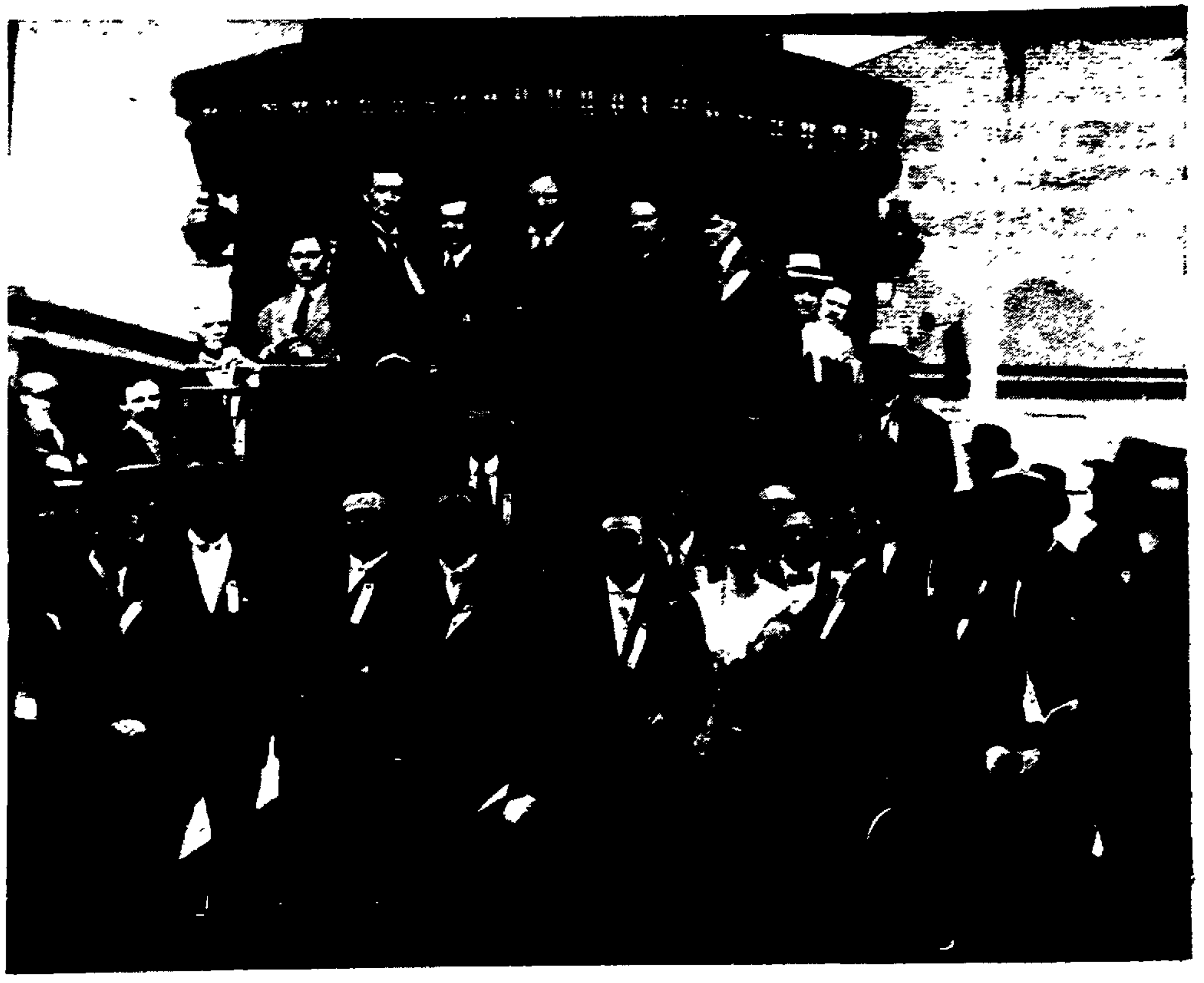
HOW THE Rebels Respect Private Property.—After the rebels entered Gettysburg on Friday last Gen. Gordon read Gen. Lee's orders in which private property was to be respected. He afterwards desired to see the Town Council of whom he made requisition for 100 beeves. 60 barrels of flour. TEN BARRELS OF WHISKEY, with a proportionate quantity of beans, pork, potatoes and a long list of other articles to work as a desert, knowing that it was not in the power of our town authorities to comply with the demand.

After being assured that they could not meet the requisition, he deliberately told them they would have to help themselves to what they could find. They then broke into the warehouses, stores and many private houses. and took just what they pleased and as much of it as they needed.

PAY CONFEDERATE MONEY

What they did not need that they protected. and what they could not carry along that they did not want. In most cases they were willing to pay for what they took in their worthless Confederate scrip, manufactured. we are told in large quantities for the occasion Some of them offered to pay with U.S. greenbacks which we are informed were also counterfeit. This is the way they protected private property and paid for what they got. The few sympathizers who excuse the rebels by saying they paid well for what they took can't see it in this light.

Star And Banner
July 2, 1863



Teddy Roosevelt at Gettysburg

Soldier Shot Twice Through His Head

The most remarkable case of gunshot wound we ever heard of is that of a soldier wounded at Resaca, brought to Marietta on Wednesday. and now in the hospital at that place. Two bullets passed through his head, making four holes at which the brains were coming out, and astonishing to tell, he was perfectly conscious and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the doctor's opinion of his case. He was alive about thirty-six hours after the wound was inflicted, and may be yet, as we have not heard of his death.

June 20, 1864
Gettysburg Compiler

Rebel Chaplain Is Taken With Runner

On Saturday, about noon, a rebel was captured in York street, by George Guinn, of Hunter's cavalry, three of whom had arrived here only half an hour before. The rebel was dressed in a blue coat, with grey pants, and was riding leisurely along, when Serg. Guinn made chase. The rebel observing this, spurred up his horse for a short distance, when Mr. Guinn fired and halted him. After examination, during which he acknowledged himself a rebel chaplain, he was detained.

Soon after another rebel came riding into town and was captured. He was a dispatch bearer.

June 29, 1863
Compiler

Remove Wounded From Battlefield

THE WOUNDED

The following official approximates of the number of wounded men who have been sent off from the hospitals in and around this place, is furnished by Col. Alleman, Commandant of the Post:

Union wounded, 12.061
Rebel wounded, 6.197
Union convalescents and stragglers, 1,437

The number of wounded still remaining at the General Hospital, near town, is:

Union wounded, 889
Rebel wounded 883

There are still many wounded in the different hospitals in the neighborhood not included in the above estimate, most of whom are rebels.

August 10, 1863
Compiler

Del Crandall of the Milwaukee Braves batted .297 last season for his best year since he came up to the major leagues in 1949.

You're Heading For . . .
Some Real Old-fashioned Bargains
When You Head For
SHERMAN'S
Nationally Advertised Brands
In the Latest Fabrics and Colors
- Suits
- Trousers
- Coats
- Underwear
- Socks
- Sweaters
- Hats
- Sportswear
Since 1925 . . .
A Store to Shop for All
Your Men's and Boys' Clothing Needs
SHERMAN'S
20 York Street Gettysburg, Pa.

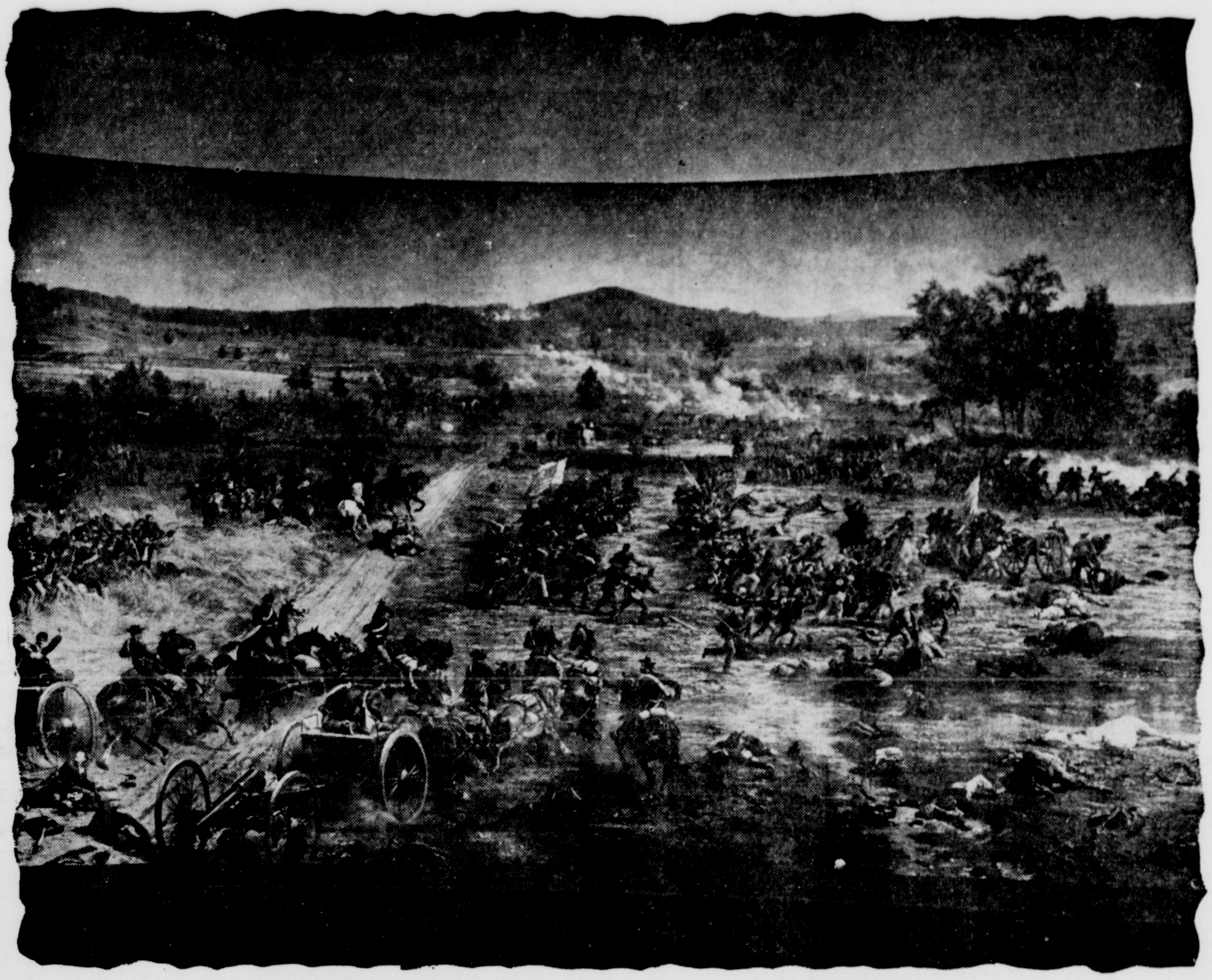
SINCE 1946...
It Has Been Our Privilege to Serve the People of Gettysburg and Surrounding Area With High Quality Housewares and Appliances at the Prices of the Yesteryears!
Air Conditioning
We Have Progressed From the Old Pot-bellied and Ten-Plate Stove to the Beautiful Modern Ranges — From the Old Stove Iron to the Sleek-line, Modern Electric Iron
Plumbing
HEATING SERVICE
100 Years Ago...
All Gettysburg Residents Were Startled by the Continuous Firing of Guns — the Armies of the North and the South, Engaged in Hostile Conflict. Today, on This Centennial Observance, We Pay Homage to These Men for Their Extreme Courage and Bravery on These Fields.
Weishaar Brothers, Inc.
Glenn F. Weishaar Eugene J. Weishaar
Plumbing — Heating — Air Conditioning
37 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Penna.

PICKETT'S CHARGE

1863 THE GETTYSBURG TIMES 1963

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, GETTYSBURG, PA. **Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press** **Section D**



HANCOCK AVENUE

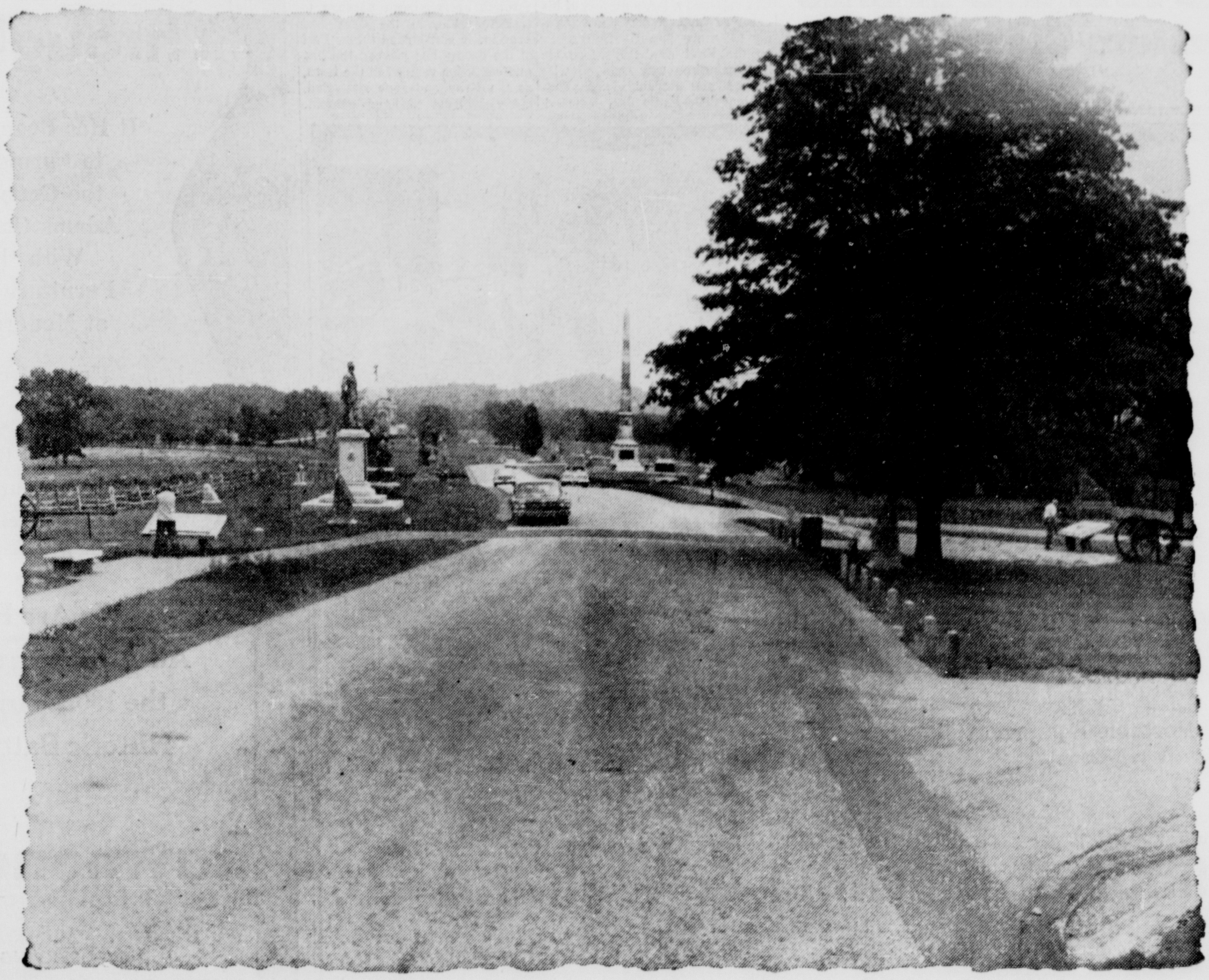
JULY 3, 1863

Murderous holocaust by shot and shell ravaged the peaceful plains over which Round Top stoically stood sentinel to the south of Gettysburg . . . a nightmare of human slaughter was Pickett's Charge as the Nation's noblest men fell by the thousands, dedicated to a principal.

HANCOCK AVENUE

JULY 3, 1963

Whether the 'field is bathed in brilliant sunlight, pelted by cold rains or sheathed with wintry snows, tens of thousands of men, women and children from nearly every nation in the world come to visit this historic shrine every year.



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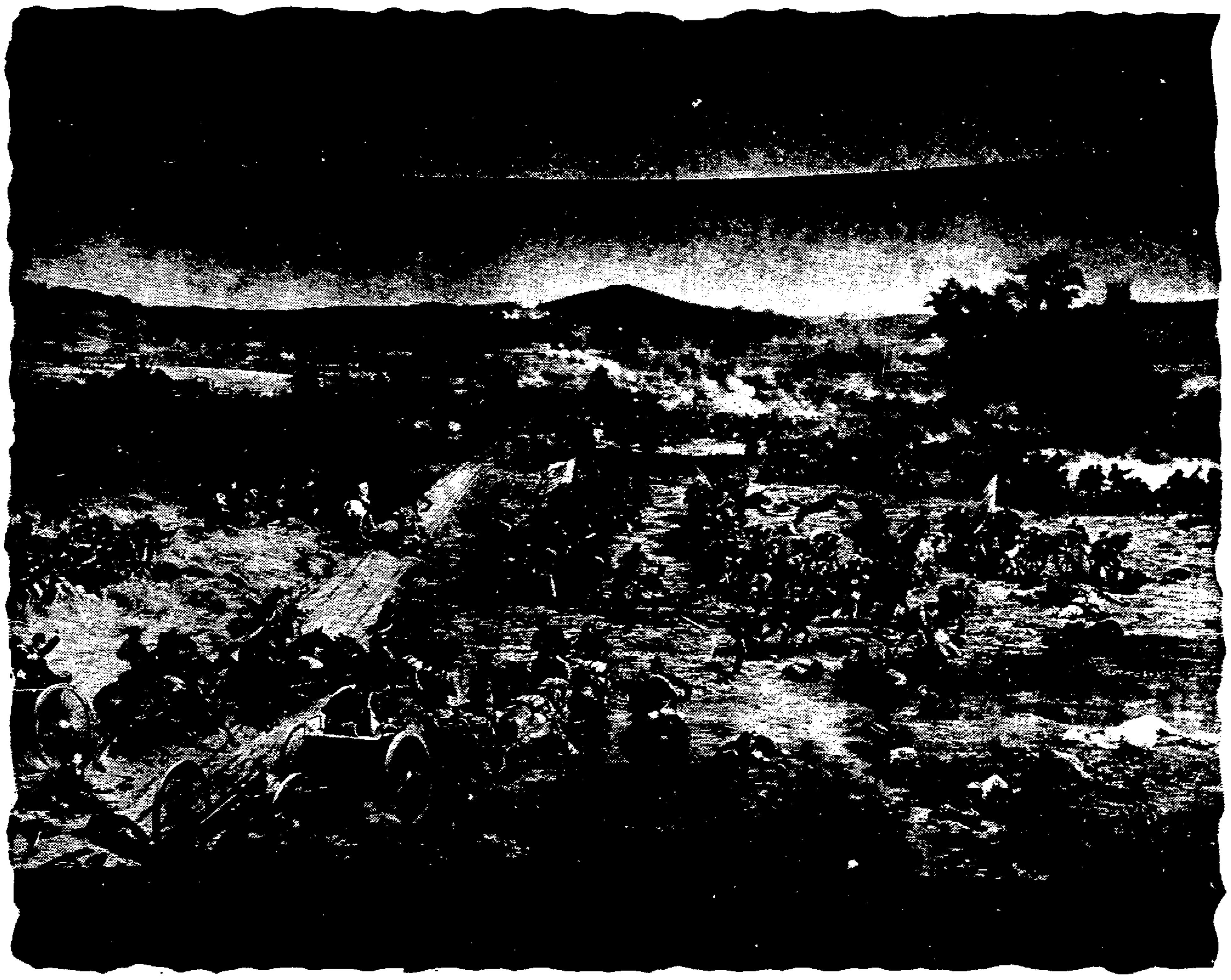

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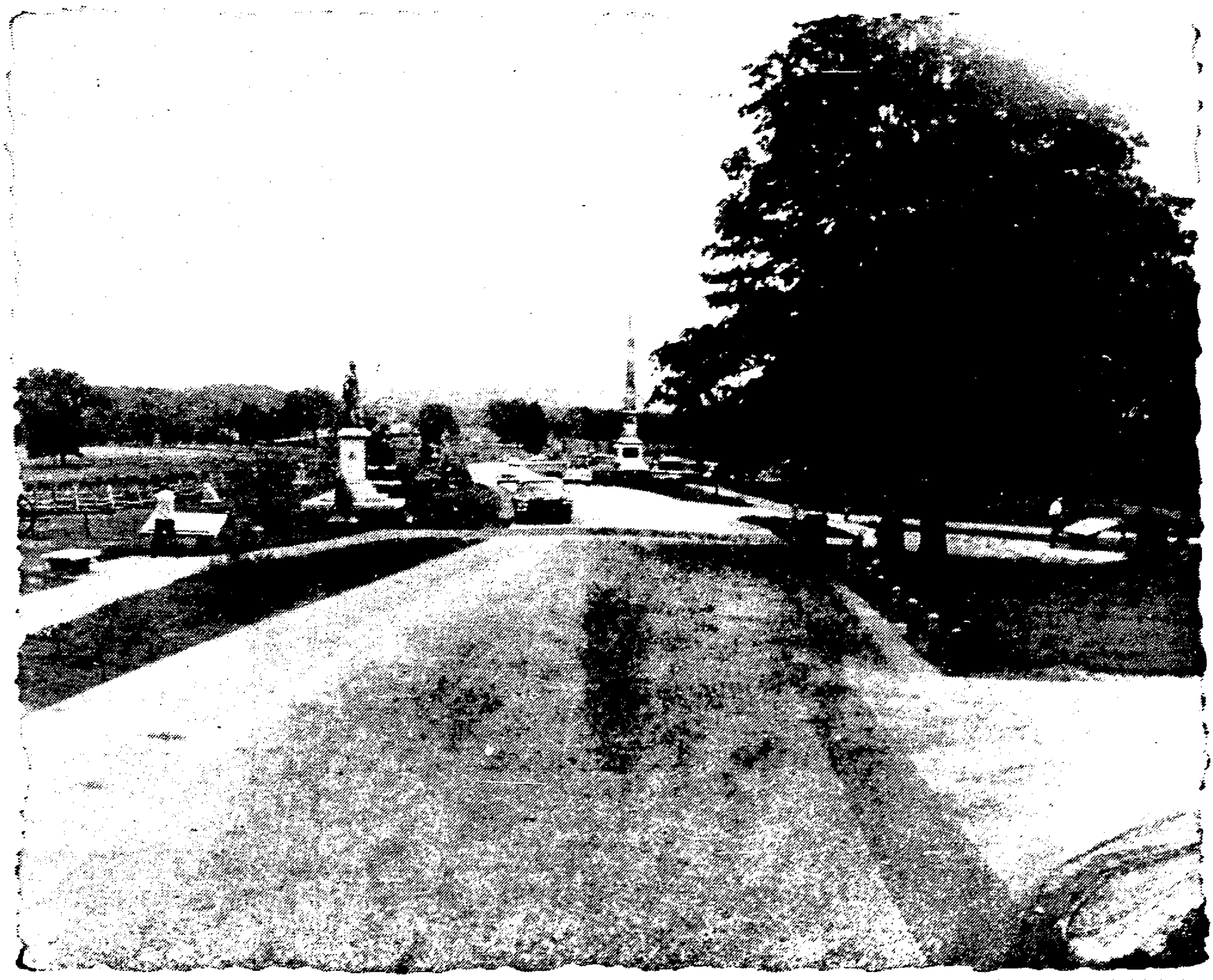


The First Day's Battle Of Gettysburg—July 1, 1863

Lee Comes Out Of The West To Invade North At Gettysburg

OUT OF the west, came General Robert E. Lee, He had just concluded a very successful campaign in the South, he had repulsed and defeated the Army of the Potomac under Hooker. Elated with his success he pressed into the North, determined to sweep the crippled Northern foe ahead of him and dictate terms of peace at Philadelphia, and so he reached Chambersburg. Part of his forces were sent North of Gettysburg into the Hanover and York territory, approximately 15 and 30 miles north of the impending battle scene.

Lee did not know where the Army of the Potomac was. Meade, who had been placed in Command of the Union forces, did not know where Lee's army was. Both had a faint conception of the other's movement. Because of this the Battles at Gettysburg were fought.

General Hill had been sent Eastward from Chambersburg by Lee and had arrived in the vicinity of Cashtown. On the evening of June 30, 1863, Hill sent word to Lee that he was moving Eastward toward the little town of Gettysburg. Hill did not realize that his move was the initial step in the most terrific battle ever fought on American soil.

BUFORD SCOUTS FOE

Buford had been sent to Gettysburg to scout the army of the Confederacy. He had strung a thin line of Blue clad soldiers across the Chambersburg pike about three miles west of the town. Scouting parties observed picket lines or advance scouts of the Confederates and a shot rang out. This was the signal for three days of vicious fighting.

Hill advanced Buford sent word to Reynolds who was approaching the town from Emmitsburg, ten miles south of the battlefield town. When Reynolds arrived he found the Gray army advancing and already engaged with the Blue. He retired to the cupola of the Seminary building (still standing), observed the positions and decided to stay the advance of the enemy so long as p9ssible, until Meade could be sent for.

BLUE FORCE RESISTS

On came the Gray The Blue resisted. Musket fire was rapid and deadly. Cavalry men were dismounted and sent into the lines. Heavy guns were rushed into position and boomed out death tolls. On came the Gray; steadily pushed the Blue held their ground. The superiority of numbers of the Gray steadily pushed the Blue back.

Lee had planned to fight it out at Cashtown He had instructed part of his northern-most forces to move northwest from Hanover and York to Carlisle. This movement probably averted a serious situation for the Union forces. This force moved toward Carlisle and then turned toward Cashtown. Hence a great number of the Confederate forces did not reach Gettysburg until the second day. Lee had retained a large portion of his army at Chambersburg and started to move toward Gettysburg on the First day. Hill's force in the meantime was engaged with Buford and Reynolds near Gettysburg. The battle line extended practically around three sides of the town; with the Gray steadily pushing back the Blue until about 11:30 o'clock in the morning, both sides were content to patch up a rapidly depleting army. The opening shot was fired shortly before dawn. At eight o'clock the battle was on. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the battle was renewed.

It was not until late afternoon that the Union forces withdrew, retreated through the town and through every known passage to Cemetery hill, as the Gray had practically surrounded them. Part of the enemy had pierced the line and confusion reigned in the town, as the Gray and Blue struggled, many in hand to hand combat.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD

JOHN W. KING
GOVERNOR

June 4, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

One hundred years ago, the fortunes of the Confederacy reached their high-water mark at Gettysburg. The great battle fought there marked the turning-point of the Civil War. From then on it became certain that the Union would be preserved.

It has been said that the Civil War was fought over the nature of a verb: Whether it was correct to say, "The United States is," or "The United States are." That question was answered in favor of the singular form. This is one indivisible nation of sovereign states.

In this fact lies our strength. What we achieve as a nation, we shall achieve through united action. If our Union were to fail, we should fail with it.

John W. King

John W. King

Shriver Family Fed Reynolds Last Meal

The Misses Bess and Myrtle Shriver, 140 E. Middle St. have an unusual connection with the Civil War — their father carried a message for General John Reynolds and as a result their grandmother prepared the last meal ever eaten by the Lancaster officer who was killed here on the morning of July 1, 1863, while leading the Union troops.

Jacob C Shriver, father of the Misses Shriver, then a youth of 16, watched with interest as the 1st Corps of the Union Army approached Marsh Creek enroute to Gettysburg from Emmitsburg on June 30, 1863.

General Reynolds, commanding the left wing of the Union Army of the Potomac, saw the lad, spoke to him, gave him a pass to go at will through the Union lines and told him to give the pass to his parents. Attached to the pass was a request for provisions for the General's breakfast, and that of his staff, for the morning of July 1.

The youth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian K. Shriver, then living near Barlow, reading the note, prepared meat, potatoes, eggs and bread and early on the morning of July 1, 1863 took them to the "commons" near the Emmitsburg Rd., a mile north of Moritz's Tavern, where General Reynolds and his men were encamped. Mrs. Shriver helped prepare the breakfast for the General and his staff after she and her husband arrived with the provisions. According to the Shriver family tradition, all of the officers ate heartily.

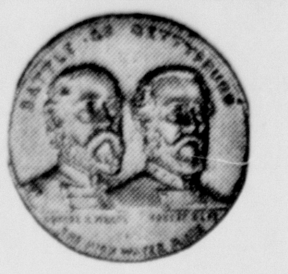
General Reynolds then offered Mrs. Shriver $5 for the provisions and her work, but she declined to accept. General Reynolds insisted saying: "Take it, for I may not live to come back this way and reimburse you for your great kindness."

Word then came to the Union camp that the Rebels were approaching Gettysburg. There was a great stir in the camp, tents were taken down, and General Reynolds rode toward Gettysburg — and death.

Colonel B. G. Humphreys, who succeeded to the command of the 21st Mississippi when Barksdale fell, was made a Brigadier General in the autumn after the war. He served as Governor of his state. Lowry pays him a splendid tribute in his "History of the State," by saying: "His name will long remain the synonym for knightly honor, for fidelity to every trust, for loyalty to every duty."

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, for the universal abolition of slavery in the United States, failed in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, for the want of the requisite two-thirds. The Abolitionists wanted it passed so as to have the sanction of law for urging a war for the freedom of the negro — not caring about the union of the States.

In 1961 rairoads used 3,382,000,000 gallons of diesel oil: 93,570,000 gallons of fuel oil; and 1,625,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity to power their locomotives.



Observing 100th Anniversary
Battle of Gettysburg

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Observing the Centennial
of the Battle of Gettysburg

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Custom-Clean Service
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and Welding
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Simpson Machine & Welding Co.
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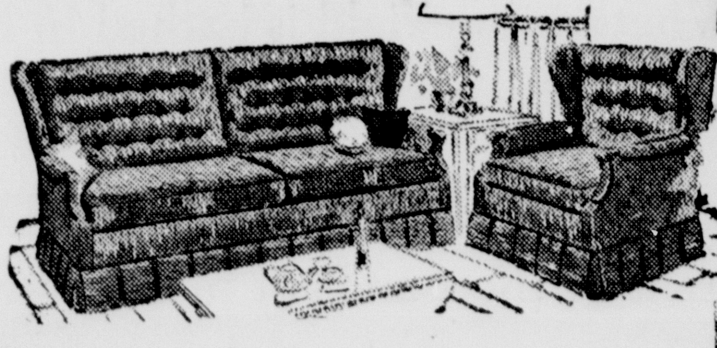

We Are Proud to Join All Americans Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

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J. Herbert Raymond, Owner
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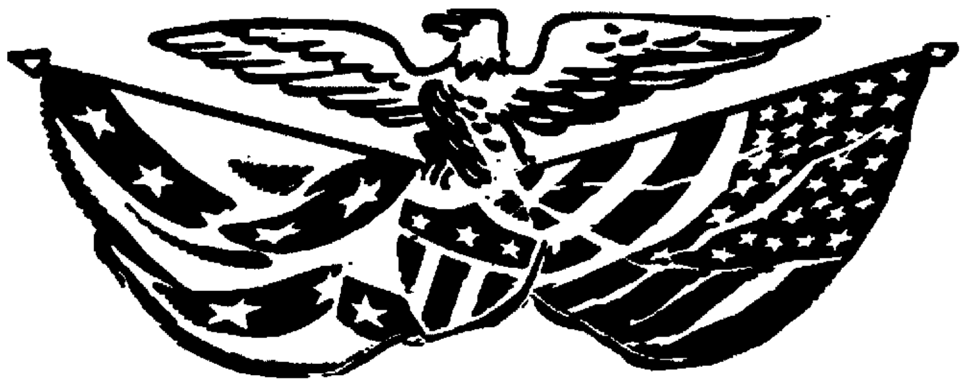
The National Civil War Wax Museum

America's Only Complete Civil War Museum Now Famous Throughout The World

More Than 180 Figures

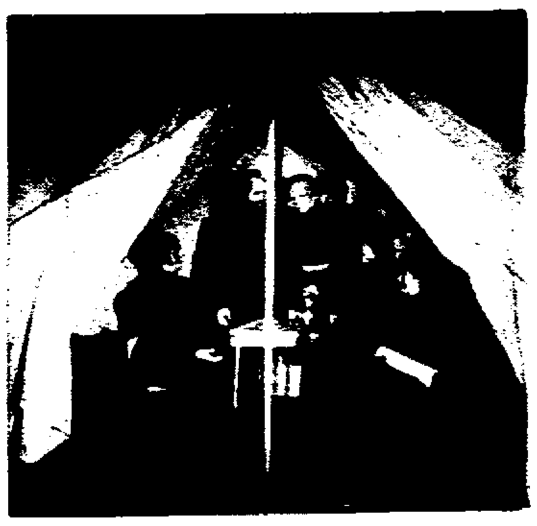


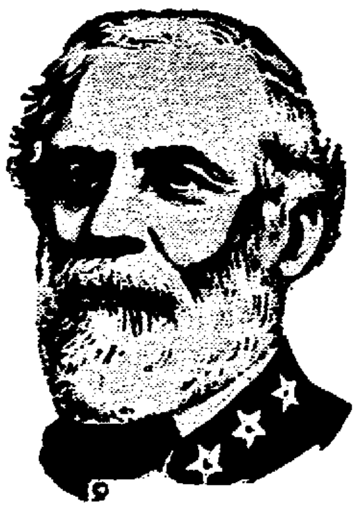
More Than 35 Different Scenes

CONFEDERATE GENERALS—This tableau portrays, left to right, General Earl Van Dorn, General A. P. Hill, General John B. Hood and General Stand Waite.

The dynamic life-size battle exhibit with more than 80 figures in a stirring presentation of the three-day Battle of Gettysburg

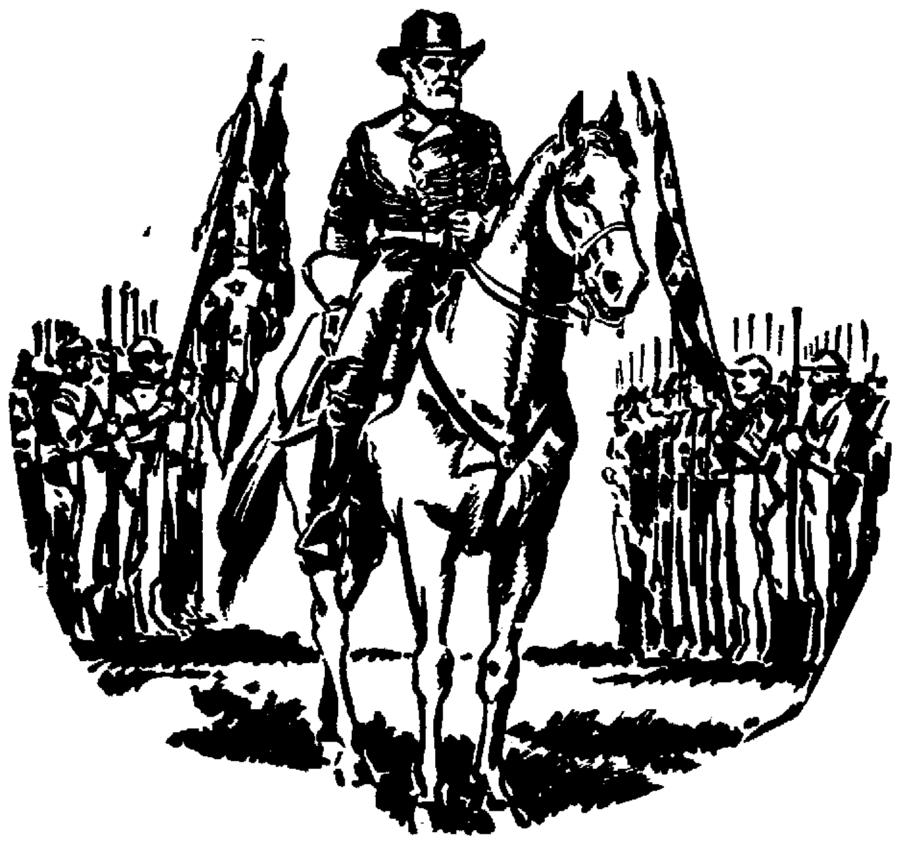
UNION GENERALS—This tableau portrays, left to right, General Joseph Hooker, General Ambrose E. Burnside, General Winfield Scott and General George B. McClellan.



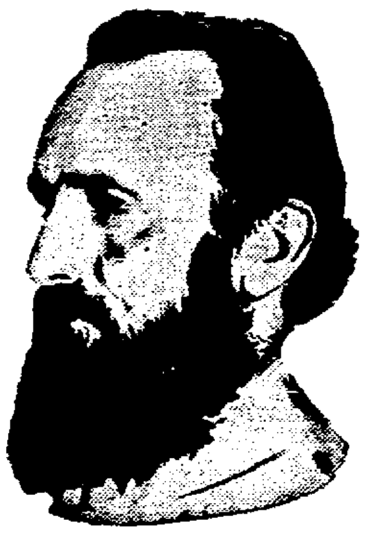


The Great Conflict...

100 years ago the Armies of the North and the South were engaged in a bitter battle on these fields. Today we observe the centennial of this momentous battle.



The Civil War was the explosive culmination of many antagonisms between the North and the South. These clashes, growing more intense over a period of a half a century, were social, political and economic.



John Brown Swings on the Gallows, Confederate Generals Confer in a Snowy Outpost, President Lincoln Is Assassinated in Ford's Theater. Climax is a 15-Minute "Battle of Gettysburg" on a Two-Story-Tall Stage Where Moving Shadows and Gunfire Noises Give a Sense of Motion to Groups of Wax Soldiers. A Must for Everyone Who is interested in the Civil War.

The exhibits in the Civil War Wax Museum are designed to show how the war came about, the principal personalities involved and highlights of the crucial battle here at Gettysburg.

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Adjacent to Howard Johnson Restaurant
and the Electric Map

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

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Children Under 6 Years Free

The Second Day's Battle Of Gettysburg—July 2, 1863

Union Forces Retreat Thru Gettysburg To Cemetery Ridge

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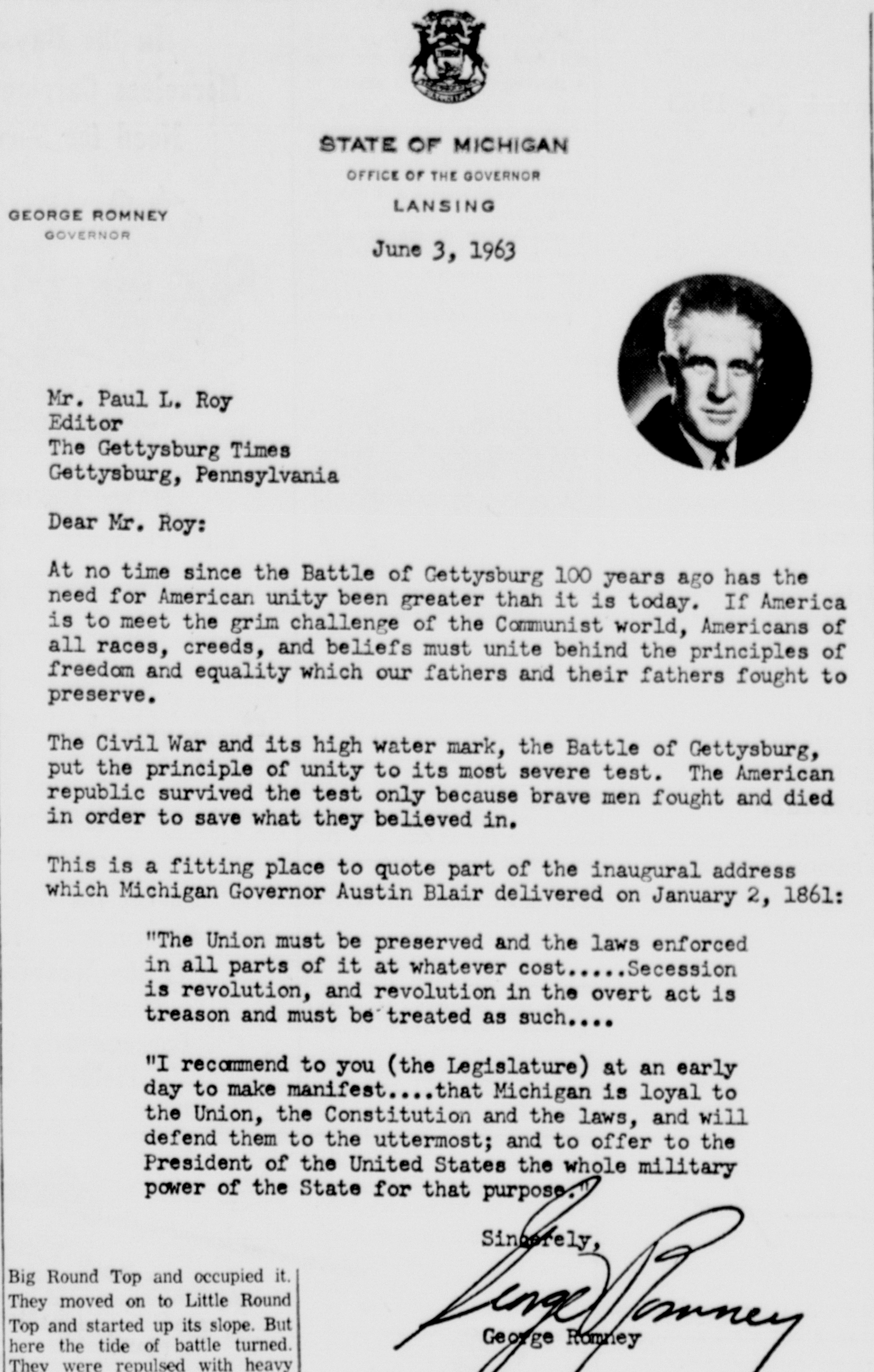

STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LANSING

GEORGE ROMNEY
GOVERNOR

June 3, 1963

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Editor
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Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

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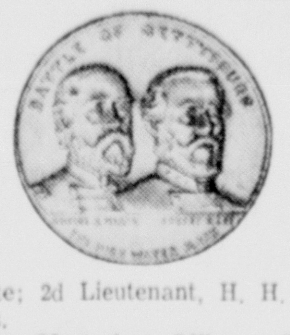


The Mustering Officer, Capt. Sailer, has been engaged for several days in swearing in the men.

The tents, with the necessary camp fixtures, arrived on Tuesday. Squads of men were at once to the ground selected — on Joseph Wible's farm town — and the tents were pitched. The Companies are now all there, and Col. Lewis is getting the Camp into proper order as rapidly as possible. Guards are mounted, day and night, and all other camp duties are performed as far as circumstances will admit. Col. Lewis has designated the rendezvous "Camp Gettysburg." The Regiment is composed of good material, and will not disappoint the highest expectations.

Nov. 10, 1862
Compiler

THE HUNTERSTOWN FIGHT

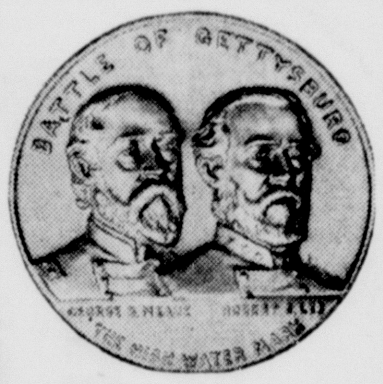
A brisk fight occurred at Hunterstown on Thursday evening between the Union cavalry under Kilpatrick and Hampton's rebel cavalry in which the rebels were severely punished. The Union forces held the town and silenced the rebel artillery and compelled them to retire. We have no details of the fight. Hampton had his headquarters in the Presbyterian Church, and Gen. Lee himself occupied a farmhouse near the town. Gen. Lee was obliged to skedaddle, leaving his half cooked chickens in the pots.

34-Star Flag Is Raised In Diamond

A flag raising, upon a pole 120 feet high, took place in the Diamond on Friday evening. W. H. Miller, Esq., of Carlisle, and J. J. Herron; Esq., of this place, made patriotic speeches on the occasion.

The flag of thirty-four stars was also thrown to the breeze from the Courthouse on Saturday evening. Hon. R. J. Fisher was called out and addressed the assembled crowd, deploring the perils of the hour, but urging the support which every citizen owes to the flag of his country — praying, too, that peace may soon again visit this once united, but now distracted people.

April 22, 1861
The Compiler



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Best Wishes to All Adams Countians
Commemorating the Centennial
of the Battle of Gettysburg

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the Apparel Shop of the 1880's Which Carried Both Manufactured Clothing and Bolts of Cloth? Some Were "Dry Goods Stores," Antecedents of Today's Department Stores.

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We Are Proud to Be Represented in a Tribute to Those Who Fought on the Battlefields of Gettysburg 100 Years Ago. Out of This Great Conflict in History Came Unity and Freedom to Our Nation.

Bear's
OUR 75th YEAR

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Thelma's Grocery Store
Thelma M. Ruppert
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To the Soldiers of
the BLUE and the GREY
We Pay Tribute on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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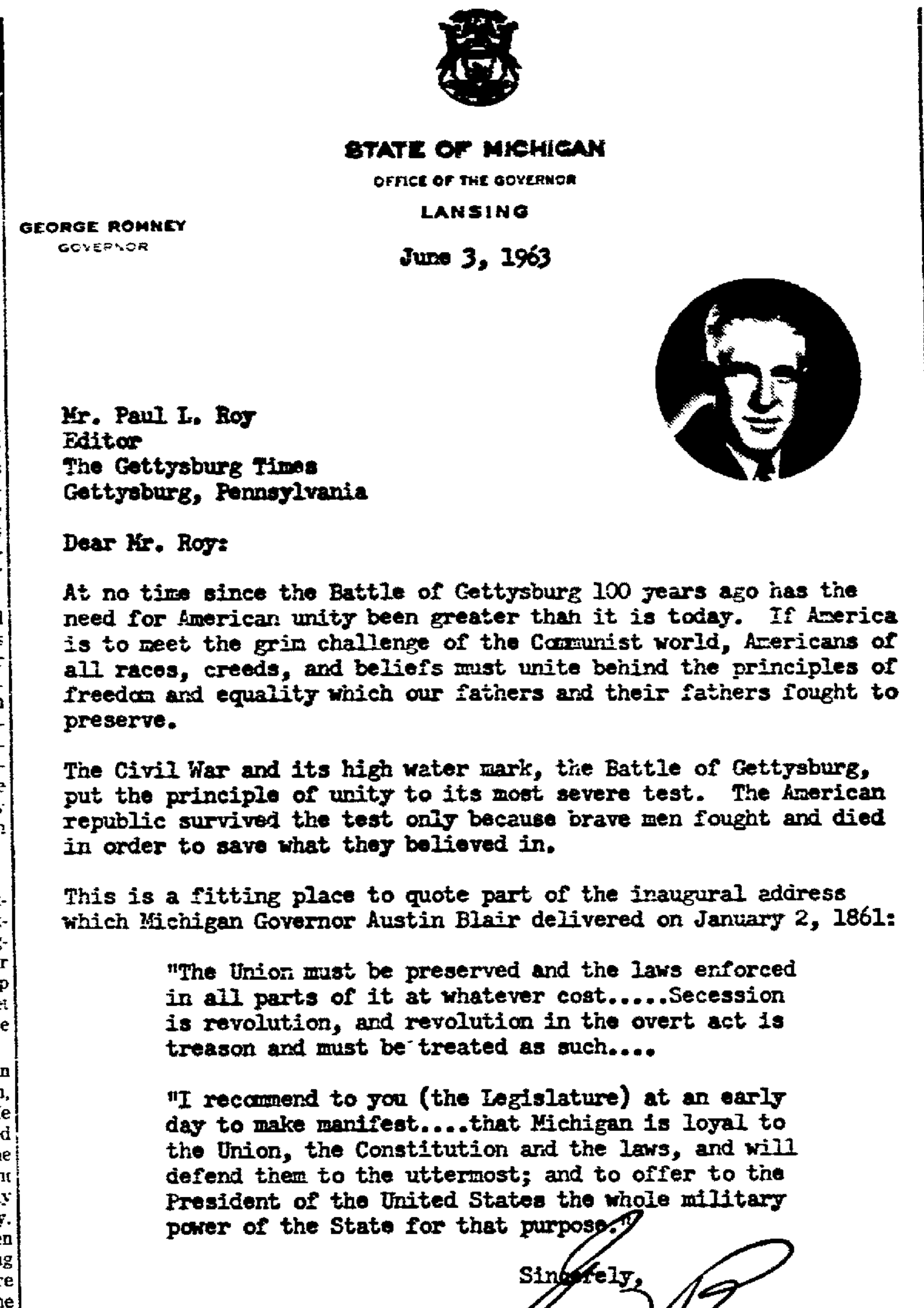

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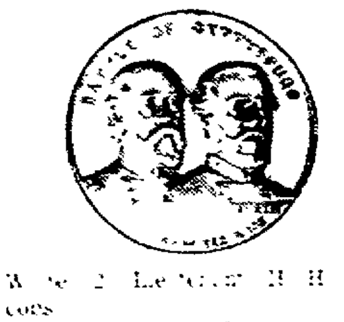
Oxford and Conowago — Captain Wm H Brockner, 1st Lieutenant Franklin Martin, 2d Lieutenant Alfred Heitzel

Cumberland and Mountjoy and part of Freedom — Captain Hugh G Scott 1st Lieutenant J H [illegible]



W[illegible] 2d Lieutenant H H Jacobs

The Mustering Officer Capt Saler has been engaged for several days in swearing in the men.

The tents and the necessary camp fixtures arrived on Tuesday. Squads of men were at once [illegible] to the ground selected — on Joseph Wible's farm near town — and the tents were pitched. The Companies are now all there and Col Lewis is getting the Camp into proper order as rapidly as possible. Guards are mounted every night and all other camp duties are performed as far as circumstances will admit. Col Lewis has designated the rendezvous "Camp Gettysburg." The Regiment is composed of good material and will not disappoint the highest expectations.

[illegible]

THE HUNTERSTOWN FIGHT

A brisk fight occurred at Hunterstown on Thursday evening between the Union cavalry under Kilpatrick and Hampton's rebel cavalry in which the rebels were severely punished. The Union forces held the town and silenced the rebel artillery and compelled them to retire. We have no details of the fight. Hampton had his headquarters in the Presbyterian Church, and Gen. Lee himself occupied a farmhouse near the town. Gen. Lee was obliged to skedaddle, leaving his half cooked chickens in the pots.

34-Star Flag Is Raised In Diamond

A flag raising, upon a pole 120 feet high, took place in the Diamond on Friday evening. W. H. Miller, Esq., of Carlisle, and J. J. Herron, Esq., of this place, made patriotic speeches on the occasion.

The flag of thirty-four stars was also thrown to the breeze from the Courthouse on Saturday evening. Hon. R. J. Fisher was called out and addressed the assembled crowd, deploring the perils of the hour, but urging the support which every citizen owes to the flag of his country — praying, too, that peace may soon again visit this once united, but now distracted people.

April 22, 1861
The Compiler

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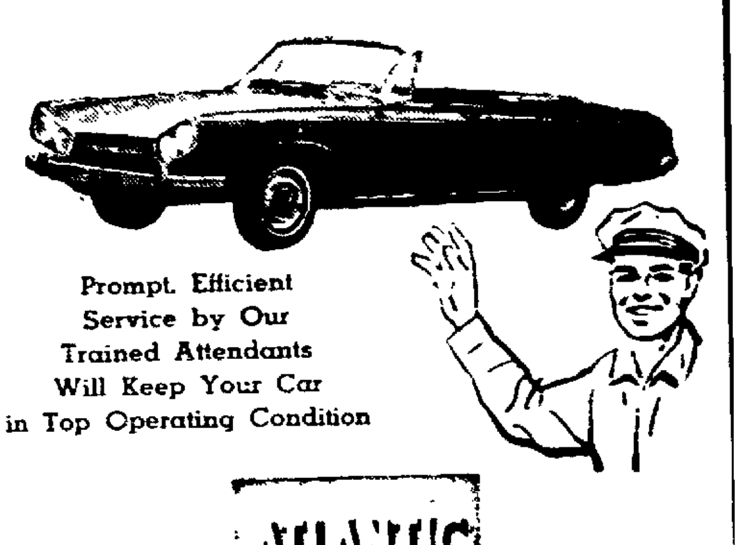
Best Wishes to All Adams Countians Commemorating the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg



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the Apparel Shop of the 1880's Which Carried Both Manufactured Clothing and Bolts of Cloth? Some Were "Dry Goods Stores," Antecedents of Today's Department Stores.

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The Third Day's Battle Of Gettysburg—July 3, 1863

Backbone Of Rebellion Is Broken When Pickett Fails

THEN CAME the breaking of the backbone of the Rebellion. The third day at Gettysburg saw the repulse of the Confederates: their retreat into the South never to venture north again. It saw Meade at the peak of his career, a gallant brilliant General, offset the assault of Pickett and turn back the foe. At four o'clock in the morning of July 3, Meade, after a council of war with his staff, determined to retake that portion of Culp's Hill that had been captured by Johnson the night before. The Union line held a major portion of the hill, but the Union commander sought the entire position. His line had held well the day before and to all intent he was satisfied to rest in his firm position and force the southerners to do the attacking again.

Slocum opened fire at four o'clock in the morning upon Johnson's position. Johnson had secured reinforcements and it was a difficult task to drive him out of his new stronghold. The battle lasted seven hours at this junction. Johnson made two assaults and was turned back. The Union line pushed forward and was driven back. Until eleven o'clock in the morning these forces waged a bitter conflict for possession of a portion of the Hill. When Johnson found that his task was impossible, he ceased firing and retraced his steps from the immediate front of the Hill and occupied the Rock Creek intervale.

VALIANT WORK

Kilpatrick's cavalry did valiant work during the afternoon's engagement on the left flank. It was at this juncture that General Farnsworth went to his death in his attack on the impregnable position of Law's Alabama outfit. (This story is related elsewhere in this book.)

At eleven o'clock firing ceased along all fronts. It was a timely cessation of hostilities. Both armies needed time to repair damages experienced in the seven-hour struggle for a portion of Culp's Hill. Both armies were severely damaged and it was impossible to gain further advantage by continuous attacks.

Lee in the meantime was laying his plans for a final attack on the Union line. He had 120 guns placed on Seminary Ridge ready for a determined assault.

His troops were stretched along a three-mile front. His subordinates were eager for the battle ahead of them

MEADE FORESAW ATTACK

Meade in the meantime, predicting to his staff the night before that Lee would attack his center, had pushed his plans with considerable speed. He had his troops in line long before the opening shot was fired. His artillery, ammunition trains, reserve guns and all were moved into position in readiness for the attack expected early in the afternoon.

ALBERTIS S. HARRISON, JR.
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND

April 26, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor,
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The Commonwealth of Virginia welcomes the opportunity of being represented in the columns of the Gettysburg Times' edition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

We of the Old Dominion heartily join in the theme of this edition "PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED." Our Virginia Civil War Commission, established to foster appropriate observance of the Civil War Centennial, has as one of its objectives the dramatization of the great ideas that are the basis of our freedom - individual responsibility, faith in God, and service to country.

We are delighted that our observance complements the centennial observance at Gettysburg.

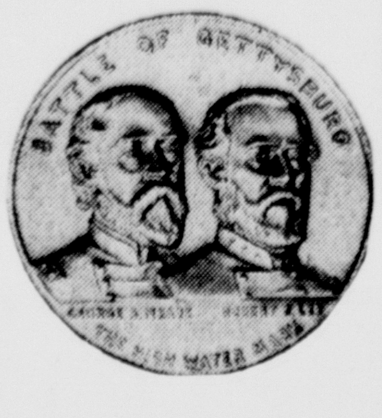
Sincerely yours,

A. S. Harrison Jr.
Governor

MANY RUMORS

Although the rebels have come and gone, (so far as our town is concerned,) we may expect to hear all sorts of rumors. The big fright seems to be over, but it is natural to expect many little ones to follow. The people should receive the thousand and one rumors constantly put afloat with a considerable degree of allowance, and not believe more than they have capacity to carry. If they do you may surely expect a panic which cannot be checked on this side of the Susquehanna. It may be possible that our county is filled with small bands of rebels prowling about for plunder, and while we should be on the alert for the enemy at all times, we should be careful not to magnify every little squad into a regiment, and convert our own Union soldiers into an army of rebels. By preserving a little more calmness a great deal of inconvenience could be avoided and a large amount of horse flesh saved.

Star And Banner
July 9, 1863



Bloody Run In Valley Of Death Is Mere Trickle

BLOODY RUN bubbled its slow way through the Valley of Death near Devil's Den, at the foot of Little Round Top. It acquired its name during the second day's engagement at Gettysburg. Its name lives on, although the stream is practically dried out and what water does trickle over its rocky bottom finds a meager end a short distance from where one of the most unrelentless conflicts of the Gettysburg Battles was fought.

In this narrow shallow stream, made scarlet by the blood of brothers in arms, were found the bodies of a number of men — men in Blue; men in Gray. They died fighting for a cause they thought was right. They struggled, some in vain, others in a mighty attempt to save a divided nation.

"Bloody Run" was christened with human blood at a heavy cost of men when possession of Little Round Top was at stake.

DISOBEYED ORDERS

A union officer had disobeyed orders. He had vacated his position on Little Round Top and left a gap in the ranks of the Union forces. The Confederates attacked his flank, drove them back and, shortly after a fresh division had moved to Little Round Top, assaulted its peak and were driven back with heavy loss on both sides. Back into the hollow of the Valley of Death they withdrew — these men in Gray, but only for that brief moment to prepare anew for a second assault. Up the Hollow, across Bloody Run, and up the rocky side of Little Round Top moved the forces in Gray, while from the shelter of the rocky peak the Union warriors poured out their messages of death. The second attack was repulsed. A third, more feeble than the second, was made with like result. The Union line repulsed the invaders and held the position. Both sides lost heavily in this Valley of Death battle.

"Bloody Run" was literally filled with bodies of men from both armies. Its waters, until then flowing in peaceful fashion along its course, turned red from the blood spilled by these gallant soldiers. Its outlet spread the discouraging and silent message to other sections of the field.

CHRISTIAN BURIALS

For days after the battle the hospital corps diligently struggled to give Christian burial to these bodies piled two, three and in some places four deep in the blood soaked banks of the small stream. Their task was a mammoth one. Most of the bodies were beyond recognition. Others had been trampled to a mash. It was one of the most gruesome tasks confronting the "after-battle" workers.

"Bloody Run" flows on. It is shallow now. Its banks are overgrown with brush, but its name lives on. Veterans used to pause on their return visit to the field and wonder at the remarkable escape that was theirs from this engagement. Surely the memories its trickling waters revive must have cut deep into the true souls of those who survived this bloody conflict.

Reserve troops were called into line and each man was at his post, tense, eager, expectant. Each man felt the hour of a crucial battle had arrived and each man was ready.

At one o'clock in the afternoon two cannon-shots in quick succession from a Napoleon gun, in Smith's battery of the Washington artillery of New Orleans, broke the silence of the hush that precedes a storm.

It was the signal for the gigantic drive against the Union line. Thousands of Gray clad men moved into action and started across the death-field. The story of Pickett's charge is related elsewhere in this book. It was Meade against Lee at Gettysburg. It was the South against the North. It was brother against brother in many instances. It was the greatest battle ever fought in America. It was the battle that saved the Union.

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During the 100th Anniversary Observance—We Pay Homage to the Wearers of the Blue and the Gray, Who Courageously Fought on the Fields of Gettysburg

Smart Gals Always Come to Evelyn's For Their Hairdo!

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We Consider It a Privilege to Pay Honor to the Brave Men of the Blue and the Gray During This 100th Anniversary Observance

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Just 100 Years Ago

The Fate of a Mighty Nation Was Being Decided

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Visit the Turf Lounge for Your Favorite Cocktail or Beverage

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The 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

The First Day's Battle Of Gettysburg—July 1, 1863

Lee Comes Out Of The West To Invade North At Gettysburg

OUT OF the west, came General Robert E Lee He had just concluded a very successful campaign in the South, he had repulsed and defeated the Army of the Potomac under Hooker Elated with his success he pressed into the North, determined to sweep the crippled Northern foe ahead of him and dictate terms of peace at Philadelphia and so he reached Chambersburg Part of his forces were sent North of Gettysburg into the Hanover and York territory approximately 15 and 30 miles north of the impending battle scene

Lee did not know where the Army of the Potomac was Meade who had been placed in command of the Union forces did not know where Lee's army was Both had a faint conception of the other's movement Because of this the Battles at Gettysburg were fought

General Hill had been sent Eastward from Chambersburg by Lee and had arrived in the vicinity of Cashtown On the evening of June 30, 1863, Hill sent word to Lee that he was moving Eastward toward the little town of Gettysburg Hill did not realize that his move was the initial step in the most terrific battle ever fought on American soil.

BUFORD SCOUTS FOE

Buford had been sent to Gettysburg to scout the army of the Confederacy. He had strung a thin line of Blue clad soldiers across the Chambersburg pike about three miles west of the town. Scouting parties observed picket lines or advance scouts of the Confederates and a shot rang out. This was the signal for three days of vicious fighting.

Hill advanced Buford sent word to Reynolds who was approaching the town from Emmitsburg, ten miles south of the battlefield town. When Reynolds arrived he found the Gray army advancing and already engaged with the Blue He retired to the cupola of the Seminary building (still standing), observed the positions and decided to stay the advance of the enemy so long as possible, until Meade could be sent for.

BLUE FORCE RESISTS

On came the Gray The Blue resisted. Musket fire was rapid and deadly. Cavalry men were dismounted and sent into the lines. Heavy guns were rushed into position and boomed out death tolls. On came the Gray: steadily pushed the Blue held their ground The superiority of numbers of the Gray steadily pushed the Blue back.

Lee had planned to fight it out at Cashtown He had instructed part of his northern-most forces to move northwest from Hanover and York to Carlisle. This movement probably averted a serious situation for the Union forces This force moved toward Carlisle and then turned toward Cashtown. Hence a great number of the Confederate forces did not reach Gettysburg until the second day Lee had retained a large portion of his army at Chambersburg and started to move toward Gettysburg on the First day. Hill's force in the meantime was engaged with Buford and Reynolds near Gettysburg. The battle line extended practically around three sides of the town; with the Gray steadily pushing back the Blue until about 11:30 o'clock in the morning, both sides were content to patch up a rapidly depleting army. The opening shot was fired shortly before dawn At eight o'clock the battle was on At two o'clock in the afternoon, the battle was renewed

It was not until late afternoon that the Union forces withdrew, retreated through the town and through every known passage to Cemetery hill, as the Gray had practically surrounded them. Part of the enemy had pierced the line and confusion reigned in the town, as the Gray and Blue struggled, many in hand to hand combat.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD

JOHN W KING
GOVERNOR

June 4, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

One hundred years ago, the fortunes of the Confederacy reached their high-water mark at Gettysburg. The great battle fought there marked the turning-point of the Civil War. From then on it became certain that the Union would be preserved.

It has been said that the Civil War was fought over the nature of a verb: Whether it was correct to say, "The United States ***is***," or "The United States ***are***." That question was answered in favor of the singular form. This is one indivisible nation of sovereign states.

In this fact lies our strength. What we achieve as a nation, we shall achieve through united action. If our Union were to fail, we should fail with it.

John W. King

John W. King

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, for the universal abolition of slavery in the United States, failed in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, for the want of the requisite two-thirds The Abolitionists wanted it passed so as to have the sanction of law for urging a war for the freedom of the negro — not caring about the union of the States

---

In 1961 railroads used 3,382,000,000 gallons of diesel oil: 93,570,000 gallons of fuel oil; and 1,625,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity to power their locomotives.

Shriver Family Fed Reynolds Last Meal

The Misses Bess and Myrtle Shriver, 140 E Middle St. have an unusual connection with the Civil War — their father carried a message for General John Reynolds and as a result their grandmother prepared the last meal ever eaten by the Lancaster officer who was killed here on the morning of July 1, 1863, while leading the Union troops.

Jacob C. Shriver, father of the Misses Shriver, then a youth of 16, watched with interest as the 1st Corps of the Union Army approached Marsh Creek enroute to Gettysburg from Emmitsburg on June 30, 1863

General Reynolds, commanding the left wing of the Union Army of the Potomac, saw the lad, spoke to him gave him a pass to go at will through the Union lines and told him to give the pass to his parents Attached to the pass was a request for provisions for the General's breakfast, and that of his staff, for the morning of July 1

The youth's parents, Mr and Mrs. Christian K. Shriver, then living near Barlow, reading the note, prepared meat, potatoes, eggs and bread and early on the morning of July 1, 1863 took them to the "commons" near the Emmitsburg Rd., a mile north of Moritz's Tavern, where General Reynolds and his men were encamped. Mrs. Shriver helped prepare the breakfast for the General and his staff after she and her husband arrived with the provisions. According to the Shriver family tradition, all of the officers ate heartily.

General Reynolds then offered Mrs. Shriver $5 for the provisions and her work, but she declined to accept. General Reynolds insisted saying: "Take it, for I may not live to come back this way and reimburse you for your great kindness."

Word then came to the Union camp that the Rebels were approaching Gettysburg. There was a great stir in the camp, tents were taken down, and General Reynolds rode toward Gettysburg — and death.

Colonel B. G. Humphreys, who succeeded to the command of the 21st Mississippi when Barksdale fell, was made a Brigadier General in the autumn after the war. He served as Governor of his state Lowry pays him a splendid tribute in his "History of the State," by saying: "His name will long remain the synonym for knightly honor, for fidelity to every trust, for loyalty to every duty"

Observing 100th Anniversary Battle of Gettysburg

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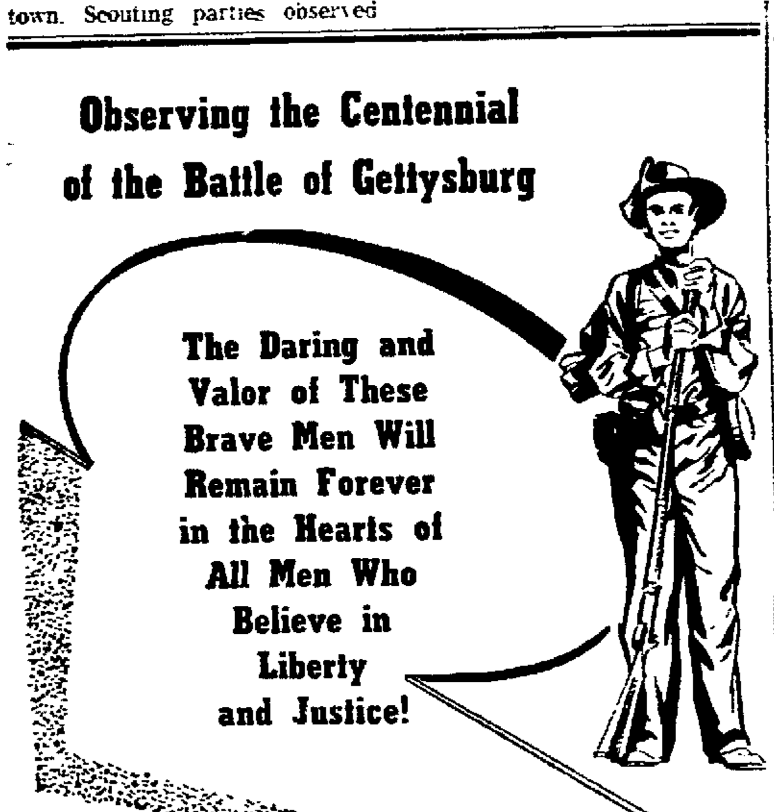

Observing the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg

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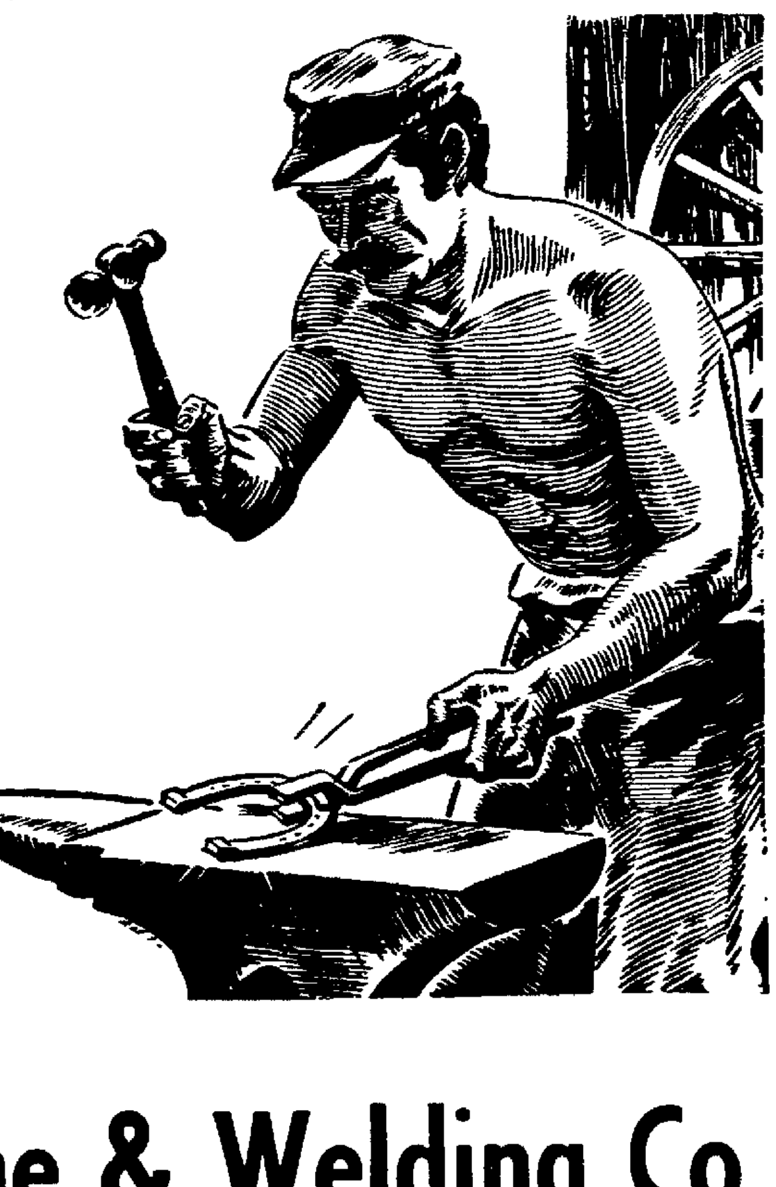

As We Pause to Observe the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg We Accept the Challenge of Helping to Build a Better Future

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We Are Proud to Join All Americans Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

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J. Herbert Raymond, Owner
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Town's First Photographer Moved Wife To Littlestown

THE FOLLOWING letter was written by Charles J. Tyson, Gettysburg's first commercial photographer, to a friend six months after the Battle of Gettysburg in which he describes his activities during the conflict. After the battle he took his camera to various locations on the battlefield and made some of the first pictures taken after the devastation. William Tipton, who joined Tyson Brothers, photographers, as an apprentice at the age of 13 in 1863, later purchased the business in 1873-80.

Flora Dale, Pa.
January 16, 1884

N. D. Preston
Bradford, Pa.
Dear Friend Noble:

Yours of the 9th instant came duly to hand while I was in Baltimore. To make amends for the long time I kept you waiting before, I shall answer this at once. You have a good memory but I must correct it a bit. Pick out of it what is of value and let the balance go.

About three o'clock on Friday, June 26, 1863 my wife and I were putting down the last carpet in the front second story room in our little house on Chambersburg St., Gettysburg. (We had just commenced housekeeping, having been married April 30, that year.) Hearing an unusual noise we looked out the turnpike toward Chambersburg to see the advance of Ewell's Corps, consisting of numerous mounted men, some with hats, some without, some in blue and some in gray As they dashed past the house and up into the town, they rent the air with yells, at the same time discharged their carbines and pistols into the air. Following them came the mass of infantry which filled the road from side to side. When these reached our house the band extended to the top of Seminary Ridge. Presently the word "Halt" was given and then "Stack Arms." So they halted and they stacked.

LOCKED GATE

We had taken the precaution to lock the front door and yard gate and were looking out through the venetian shutters, seeing but unseen. Shortly we heard them trying the door and heard one fellow spell out from the nameplate "T-Y-S-O-N, wonder who the Devil he is" Then he began chopping with something at the door.

I said to my wife, "There's no use trying to keep them out if they want to get in. I'll go down and open the door." I did so and said to them, "You look warm and dry. We have a well of good cool water. Come in and refresh yourselves." They came right along and then wanted bread and butter. We told them we did not have enough to commence on. They were satisfied more easily than we expected, and were very polite and gentlemanly. One, a German, asked where Joe Hooker was; said they were after him and would have him if they had to go as far as Philadelphia. I wonder what he'd had to say a week later This gang passed on to York. Next day the town was clear of soldiers again. One straggler came in and was promptly captured.

UNION TROOPS SWARM

On the following Wednesday morning, July 1st, I arose to find Gettysburg swarming with Union soldiers and the stores all open and doing business I opened my photograph gallery and went to work. I was kept busy until near 9 o'clock. I had made an exposure and went into the dark room to finish the picture. On my return I found the room empty excepting a man who offered me a bill I could not change. Then I discovered all the stores were closed and not a person to be seen. Just then Judge Russell turned the corner into the Square, and I asked him to explain.

"It means," he answered, "that all citizens are requested to retire into their homes as quickly and as quietly as possible," and he hurried off I hurried up to the gallery to gather up a few valuables; then started for home. By the time I reached the opposite side of the Square, I met my wife who was coming to see what had become of me. It was then 10 o'clock. I returned with her to our house where she had packed a small trunk with our wedding clothes and some valuables. By now the cannonading was going on in good earnest and people on Chambersburg St were being advised to go further uptown.

MOVED IN BARROW

We locked the house, put the trunk in a wheelbarrow and started. Soon I met a neighbor, Mr. Boyer, with a covered spring wagon. In it was his mother-in-law who sat upon some trunks. He very kindly permitted me to transfer my trunk to his wagon. I tumbled my barrow into Mr. Chritzman's yard. We all went up on Baltimore St. and remained there until about two o'clock. Meanwhile the churches were being filled with wounded men and the pavements were lined with those only slightly wounded. I concluded to go down home and bring up a basket of fresh bread to distribute to the soldiers, my wife having baked a large quantity the day before. But when I got nearly to the Square, I met one of our officers riding up the street. He said he was warning all women, children and noncombatants to leave the town as General Lee intended to shell it.

EARLY REPORTS

This caused quite a stir. Soon the streets were full of people hurrying to and fro and preparing to leave Suffice it to say I abandoned the bread idea and returned to my wife. We remained in the company of the Boyer family and headed out the Baltimore road. We crossed the bridge over Rock Creek and went on to Daniel Benner's on the hill. Before we got there it rained in torrents but we carried umbrellas and did not get very wet We remained at Benner's until the rain ceased when I proposed to Mr. Boyer that we leave the trunks in the cellar so that all the women could ride. This he consented to do and thus we went on the 10 miles to Littlestown with only Mr. Boyer's son having to walk with me.

On Friday we went back the pike towards Gettysburg as close as we felt safe. I met Moody, who said he had passed the gallery the day before and it was gutted. My home, he said, still stood but everything was destroyed. My all was there and thus you can perhaps imagine my feelings Then I learned that the Benner house, where our trunks were left, was within the rebel lines so that I was compelled to believe that everything was gone except the well-worn suit on my back.

ALCOHOL GONE

When I was able to return to Gettysburg, you will not think it strange that I felt very good to find nothing wantonly destroyed. My secretary had been ransacked and the contents scattered over the room. In the parlor we found a small heap of ashes, the residue of burned letters and papers. Upon removing the ashes we found the carpet uninjured, and after the carpet was swept up no trace of the fire could be found. We found several small bundles of things put up and ready to be carried off but which were then abandoned All my clothing was taken, and several worn rebel suits left behind. With this exception we missed very little indeed, except for the cellar and pantry, which had been pretty well cleaned out. We entered the house from the rear as the front door was still locked as I had left it, though the front parlour windows were open.

The gallery was undisburbed. The wife of Lawyer Wills claimed to have prevented the men from going in by telling them it was full of dangerous chemicals. However, they entered the cellar of that building and emptied the barrel of 95 per cent alcohol. I had a gross of empty eight-ounce bottles. The men were seen carrying these away, presumably filled with the alcohol.

The cannon shell which struck the outside of the gallery on the south side of York St. near the Square has never been removed. It is still there ready perhaps to blow somebody up sometime or other. A Minie-ball passed through the window cutting a round hole without breaking the glass.

The ball passed through an inch pine partition and lodged on its side in the wall on the opposite side of the room I covered this up with a glass case It was still there when I left the place a few years ago.

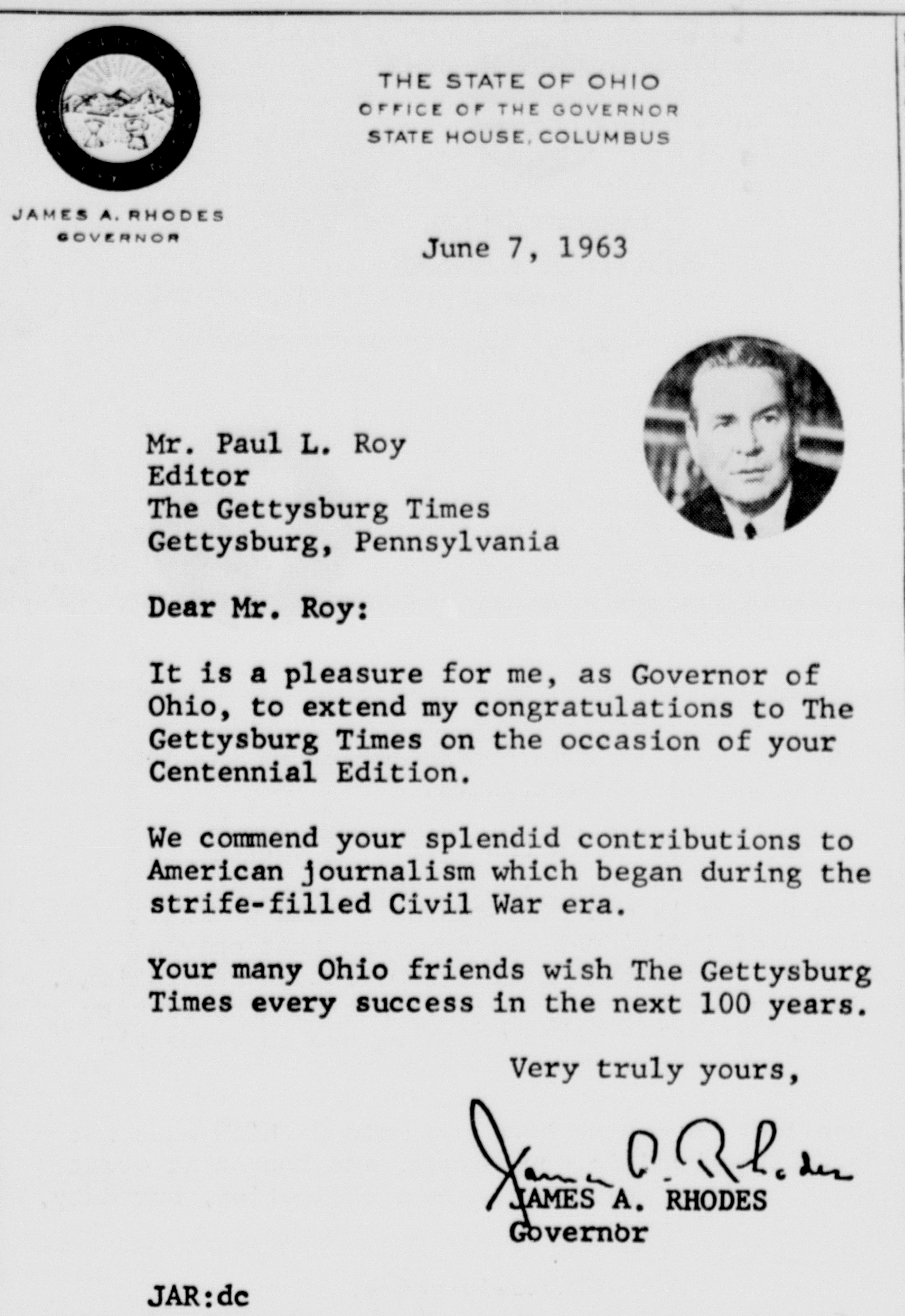
Mr. Benner and his wife retreated to the cellar when the rebels took possession of their house, and made their beds on the trunks, and in that way saved them for us.

STOLE BROTHER'S COAT

In its proper place I omitted to say that on July 4th a rebel who had overslept himself was seen coming out of my house with an overcoat on his arm He was promptly arrested and the coat returned to me It proved to be one belonging to my brother, Isaac, who lived with us at the time.

Before leaving the house I had thoughtfully placed our new barrel of flour behind the door to the cellar. In opening this door it swung back against the barrel and thus concealed and preserved it.

Charles J. Tyson



THE STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE HOUSE, COLUMBUS

JAMES A. RHODES
GOVERNOR

June 7, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

It is a pleasure for me, as Governor of Ohio, to extend my congratulations to The Gettysburg Times on the occasion of your Centennial Edition.

We commend your splendid contributions to American journalism which began during the strife-filled Civil War era.

Your many Ohio friends wish The Gettysburg Times every success in the next 100 years.

Very truly yours,

James A. Rhodes
JAMES A. RHODES
Governor

JAR:dc

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April 22, 1861
The Compiler

El Capitan—on the Texas plains—has a sheer cliff rising 8,078 feet.

Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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Phone 359-5135

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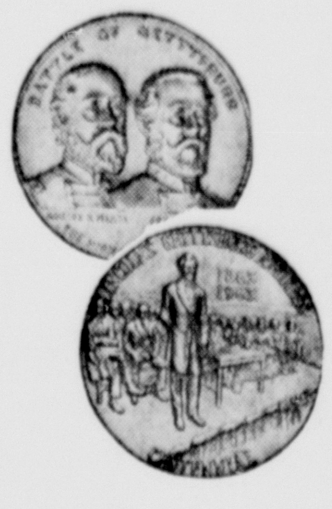

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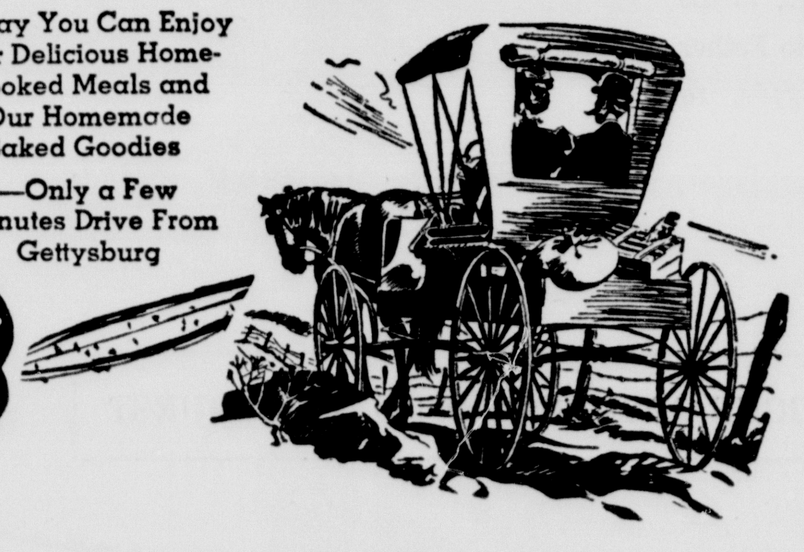

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26 N. WASHINGTON STREET — GETTYSBURG, PA.
Phone 334-4300

Town's First Photographer Moved Wife To Littlestown

THE FOLLOWING letter was written by Charles J. Tyson, Gettysburg's first commercial photographer, to a friend six months after the Battle of Gettysburg in which he describes his activities during the conflict. After the battle he took his camera to various locations on the battlefield and made some of the first pictures taken after the devastation. William Tipton, who joined Tyson Brothers, photographers, as an apprentice at the age of 18 in 1863, later purchased the business in 1873-80.

Flora Dale, Pa.
January 16, 1884

N. D. Preston
Bradford, Pa.
Dear Friend Noble:

Yours of the 9th instant came duly to hand while I was in Baltimore. To make amends for the long time I kept you waiting before, I shall answer this at once. You have a good memory but I must correct it a bit. Pick out of it what is of value and let the balance go.

About three o'clock on Friday, June 26, 1863 my wife and I were putting down the last carpet in the front second story room in our little house on Chambersburg St., Gettysburg. (We had just commenced housekeeping, having been married April 30, that year.) Hearing an unusual noise we looked out the turnpike toward Chambersburg to see the advance of Ewell's Corps, consisting of numerous mounted men, some with hats, some without, some in blue and some in gray As they dashed past the house and up into the town, they rent the air with yells, at the same time discharged their carbines and pistols into the air. Following them came the mass of infantry which filled the road from side to side. When these reached our house the band extended to the top of Seminary Ridge. Presently the word "Halt" was given and then "Stack Arms." So they halted and they stacked.

LOCKED GATE

We had taken the precaution to lock the front door and yard gate and were looking out through the venetian shutters, seeing but unseen. Shortly we heard them trying the door and heard one fellow spell out from the nameplate "T-Y-S-O-N, wonder who the Devil he is" Then he began chopping with something at the door.

I said to my wife, "There's no use trying to keep them out if they want to get in. I'll go down and open the door." I did so and said to them, "You look warm and dry. We have a well of good cool water. Come in and refresh yourselves." They came right along and then wanted bread and butter. We told them we did not have enough to commence on. They were satisfied more easily than we expected, and were very polite and gentlemanly. One, a German, asked where Joe Hooker was; said they were after him and would have him if they had to go as far as Philadelphia. I wonder what he'd had to say a week later This gang passed on to York. Next day the town was clear of soldiers again. One straggler came in and was promptly captured.

UNION TROOPS SWARM

On the following Wednesday morning, July 1st, I arose to find Gettysburg swarming with Union soldiers and the stores all open and doing business I opened my photograph gallery and went to work. I was kept busy until near 9 o'clock. I had made an exposure and went into the dark room to finish the picture. On my return I found the room empty excepting a man who offered me a bill I could not change. Then I discovered all the stores were closed and not a person to be seen. Just then Judge Russell turned the corner into the Square, and I asked him to explain.

"It means," he answered, "that all citizens are requested to retire into their homes as quickly and as quietly as possible," and he hurried off I hurried up to the gallery to gather up a few valuables; then started for home. By the time I reached the opposite side of the Square, I met my wife who was coming to see what had become of me. It was then 10 o'clock. I returned with her to our house where she had packed a small trunk with our wedding clothes and some valuables. By now the cannonading was going on in good earnest and people on Chambersburg St were being advised to go further uptown.

MOVED IN BARROW

We locked the house, put the trunk in a wheelbarrow and started. Soon I met a neighbor, Mr. Boyer, with a covered spring wagon. In it was his mother-in-law who sat upon some trunks. He very kindly permitted me to transfer my trunk to his wagon. I tumbled my barrow into Mr Chritzman's yard. We all went up on Baltimore St. and remained there until about two o'clock. Meanwhile the churches were being filled with wounded men and the pavements were lined with those only slightly wounded. I concluded to go down home and bring up a basket of fresh bread to distribute to the soldiers, my wife having baked a large quantity the day before. But when I got nearly to the Square, I met one of our officers riding up the street. He said he was warning all women, children and noncombatants to leave the town as General Lee intended to shell it.

EARLY REPORTS

This caused quite a stir. Soon the streets were full of people hurrying to and fro and preparing to leave Suffice it to say I abandoned the bread idea and returned to my wife. We remained in the company of the Boyer family and headed out the Baltimore road. We crossed the bridge over Rock Creek and went on to Daniel Benner's on the hill. Before we got there it rained in torrents but we carried umbrellas and did not get very wet We remained at Benner's until the rain ceased when I proposed to Mr. Boyer that we leave the trunks in the cellar so that all the women could ride. This he consented to do and thus we went on the 10 miles to Littlestown with only Mr. Boyer's son having to walk with me.

On Friday we went back the pike towards Gettysburg as close as we felt safe. I met Moody, who said he had passed the gallery the day before and it was gutted. My home, he said still stood but everything was destroyed. My all was there and thus you can perhaps imagine my feelings Then I learned that the Benner house, where our trunks were left, was within the rebel lines so that I was compelled to believe that everything was gone except the well-worn suit on my back.

ALCOHOL GONE

When I was able to return to Gettysburg, you will not think it strange that I felt very good to find nothing wantonly destroyed. My secretary had been ransacked and the contents scattered over the room. In the parlor we found a small heap of ashes, the residue of burned letters and papers. Upon removing the ashes we found the carpet uninjured, and after the carpet was swept up no trace of the fire could be found. We found several small bundles of things put up and ready to be carried off but which were then abandoned All my clothing was taken, and several worn rebel suits left behind. With this exception we missed very little indeed, except for the cellar and pantry, which had been pretty well cleaned out. We entered the house from the rear as the front door was still locked as I had left it, though the front parlour windows were open.

The gallery was undisturbed. The wife of Lawyer Wills claimed to have prevented the men from going in by telling them it was full of dangerous chemicals. However, they entered the cellar of that building and emptied the barrel of 95 per cent alcohol. I had a gross of empty eight-ounce bottles. The men were seen carrying these away, presumably filled with the alcohol

The cannon shell which struck the outside of the gallery on the south side of York St. near the Square has never been removed It is still there ready perhaps to blow somebody up sometime or other A Minie-ball passed through the window cutting a round hole without breaking the glass

The ball passed through an inch pine partition and lodged on its side in the wall on the opposite side of the room I covered this up with a glass case It was still there when I left the place a few years ago.

Mr. Benner and his wife retreated to the cellar when the rebels took possession of their house, and made their beds on the trunks, and in that way saved them for us.

STOLE BROTHER'S COAT

In its proper place I omitted to say that on July 4th a rebel who had overslept himself was seen coming out of my house with an overcoat on his arm He was promptly arrested and the coat returned to me It proved to be one belonging to my brother, Isaac, who lived with us at the time.

Before leaving the house I had thoughtfully placed our new barrel of flour behind the door to the cellar. In opening this door it swung back against the barrel and thus concealed and preserved it.

Charles J. Tyson

THE STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
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JAMES A. RHODES
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June 7, 1963

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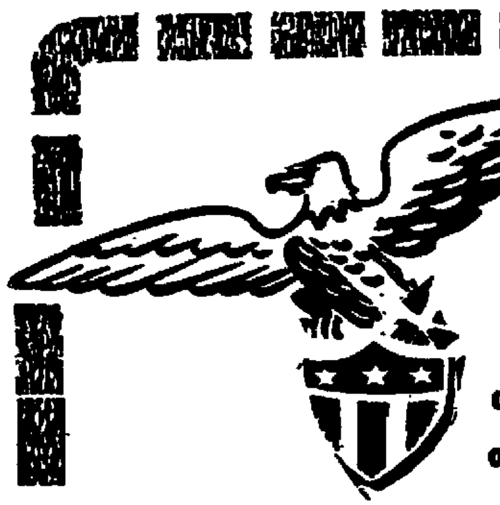

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Wm. E. Hutchison
Gettysburg, Pa.

Gallant Army Of The Potomac Is Marched To Fruitless Slaughter

ONCE MORE the gallant Army of the Potomac, controlled by an imbecile department and led by an incompetent general, has been marched to fruitless slaughter. Again the brave legions with whom our only master general once forced the marshes of the Warwick, and drove a flying enemy from the walls of Yorktown, who were victorious in the hard-fought fight of Williamsburg; and whom the waters of the Chickahominy and the desperate valor of an outnumbering foe only hindered but could not check — again the unsuccored legions who, from Gaines' Mill to the Malvern Hills, in the battles of the Seven Days, fought their victorious way from impending destruction to assured safety; have been denied victory and sent to sudden death.

In the Pope campaign, heralded by the bulletins of a braggart, they were huddled on in chaos to defeat, — were driven back for shelter to the very walls of the Capitol. Surrendered again to the control of the general whom they had followed to victory, and whom only imbeciles at Washington cheated of the joy of capturing the traitors of Richmond, out of the rout and the chaos his skill evoked order, and his presence created the old discipline and courage.

FOE PRESSES ON

The flushed and eager foe was pressing on to new victories, and, while menacing the capital, meditated the sacking of northern seaboard cities and began the invasion of the fertile Pennsylvania valleys, which had yet heard only from afar the noise of war. — These troops, whom even two campaigns under a Pope and a McDowell had not demoralized past the power of a McClellan to restore, he again marshaled and led up the Potomac valley, holding, by his splendid strategy, the capital and the honor of the nation safe against sudden assault, protecting the seaboard cities from attack, and keeping down an uprising State; and then, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, hurled conquering columns on the foe and drove them up the steep mountain sides, over the valleys, and finally beyond the Potomac.

Surrendered again to another untried general, whose chief merit was his proclaimed knowledge of his own incompetence for the high command, and dispirited by the faithless, heartless disregard of their wishes, their interests, and their lives at Washington, against the fortified heights of Fredericksburg, and again were driven back by an inferior foe, decimated and demoralized anew. Once more tempting fate, the President gave this thrice shattered army to the care of an adventurous soldier, whose hot and eager valor the calm cool brain of his old commander had often made the instrument of victory.

The thinned ranks of his army of martyrs were filled up, and, reinforced, his discipline did what it could to organize victory and, long awaiting the advent of spring, the end of the rains, and the hardening of the roads, at last with 150,000 men General Hooker; still restricted by the War Department to a route by which the capture of the rebel capital is most difficult if not impossible, prepared to attack, and, in the flush of his first day's permitted advance, promised to capture, his foe.

AWAIT DETAILS

Some days must yet elapse before the history of the last week can be correctly written. We now know only its outline, its tremendous disasters, its fatal results. Dividing his force, to cross above and below Fredericksburg, where the main body of the enemy was resting, General Hooker violated the first principles of the art of war. It was trumpeted over the nation as a brilliant and masterly manoeuver to which his dash and courage would insure success. In fact it only provided against great peril by contriving a greater.

His plan exhibited his dash and desperation; its execution, his deliberation and delay. From the moment when his army was drawn up in line of battle at Chancellorsville until, beaten day after day, and ford after ford repossessed by the enemy, the retreat was ordered, it was General Lee who attacked and General Hooker's proclaimed determination to change a strategically offensive to a tactically defensive movement, as by the dispositions of the enemy. If ever an onslaugh was demanded, it was then.

General Hooker announced the enemy as already in his possession, and waited for the transfer to take place. The enemy waited for the crossing, and then on Saturday threw a heavy force upon our right wing, broke it down and got in our rear. Changing his front General Hooker the next day prepared to receive another attack, and again he was defeated. On Tuesday morning, before the rains, and not in consequence of them, as the War Department's dispatches falsely state, General Hooker ordered the retreat. By Wednesday morning all but the infantry and artillery had crossed, and the enemy had discovered his purpose and fell upon his rear. The rest remains yet untold.

LOSS IS IMMENSE

The rain began to fail on Tuesday afternoon, swelling the streams, imperiling the bridges, and making impassable the fords. If, as the official dispatches state, the order to retreat was not given till Tuesday night, the country must be prepared to hear that he had lost a quarter of his army and the bulk of his artillery and stores. If those dispatches are lies, trifling with the agony of a nation to conceal the imbecility of its rulers, then we may hope that General Hooker on Wednesday accomplished the retreat of his army with a comparatively lighter loss of supplies and men. But that our loss was immense, alas! there is no room to doubt.

In the two days battles we heard how General Hooker led in person this or that charging column and put at the mercy of one rebel bullet the lives of scores of thousands of men. Were his officers cowards all, that their commander had to do the duty of a colonel and leave the control of the whole field of battle and its widely separated columns to a lucky unity and the co-ordination of chance? In this characteristic exhibition of a heady courage but a lack of self-mastery, not less than in the case with which our superior numbers were out generaled, outflanked, and outfought by Lee, we find the secret of our defeat. Of the generalship, the courage, and the dash which can lead a brigade or a division to victory General Hooker here, as ever, exhibited no lack. What was under his eye, what could be inspired by his personal presence, — that he could command, inspire and guide.

HOUR OF COURAGE

But the management of large bodies of troops, the disposition of the parts of a grand army, nearly all of it out of sight, its movements changing from moment to moment, an advance here, a check there, a rout at the flank, an assault in the centre; the calm, clear brain comprehending all and controlling all, itself the intelligence which vitalized and guided all the army's parts as if it were one right arm, then fired with its most rapid perception and furthest foresight when confusion was thickest and peril most near, and pressing with the precision of fate to its single end of victory, in the darkest hour — of all this there was nothing. And of that still more superb generalship and that grander moral quality which under successive and irremediable disasters sustains itself undismayed and strenuously presses on to the achievement of the best result yet possible, which measures out defeat as if it were success and holds ten thousand wills subjected to its own, then most formly when subjection means death and despair is the price of life — of this there was less than nothing.

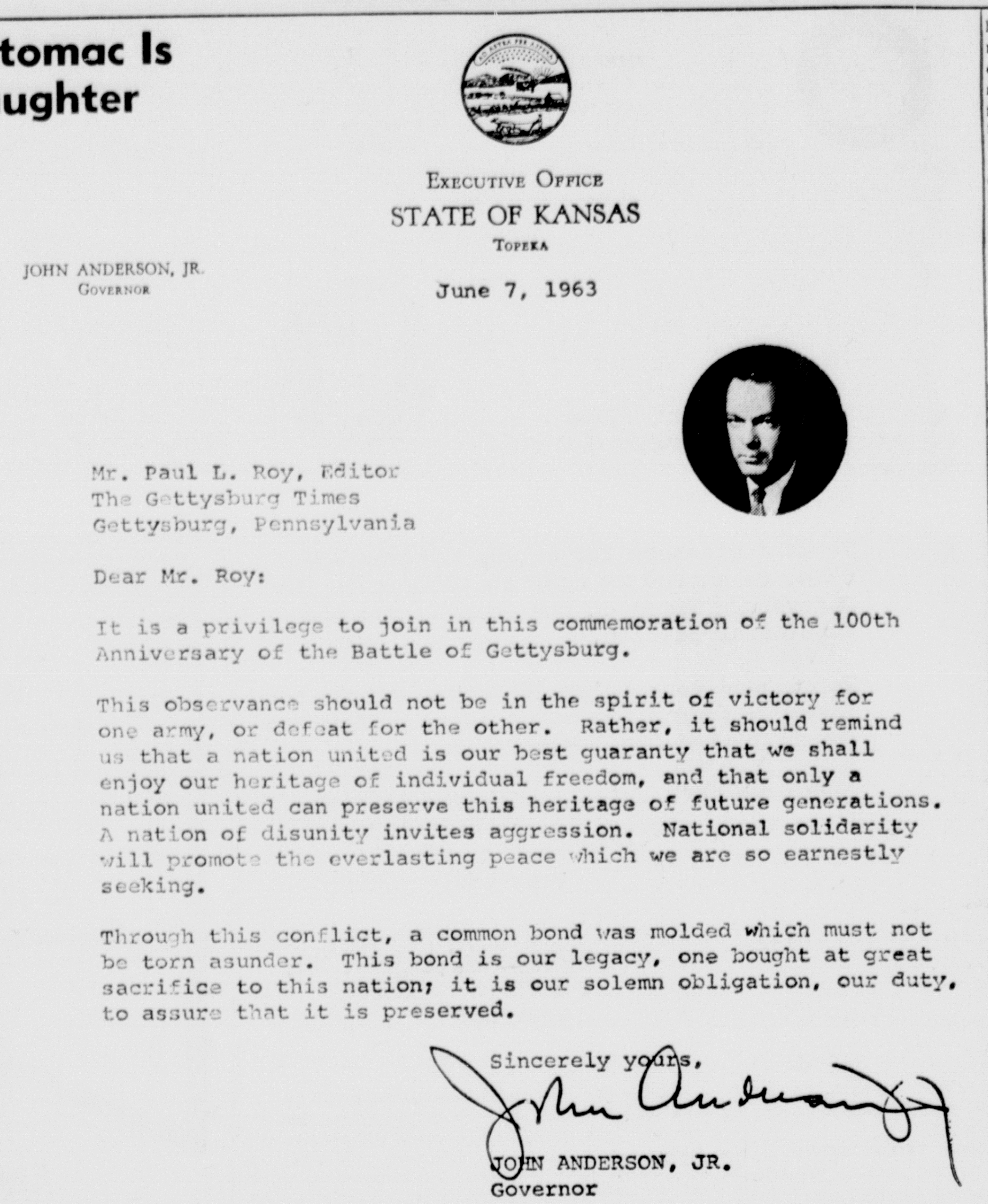
It is said that in some hard battle, when the tide was running against him and the ranks were breaking, some one in the agony of a need of generalship exclaimed: "Oh for an hour of Dundee!"

In those hard battles of Sunday and Monday, when his ranks were breaking, did not General Hooker cry to his secret heart for the help of that eneralship which ambition made him once asperse? At least the shattered battalions of that old guard which his commander led, at least the country which calls them children, cried — in the midnight and the anguish of this hour they cry —

'Oh for one hour of McClellan now!
Oh for one more hour of that courage indomitable.
One more appeal from that voice which never called in vain.
Once more that out-stretched arm which has saved the nation's life.'

The Compiler
May 18, 1863

In the Virgin Islands the year-round temperature averages 78 degrees, with only six degrees variance between winter and summer.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF KANSAS
TOPEKA

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.
GOVERNOR

June 7, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

It is a privilege to join in this commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

This observance should not be in the spirit of victory for one army, or defeat for the other. Rather, it should remind us that a nation united is our best guaranty that we shall enjoy our heritage of individual freedom, and that only a nation united can preserve this heritage of future generations. A nation of disunity invites aggression. National solidarity will promote the everlasting peace which we are so earnestly seeking.

Through this conflict, a common bond was molded which must not be torn asunder. This bond is our legacy, one bought at great sacrifice to this nation; it is our solemn obligation, our duty, to assure that it is preserved.

Sincerely yours,

John Anderson Jr

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.
Governor

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100 YEARS AGO...

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South—Were
Waging a
Gigantic Battle
on the Fields
of Gettysburg

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On the 100th Anniversary of the Battle, we pay honor to our nursing Sisters, to the soldiers of the Blue and Gray, and to Father Corby, chaplain of the Irish Brigade, so prominent in this battle.

CATALOGUE AND BROCHURE ON REQUEST

Address: Registrar — Saint Joseph College, Emmitsburg, Md., Box T

The Third Day's Battle Of Gettysburg—July 3, 1863

Backbone Of Rebellion Is Broken When Pickett Fails

THEN CAME the breaking of the backbone of the Rebellion. The third day at Gettysburg saw the reverse of the Confederates, their retreat into the South never to venture north again. It saw Meade at the peak of his career, a gallant [illegible] General offset the assault of Pickett and turn back the foe. At four o'clock in the morning of July 3 Meade, after a council of war with his staff determined to retake that portion of Culp's Hill that had been captured by Johnson the night before. The Union line [illegible] a major portion of the hill but the Union commander sought the entire position. He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and to a [illegible] he was [illegible] to [illegible] his [illegible] position and to [illegible] the southerners to [illegible] the attacking again.

Slocum opened fire at four o'clock in the morning upon Johnson's position. Johnson had secured reinforcements and it was a difficult task to drive him out of his new stronghold. The battle lasted seven hours at this junction. Johnson made two assaults and was turned back. The Union line pushed forward and was driven back. Until eleven o'clock in the morning these forces waged a bitter conflict for possession of a portion of the Hill. When Johnson found that his task was impossible, he ceased firing and retraced his steps from the immediate front of the Hill and occupied the Rock Creek intervale.

VALIANT WORK

Kilpatrick's cavalry did valiant work during the afternoon's engagement on the left flank. It was at this juncture that General Farnsworth went to his death in his attack on the impregnable position of Law's Alabama outfit. (This story is related elsewhere in this book.)

At eleven o'clock firing ceased along all fronts. It was a timely cessation of hostilities. Both armies needed time to repair damages experienced in the seven-hour struggle for a portion of Culp's Hill. Both armies were severely damaged and it was impossible to gain further advantage by continuous attacks.

Lee in the meantime was laying his plans for a final attack on the Union line. He had 120 guns placed on Seminary Ridge ready for a determined assault.

His troops were stretched along a three-mile front. His subordinates were eager for the battle ahead of them.

MEADE FORESAW ATTACK

Meade in the meantime, predicting to his staff the night before that Lee would attack his center, had pushed his plans with considerable speed. He had his troops in line long before the opening shot was fired. His artillery, ammunition trains, reserve guns and all were moved into position in readiness for the attack expected early in the afternoon.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RICHMOND

ALBERTIS S. HARRISON, JR.
GOVERNOR

April 26, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy
Editor,
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

The Commonwealth of Virginia welcomes the opportunity of being represented in the columns of the Gettysburg Times' edition commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

We of the Old Dominion heartily join in the theme of this edition "PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED." Our Virginia Civil War Commission, established to foster appropriate observance of the Civil War Centennial, has as one of its objectives the dramatization of the great ideas that are the basis of our freedom - individual responsibility, faith in God, and service to country.

We are delighted that our observance complements the centennial observance at Gettysburg.

Sincerely yours,

A. S. Harrison Jr.

Governor

Bloody Run In Valley Of Death Is Mere Trickle

BLOODY RUN bubbled its slow way through the Valley of Death near Devil's Den, at the foot of Little Round Top. It acquired its name during the second day's engagement at Gettysburg. Its name lives on, although the stream is practically dried out and what water does trickle over its rocky bottom finds a meager end a short distance from where one of the most unrelentless conflicts of the Gettysburg Battles was fought.

Reserve troops were called into line and each man was at his post, tense, eager, expectant. Each man felt the hour of a crucial battle had arrived and each man was ready.

At one o'clock in the afternoon two cannon-shots in quick succession from a Napoleon gun, in Smith's battery of the Washington artillery of New Orleans, broke the silence of the hush that precedes a storm.

It was the signal for the gigantic drive against the Union line. Thousands of Gray clad men moved into action and started across the death-field. The story of Pickett's charge is related elsewhere in this book. It was Meade against Lee at Gettysburg. It was the South against the North. It was brother against brother in many instances. It was the greatest battle ever fought in America. It was the battle that saved the Union.

In this narrow shallow stream, made scarlet by the blood of brothers in arms, were found the bodies of a number of men — men in Blue; men in Gray. They died fighting for a cause they thought was right. They struggled, some in vain, others in a mighty attempt to save a divided nation.

"Bloody Run" was christened with human blood at a heavy cost of men when possession of Little Round Top was at stake.

DISOBEYED ORDERS

A union officer had disobeyed orders. He had vacated his position on Little Round Top and left a gap in the ranks of the Union forces. The Confederates attacked his flank, drove them back and, shortly after a fresh division had moved to Little Round Top, assaulted its peak and were driven back with heavy loss on both sides. Back into the hollow of the Valley of Death they withdrew — these men in Gray, but only for that brief moment to prepare anew for a second assault. Up the Hollow, across Bloody Run, and up the rocky side of Little Round Top moved the forces in Gray, while from the shelter of the rocky peak the Union warriors poured out their messages of death. The second attack was repulsed. A third, more feeble than the second, was made with like result. The Union line repulsed the invaders and held the position. Both sides lost heavily in this Valley of Death battle.

"Bloody Run" was literally filled with bodies of men from both armies. Its waters, until then flowing in peaceful fashion along its course, turned red from the blood spilled by these gallant soldiers. Its outlet spread the discouraging and silent message to other sections of the field.

CHRISTIAN BURIALS

For days after the battle the hospital corps diligently struggled to give Christian burial to these bodies piled two, three and in some places four deep in the blood soaked banks of the small stream. Their task was a mammoth one. Most of the bodies were beyond recognition. Others had been trampled to a mash. It was one of the most gruesome tasks confronting the "after-battle" workers.

"Bloody Run" flows on. It is shallow now. Its banks are overgrown with brush, but its name lives on. Veterans used to pause on their return visit to the field and wonder at the remarkable escape that was theirs from this engagement. Surely the memories its trickling waters revive must have cut deep into the true souls of those who survived this bloody conflict.

MANY RUMORS

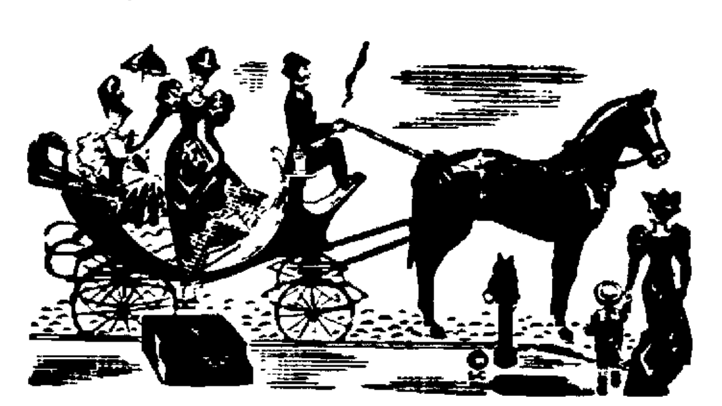
Although the rebels have come and gone, (so far as our town is concerned,) we may expect to hear all sorts of rumors. The big fright seems to be over, but it is natural to expect many little ones to follow. The people should receive the thousand and one rumors constantly put afloat with a considerable degree of allowance, and not believe more than they have capacity to carry. If they do you may surely expect a panic which cannot be checked

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

on this side of the Susquehanna. It may be possible that our county is filled with small bands of rebels prowling about for plunder, and while we should be on the alert for the enemy at all times, we should be careful not to magnify every little squad into a regiment, and convert our own Union soldiers into an army of rebels. By preserving a little more calmness a great deal of inconvenience could be avoided and a large amount of horse flesh saved.

Star And Banner
July 9, 1863

In the Days Before the Horseless Carriage There Was No Need for Service Stations



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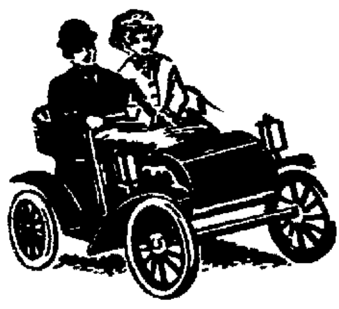
We Have Been Pleasing the American Motorist for Many Years!



We Consider It a Privilege to Pay Honor to the Brave Men of the Blue and the Gray During This 100th Anniversary Observance

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Fred and Peggy Landsperger
Souvenirs—Restaurant—Auto Service and Repairs
EMMITSBURG ROAD R. 2, FAIRFIELD, PA.

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Firmly We Resolve That Our Heritage of Unity and Freedom, Dating Back to Those Days—100 Years Ago—Shall Forever Be Maintained

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Just 100 Years Ago

The Fate of a Mighty Nation Was Being Decided

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We Welcome All Centennial Visitors and Consider It a Privilege to Join Our Many Friends Observing This Great Occasion

The 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Large Union Force Being Assembled Near Washington

THOSE WHO have expected an immediate general conflict of arms between the forces of the United States and those of the Confederate States, and in consequence have been under a high state of excitement for some days past, seem destined to present disappointment. It would not do to say positively that a collision will not soon occur, for when so many troops are brought in close proximity to each other, under the lead, in many instances, of inexperienced if not imprudent officers, hostilities may be accidentally inaugurated at any moment, and thus the country precipitated into active war. — It does not, however, appear to be the purpose of either of the contending parties to engage at present in aggressive operations, further than the gathering of armies and supplies, or the slight skirmishes attendant thereupon, may be deemed such.

We are aware that a large force is being concentrated at Washington, and that rumors of considerable bodies of troops marching Northward from the South and South West, continually reach us, through apparently reliable sources. The former is a precautionary measure, demanded by the great importance of defending the national Capital, and the latter may have been prompted by the desire to protect the cities of Virginia against apprehended invasion from the North, and also to form a barrier on the frontier of the Confederate States, which shall guard them against occupation by the Federal Army.

"FRONTIER POST"

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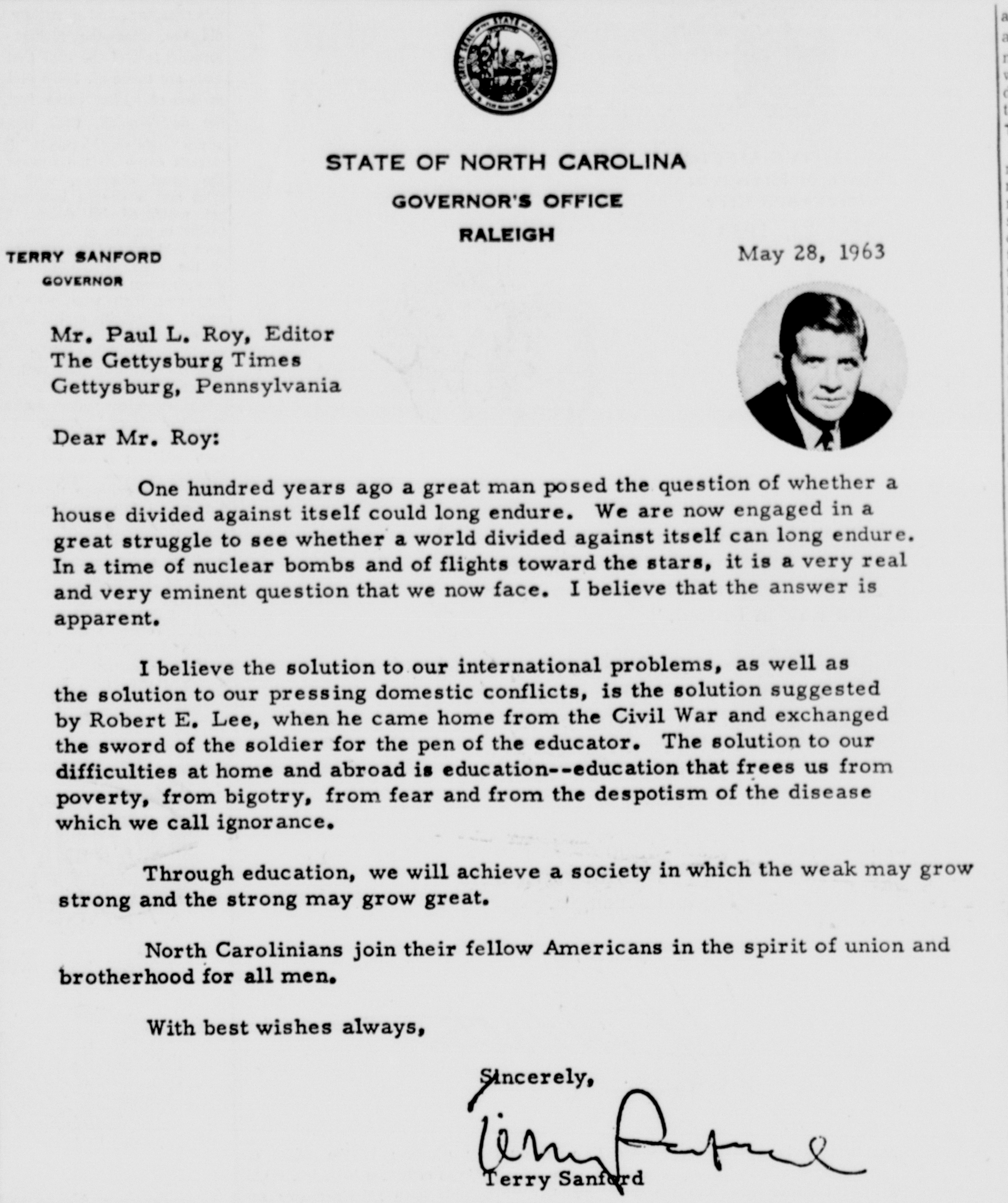
The Compiler
May 22, 1861



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RALEIGH

TERRY SANFORD
GOVERNOR

May 28, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

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With best wishes always,

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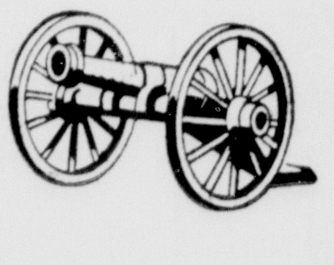

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FOUNDED 1808 EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

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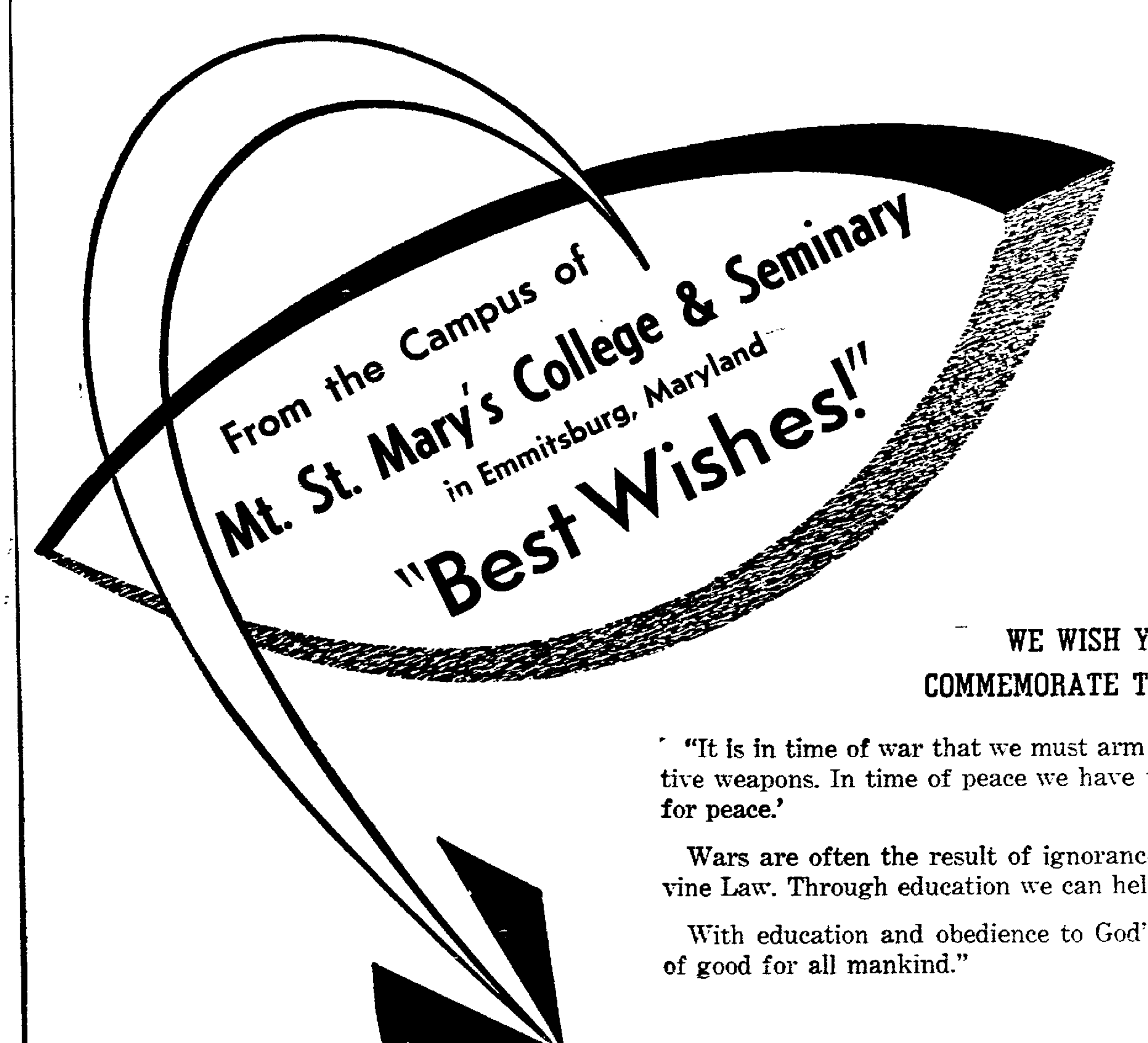

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FOUNDED 1808

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

Bayonets, Grape, Canister Swept Troops On Both Sides In Savage Assaults To Win

WE FIND in the letters of army correspondents, writing from Gettysburg, mayn interesting and touching scenes and incidents of the late terrible battles:

THE LOSSES

The Eleventh Corps lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4,060 men. The First Corps' loss foots up nearly 6,000. The Twelfth Corps lost, in killed and wounded, 973; missing, 242; 17 officers killed, and 43 wounded. One regiment, the 2nd Massachusetts, in Slocum's Corps, lost 11 officers in a charge, yet when this division was repulsed, the regiment fell back in perfect order and each soldier in his place.

Sharpshooting has become a serious service in battle. Three hundred men from our brigade were shot in the rifle pits on Friday by a half dozen of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in a brick house in the suburbs of Gettysburg.

The house might have been destroyed, but in doing this many others in the town would have been damaged; it is a question, however, whether the whole town is worth the lives it cost to save it.

SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

The 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division, Second Corps numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division of the same corps, in the last charge of the enemy on Friday evening, captured from the enemy double their own number in prisoners, including Gen. Armistead and five battle flags, all within 35 paces of the Second Corps' batteries.

The losses in the Philadelphia brigades are, in officers killed and wounded 45, and enlisted men 482. Among the wounded officers is Col. Baxter of the 71st Regiment, and among the killed is the gallant Col. O'Kane, of the 83rd Pennsylvania Regiment.

In the battle of July 3, the old California the 69th (Irish) and the Fire Zouaves (Pennsylvania troops), were in action. The 71st were on the extreme front, and, in proportion, their numbers suffered the worst.

REAL BAYONET FIGHTING

It was from a bayonet thrust that Colonel Jefferds fell. It was in the thickest of the fight. A rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Jefferds shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, took the colors in his own hand, reared them aloft, and cried out, "Rally round the flag, boys." A rebel bayonet pierced his vitals and he fell dead, his hand still firmly clutching the flagstaff. The man at whose hands he lost his life a moment after lay gasping in death. A bullet from Major Hall's revolver had entered his brain.

Conspicuous for gallantry in this hand-to-hand conflict was Captain Robinson. He killed six rebels with his navy revolver, and was then one of other officers to snatch the musket and cartridge box of a dead soldier and kill others. His fate is not known. He was not seen after the battle, and the presumption is that he was one among the many taken prisoner.

EXPECTED REGULARS

General Sykes' old division, Brigadier General Ayres commanding, came to the rescue of the 1st Division. A few moments more and our left must inevitably have been turned. Our men knew that the regulars were to come to their support in case of an attempt to drive or flank them, which desperate attempt, as I have already stated was made, and that, too, with a determination, spirit and persistence seldom equaled in any battle. Our brave boys well knew the value of the position. This division fought with an undaunted determination, and the wounded fell by the score. It would not do to fall back. The fortunes of the day depended upon their standing. "Don't yield an inch, boys," he cried out, in clear clarion tones, brandishing his sword, with resolute determination to stand by them. He was brave to rashness. The ground was wooded and rocky, some of the rocks eight and ten feet above the ground. Mounting on one of these rocks, he had only time to repeat his order to stand firm, when a rebel Minie ball pierced his left thigh, shattering the left joint and compelling his removal and an end to his gallantry.

The Pennsylvania Reserves have always fought well. They fought today more than well. Defending the state of their nativity not only inspired the men with extra courage, but many lived in Gettysburg and about here and with them it was a fight in reality for their hearths and firesides. Over the heads of their helpless wives and children were passing murderous shells of the rebel invaders. At any moment these shells might fall into their midst, carrying horror and death in their track. Is it to be wondered at that they climbed in the manner they did the rugged ascent of Rock Hill—that they drove the enemy from the hill, and kept them at bay? And they did keep them at bay, and, by aid of two of our batteries planted on the summit of the hill, are still doing so.

The record of the Third Corps shows numberless chief officers sacrificed in this fierce encounter, witnessing the desperation with which it was fought. Out of this little corps nearly 3,000 men were placed hors de combat in this short engagement.

The gallant Birney was twice struck by the bullets of the enemy though, happily, but slightly injured. It is but proper to mention that this single action saved us the day.

POSITION AND PLAN OF THE BATTLE

The Battle of Gettysburg! I am told that it commenced on the first of July, a mile north of the town, between two weak brigades of infantry and some doomed artillery, and the whole force of the rebel army. Among other costs of this error was the death of Reynolds. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood with which it was bought. The error put us on the defensive, and gave us the choice of position, from the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the main street of Gettysburg and rolled out of the town to the circle of eminence south of it. We were not to attack but to be attacked. The risks, the difficulties and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for artillery; ours the short, inside lines for maneuvering and reinforcing; ours the cover of stone walls, fences, and the crests of hills. The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable to us.

A popular description of it would be to say that it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horseshoe, with the toe to Gettysburg and the heel to the south.

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He massed his troops upon the east side of this shoe of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it. The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hill, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the Army of the Potomac repelled the attacks.

RENEWED BATTLE

It was renewed at the poin of the shoe—renewed desperately at the southwest heel—renewed on the western side, with an effort consecrated to success by Ewell's earnest oaths, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake. Only a perfect infantry, and an artillery educated in the midst of charges of hostile brigades, could possibly have sustained this assault. Hancock's Corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors, by its constancy and courage. The total wreck of Cushing's Battery—the list of its killed and wounded—the losses of officers, men and horses Cowen sustained, and the marvelous outspread upon the board of death of dead soldiers and dead animals—of dead soldiers in blue, and dead soldiers in gray—more marvelous to me than anything I have ever seen in a war—are a ghastly and shocking testimony to the terrible fight of the 2nd Corps, that none will gainsay. That corps will ever have the distinction of breaking the pride and power of the rebel invasion.

THE REBEL CHARGE

Then there was a lull, and we knew that the rebel infantry was charging. And splendidly they did the work—the highest and severest test of the stuff that soldiers are made of. Hill's division, in line of battle, came first, on the double-quick, their muskets at the "right-shoulder-shift." Longstreet's came as the support, at the usual distance, with war-cries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by defeat. They rushed in perfect order across the open field, up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylae than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery. The rebels were over our defences. They had cleaned cannoniers and horses from one of the guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us.

The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of attack was silent, except Cowen's. His service of grape and cannister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself as prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when Armisted's Brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets, and crawled on their hands and knees, underneath the stream of shot, till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

Before they got there the grand charge of Ewell, solemnly sworn to and carefully prepared, had failed.

Our losses as today reported semi-officially, foot up seventeen thousand killed, wounded and missing. The Third Corps losses, forty-four hundred; the Fifth Corps, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine; the Twelfth Corps, seven hundred and fifty; the Second Corps, four thousand eight hundred. The balance I have not yet obtained.

THE REBEL KILLED

About two-thirds of the burial parties sent out to bury the rebel dead have made returns. The number reported by them is thus far twenty-six hundred and eighty. The total cannot fall under three thousand five hundred, not including those of Wednesday's fight, which the enemy himself buried.

The Compiler
July 13, 1963

More than 800 languages and dialects are spoken in India. About 40 per cent of the population speak Urdu or Hindi.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY

JOHN M. DALTON
GOVERNOR

May 22, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor,
The Gettysburg Times,
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Roy:

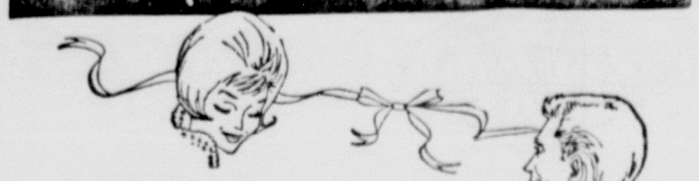
It is most befitting to our times and to your area that you are commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg with an edition whose theme is "Peace Eternal in a Nation United."

Certainly our country must forever be a solidified union of peaceful states. In no other way can we be strong enough to lead the way to peace in the world, or to convince the uncommitted nations that a free system is stable enough to survive the technological revolution that now upsets so many long-accepted concepts.

Divisive issues plow a field that too often grows only evil leadership. They must be put aside always in behalf of the fundamentals of union and strength.

Sincerely yours,

John M Dalton
Governor



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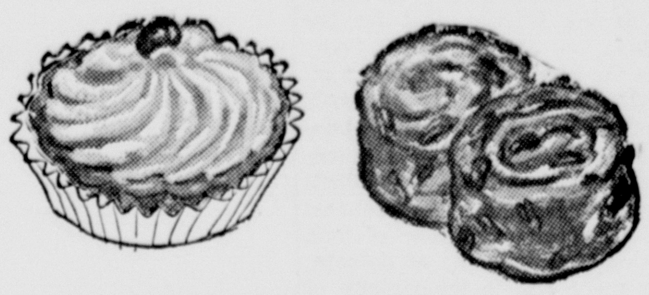
Good Wishes to the People
of the Gettysburg Area on the
Occasion of the Centennial
of the Battle of Gettysburg



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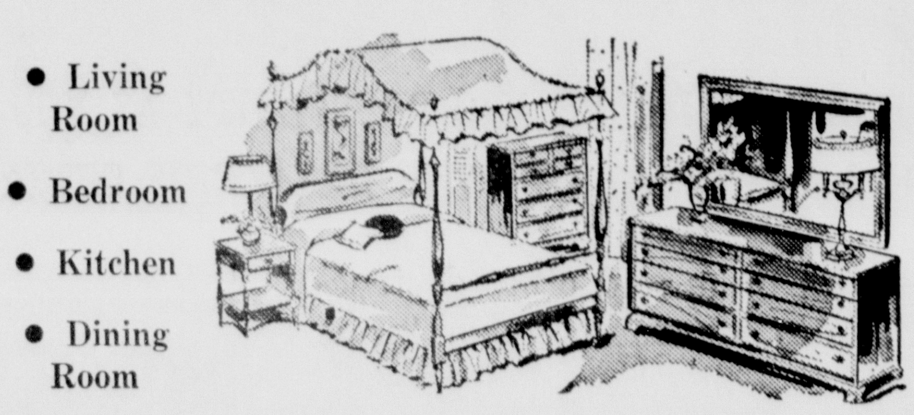

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Anniversary of the Historic
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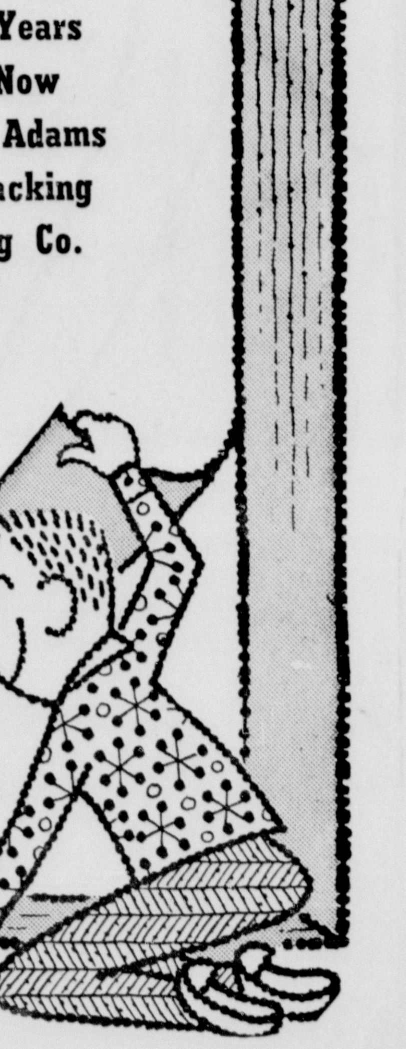
Observing the 100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg



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History a Century and
We Are in the Midst of
a Great Battle Here on
Our Own Adams County Soil

Turn Back the Pages
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Gallant Army Of The Potomac Is Marched To Fruitless Slaughter

ONCE MORE the gallant Army of the Potomac controlled by an imbecile department and led by an incompetent general, has been marched to fruitless slaughter Again the brave legions with whom our only master general once forced the marshes of the Warwick, and drove a flying enemy from the walls of Yorktown who were victorious in the hard-fought fight of Williamsburg: and whom the waters of the Chickahominy and the desperate valor of an outnumbering foe only hindered but could not check — again the unsuccored legions who from Gaines Mill to the Malvern Hills in the battles of the Seven Days, fought their victorious way from impending destruction to assured safety have been denied victory and sent to sudden death

In the Pope campaign heralded by the bulletins of a braggart, they were huddled on in chaos to defeat — were driven back for shelter to the very walls of the Capitol Surrendered again to the control of the general whom they had followed to victory, and whom only imbeciles at Washington cheated of the joy of capturing the traitors of Richmond, out of the rout and the chaos his skill evoked order, and his presence created the old discipline and courage.

FOE PRESSES ON

The flushed and eager foe was pressing on to new victories, and, while menacing the capital, meditated the sacking of northern seaboard cities and began the invasion of the fertile Pennsylvania valleys, which had yet heard only from afar the noise of war — These troops, whom even two campaigns under a Pope and a McDowell had not demoralized past the power of a McClellan to restore, he again marshaled and led up the Potomac valley, holding, by his splendid strategy, the capital and the honor of the nation safe against sudden assault, protecting the seaboard cities from attack, and keeping down an uprising State, and then, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, hurled conquering columns on the foe and drove them up the steep mountain sides, over the valleys and finally beyond the Potomac

Surrendered again to another untried general, whose chief merit was his proclaimed knowledge of his own incompetence for the high command and dispirited by the faithless heartless disregard of their wishes their interests and their lives at Washington, against the fortified heights of Fredericksburg, and again were driven back by an inferior foe decimated and demoralized anew Once more tempting fate the President gave this thrice shattered army to the care of an adventurous soldier, whose hot and eager valor the calm cool brain of his old commander had often made the instrument of victory

The thinned ranks of his army of martyrs were filled up, and, reinforced his discipline did what it could to organize victory and long awaiting the advent of spring the end of the [illegible] and the hardening of the roads, at last with 130,000 men General Hooker, still restricted by the War Department to a route by which the capture of the rebel capital is most difficult if not impossible, prepared to attack and in the flush of his first day's permitted advance promised to capture his foe

AWAIT DETAILS

Some days must yet elapse before the history of the last week can be correctly written We now know only its outline, its tremendous disasters its fatal results Dividing his force, to cross above and below Fredericksburg, where the main body of the enemy was resting, General Hooker violated the first principles of the art of war It was trumpeted over the nation as a brilliant and masterly manceuver to which his dash and courage would insure success. In fact it only provided against great peril by contriving a greater.

His plan exhibited his dash and desperation; its execution, his deliberation and delay. From the moment when his army was drawn up in line of battle at Chancellorsville until, beaten day after day, and ford after ford repossessed by the enemy, the retreat was ordered, it was General Lee who attacked and General Hooker's proclaimed determination to change a strategically offensive to a tactically defensive movement, as by the dispositions of the enemy. If ever an onslaugh was demanded, it was then

General Hooker announced the enemy as already in his possession, and waited for the transfer to take place. The enemy waited for the crossing, and then on Saturday threw a heavy force upon our right wing, broke it down and got in our rear. Changing his front General Hooker the next day prepared to receive another attack, and again he was defeated. On Tuesday morning, before the rains, and not in consequence of them, as the War Department's dispatches falsely state, General Hooker ordered the retreat. By Wednesday morning all but the infantry and artillery had crossed and the enemy had discovered his purpose and fell upon his rear. The rest remains yet untold.

LOSS IS IMMENSE

The rain began to fall on Tuesday afternoon, swelling the streams, imperiling the bridges, and making impassable the fords. If, as the official dispatches state, the order to retreat was not given till Tuesday night, the country must be prepared to hear that he had lost a quarter of his army and the bulk of his artillery and stores. If those dispatches are lies, trifling with the agony of a nation to conceal the imbecility of its rulers, then we may hope that General Hooker on Wednesday accomplished the retreat of his army with a comparatively lighter loss of supplies and men But that our loss was immense, alas! there is no room to doubt.

In the two days battles we heard how General Hooker led in person this or that charging column and put at the mercy of one rebel bullet the lives of scores of thousands of men. Were his officers cowards all, that their commander had to do the duty of a colonel and leave the control of the whole field of battle and its widely separated columns to a lucky unity and the co-ordination of chance? In this characteristic exhibition of a heady courage but a lack of self-mastery, not less than in the case with which our superior numbers were out generaled, outflanked, and outfought by Lee, we find the secret of our defeat. Of the generalship, the courage, and the dash which can lead a brigade or a division to victory General Hooker here, as ever, exhibited no lack. What was under his eye, what could be inspired by his personal presence, — that he could command, inspire and guide.

HOUR OF COURAGE

But the management of large bodies of troops, the disposition of the parts of a grand army, nearly all of it out of sight, its movements changing from moment to moment, an advance here, a check there, a rout at the flank, an assault in the centre; the calm, clear brain comprehending all and controlling all, itself the intelligence which vitalized and guided all the army's parts as if it were one right arm, then fired with its most rapid perception and furthest foresight when confusion was thickest and peril most near, and pressing with the precision of fate to its single end of victory, in the darkest hour — of all this there was nothing. And of that still more superb generalship and that grander moral quality which under successive and irremediable disasters sustains itself undismayed and strenuously presses on to the achievement of the best result yet possible, which measures out defeat as if it were success and holds ten thousand wills subjected to its own, then most formly when subjection means death and despair is the price of life — of this there was less than nothing.

It is said that in some hard battle, when the tide was running against him and the ranks were breaking, some one in the agony of a need of generalship exclaimed: "Oh for an hour of Dundee!"

In those hard battles of Sunday and Monday, when his ranks were breaking, did not General Hooker cry to his secret heart for the help of that eneralship which ambition made him once asperse? At least the shattered battalions of that old guard which his commander led, at least the country which calls them children, cried — in the midnight and the anguish of this hour they cry —

'Oh for one hour of McClellan now!
Oh for one more hour of that courage indomitable.

One more appeal from that voice which never called in vain Once more that out-stretched arm which has saved the nation's life.'

The Compiler
May 18, 1863

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF KANSAS
TOPEKA

JOHN ANDERSON, JR
GOVERNOR

June 7, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roy:

It is a privilege to join in this commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

This observance should not be in the spirit of victory for one army, or defeat for the other. Rather, it should remind us that a nation united is our best guaranty that we shall enjoy our heritage of individual freedom, and that only a nation united can preserve this heritage of future generations. A nation of disunity invites aggression. National solidarity will promote the everlasting peace which we are so earnestly seeking.

Through this conflict, a common bond was molded which must not be torn asunder. This bond is our legacy, one bought at great sacrifice to this nation; it is our solemn obligation, our duty, to assure that it is preserved.

Sincerely yours,

John Anderson

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.
Governor

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Important From St. Louis

Surrender Of The Missouri Militia To The United States Troops; Serious Disturbances

ST. LOUIS, May 10. — General Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the Western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, on the demand of Captain Lyon, commander of the United States forces in this city.

Captain Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with seven thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminence.

The following letter was sent from Captain Lyon to General Frost:

HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. TROOPS

St. Louis, May 10, 1861. To General D. M. Frost: — Sir — Your command is reported as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is for the most part made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so called Southern Confederacy, which is at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp from the said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States.

These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, as recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having an indirect view of hostilities to the General Government and a position with its enemies.

LOSES COMMAND

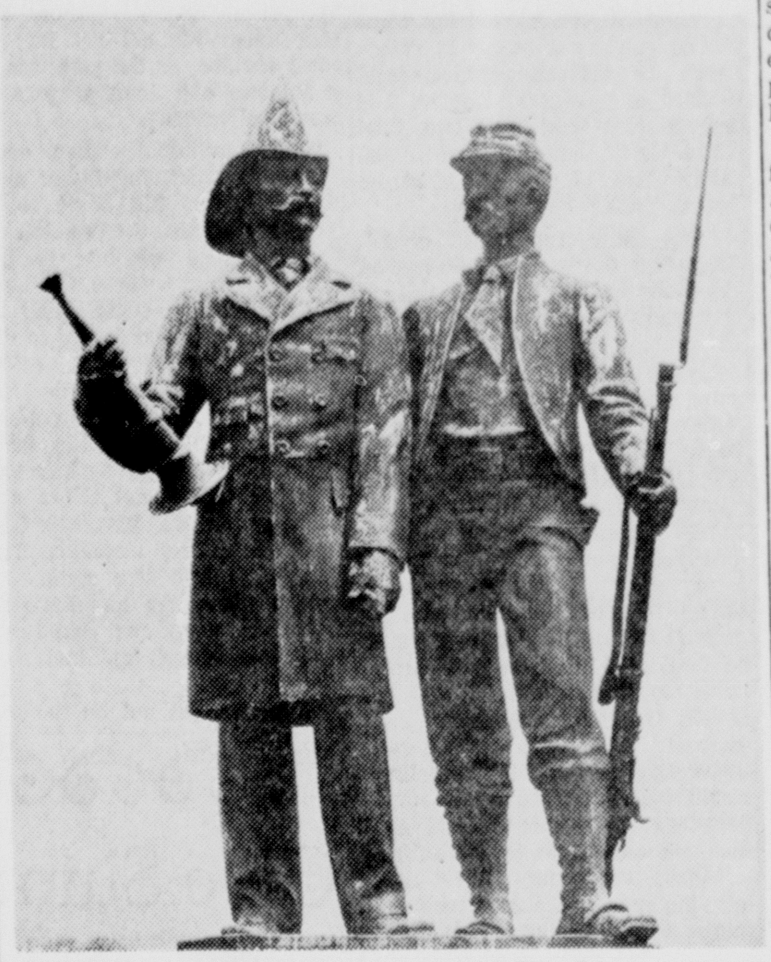
In view of these considerations and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State Policy and welfare, and of the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other condition than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated.

Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

(Signed)
N. Lyon
Captain Second Infantry,
Commanding the Troops.

It is understood that General Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. — Not expecting any demonstration of this kind he was entirely unprepared to successfully resist the attack. He therefore accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command.

A release on parole was tendered to the officers and troops, providing they would take oaths not to take up arms against the United States Government, which they declined doing, on the ground that it implied that they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed.



The firemen of New York who organized Fire Zouave regiments which fought throughout the Civil War are honored by the Excelsior Brigade monument located on Excelsior field, along the Emmitsburg Rd. near the Peach Orchard. The statue depicts the Zouaves in firemen's uniforms and their original Civil War uniform.

There were only about 800 men in the camp, a large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

St. Louis, May 10. — Midnight. — Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of U. S. volunteers, several "rocks" were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of Citizens, including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blanlawsky, and as he fell, he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

STREET THRONGS

The unfortunate occurrence has produced an intense excitement in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The Democrat and Anzieger (Republican) newspaper offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, McDonnough, any violent demonstration thus far has been prevented.

All the gun shops in the city are guarded by bodies of armed police.

About two hundred policemen have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Anzieger offices.

The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of getting more reliable information tonight.

ANOTHER STREET FIGHT—THE HOME GUARD ATTACKED — THEY FIRE ON THE CROWD — SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

St. Louis, May 12, (Sunday,) A.M. — Another dreadful tragedy occurred here last night. As the Home Guard were marching through the streets from the arsenal a crowd followed, hooting and hissing, and finally a boy discharged a pistol, when a portion of the rear company fired into the ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks and discharging their muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, tearing railings, and even smashing bricks in the third story. The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed.

As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded. Jerry Switzer, a river engineer, John Garvin and William Cady, all citizens, were killed. Charles H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder; his entire arm will have to be amputated. J. Godfrey, working in the garden of Mr. Cozens, received three Minie balls in his body. Michael Davis had an ankle shattered. James F. Welch was badly shot in the foot. Several others were less seriously wounded. The house of Mr. Mathews received three bullets. One of his daughters was struck by a spent ball. — Only one of the soldiers, John Dick, a German had been recognized.

DISPERSE CROWD

Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse under the promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

The State troops were released from the arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower wards, even under escort. They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the arsenal.

Gen. Frost and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States.

A heavy rain has fallen nearly all day, but notwithstanding the streets have been thronged with excited people, a large proportion of whom loudly censured those in authority for putting loaded arms in the hands of inexperienced volunteers to shoot down inoffensive citizens.

LAWLESS PARTIES

All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing into the crowds of innocent people without orders, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of soldiers through the city.

In order to allay the excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace, calling on the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

He says the military force under his command will only be used at the last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law, but simply states that the public peace must be preserved and the lives of the people protected.

He says he has no authority to change the location of the Home Guard quartered in the city, but to avoid all further cause of excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities, will use the regular army in preference. In accordance with this proclamation a battalion of regulars has been sent to the city, and placed under the direction of the police commissioners, to act as a military police corps.

The following additional names of the killed during the riot on Friday have been ascertained:—Casper H. Glenhoe, John H. Sweikart, John Waters, P. Doan; J. J. Jones of Portage county, Ohio; L. Carl, Christian Dean, Mrs. Macanliff, Mrs. Chapman, F. D. Allen, and two boys named Ichnour and Lessing.

MILITARY BILL

St. Louis, May 13. — Gen. Harney approves of the whole proceedings relative to the capture of Camp Jackson. He compliments Capt. Lyon for the prompt and admirable manner in which he executed the orders of the government.

Reliable information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features of the military bill which had been debated in secret session were materially amended, but when the news came of the capture of Camp Jackson, these amendments were immediately reconsidered, and the original bill passed both Houses by large majorities.

No secession ordinance has been brought before either house or is any such act contemplated. A law has been passed providing a military fund to arm the State, including receipts from taxes, after paying the regular expenses of the government, a loan from banks and individuals, a special tax of 15 cents on the $100, and one million in bonds. It also authorizes the Governor to establish an armory in the penitentiary for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, &c.

The Compiler
May 22, 1861

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Important From St. Louis

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HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. TROOPS

St. Louis, May 10, 1861. To General D. M. Frost: — Sir — Your command is reported as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is for the most part made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so called Southern Confederacy, which is at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp from the said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States.

These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, as recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having an indirect view of hostilities to the General Government and a position with its enemies.

LOSES COMMAND

In view of these considerations and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State Policy and welfare, and of the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other condition than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated.

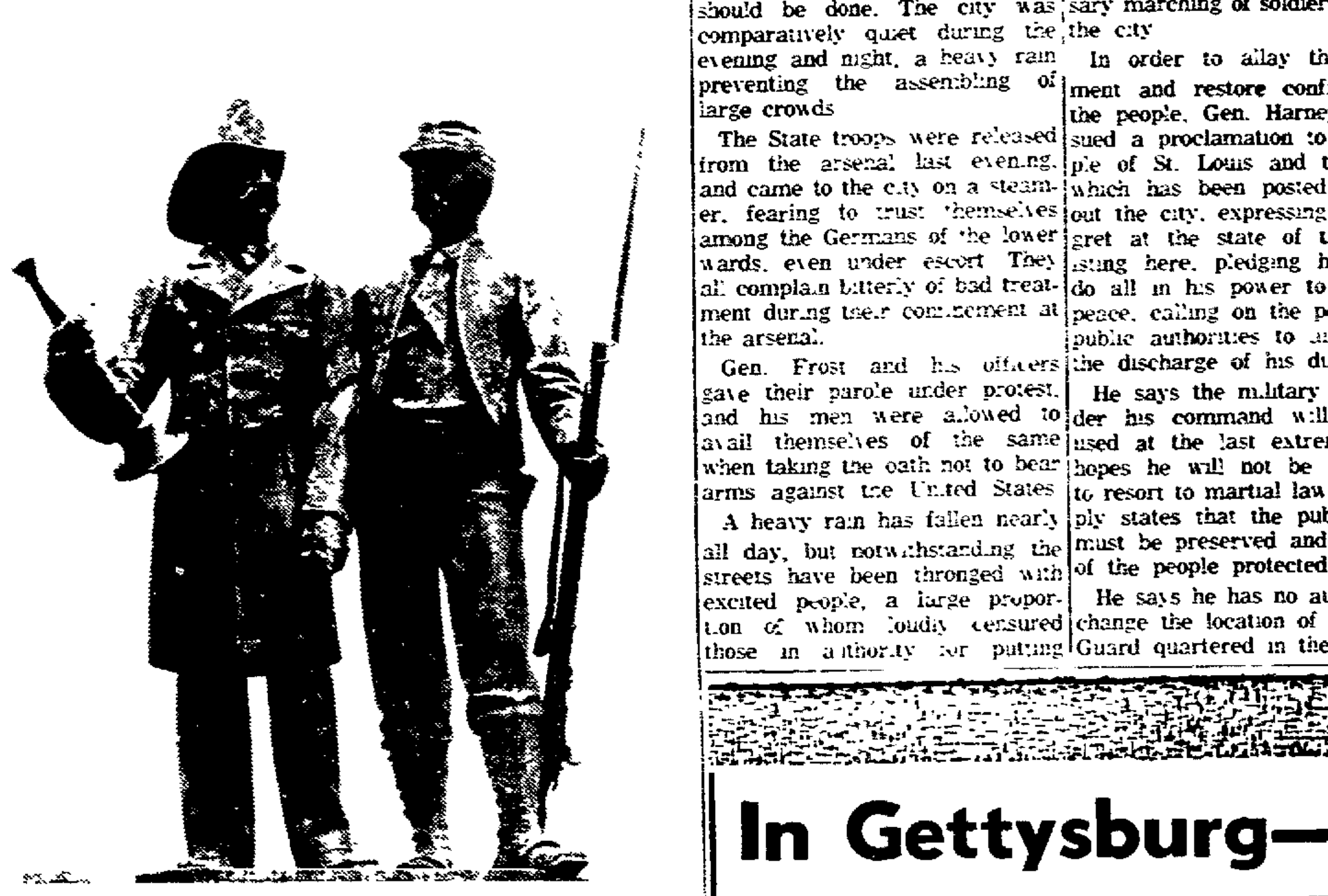
Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

(Signed)

N. Lyon
Captain Second Infantry,
Commanding the Troops.

It is understood that General Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. — Not expecting any demonstration of this kind he was entirely unprepared to successfully resist the attack. He therefore accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command.

A release on parole was tendered to the officers and troops, providing they would take oaths not to take up arms against the United States Government, which they declined doing, on the ground that it implied that they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed.



The firemen of New York who organized Fire Zouave regiments which fought throughout the Civil War are honored by the Excelsior Brigade monument located on Excelsior field, along the Emmitsburg Rd. near the Peach Orchard. The statue depicts the Zouaves in firemen's uniforms and their original Civil War uniform.

There were only about 800 men in the camp, a large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

St. Louis, May 10. — Midnight. — Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of U. S. volunteers, several "rocks" were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of Citizens, including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blanlawsky, and as he fell, he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

STREET THRONGS

The unfortunate occurrence has produced an intense excitement in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The Democrat and Anzieger (Republican) newspaper offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, McDonnough, any violent demonstration thus far has been prevented.

All the gun shops in the city are guarded by bodies of armed police.

About two hundred policemen have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Anzieger offices

The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of getting more reliable information tonight.

ANOTHER STREET FIGHT— THE HOME GUARD ATTACKED — THEY FIRE ON THE CROWD — SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

St. Louis, May 12. (Sunday A.M. — Another dreadful tragedy occurred here last night As the Home Guard were marching through the streets from the arsenal a crowd followed, hooting and hissing, and finally a boy discharged a pistol, when a portion of the rear company fired into the ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks and discharging their muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, tearing railings and even smashing bricks in the third story. The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed.

As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded. Jerry Switzer, a river engineer, John Garvin and William Cady, all citizens, were killed Charles H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder: his entire arm will have to be amputated. J Godfrey, working in the garden of Mr Cozens received three Minie balls in his body. Michael Davis had an ankle shattered James F. Welch was badly shot in the foot Several others were less seriously wounded. The house of Mr. Mathews received three bullets. One of his daughters was struck by a spent ball. — Only one of the soldiers, John Dick a German had been recognized.

DISPERSE CROWD

Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd and induced them to disperse under the promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds

The State troops were released from the arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower wards, even under escort They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the arsenal.

Gen. Frost and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States

A heavy rain has fallen nearly all day, but notwithstanding the streets have been thronged with excited people, a large proportion of whom loudly censured those in authority for putting loaded arms in the hands of inexperienced volunteers to shoot down inoffensive citizens.

LAWLESS PARTIES

All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing into the crowds of innocent people without orders, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of soldiers through the city

In order to allay the excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace, calling on the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

He says the military force under his command will only be used at the last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law, but simply states that the public peace must be preserved and the lives of the people protected.

He says he has no authority to change the location of the Home Guard quartered in the city, but to avoid all further cause of excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities, will use the regular army in preference In accordance with this proclamation a battalion of regulars has been sent to the city, and placed under the direction of the police commissioners, to act as a military police corps.

The following additional names of the killed during the riot on Friday have been ascertained: — Casper H. Glenboe, John H Sweikart, John Waters P Doan; J J. Jones of Portage county, Ohio; L. Carl Christian Dean, Mrs Macanliff Mrs Chapman, F D Allen, and two boys named Ichnour and Lessing

MILITARY BILL

St. Louis, May 13 — Gen Harney approves of the whole proceedings relative to the capture of Camp Jackson He compliments Capt Lyon for the prompt and admirable manner in which he executed the orders of the government

Reliable information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features of the military bill which had been debated in secret session were materially amended but when the news came of the capture of Camp Jackson, these amendments were immediately reconsidered, and the original bill passed both Houses by large majorities

No secession ordinance has been brought before either house or is any such act contemplated A law has been passed providing a military fund to arm the State, including receipts from taxes, after paying the regular expenses of the government, a loan from banks and individuals a special tax of 15 cents on the $100 an one million in bonds It also authorizes the Governor to establish an armory in the penitentiary for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, &c

The Compiler
[illegible] 1861

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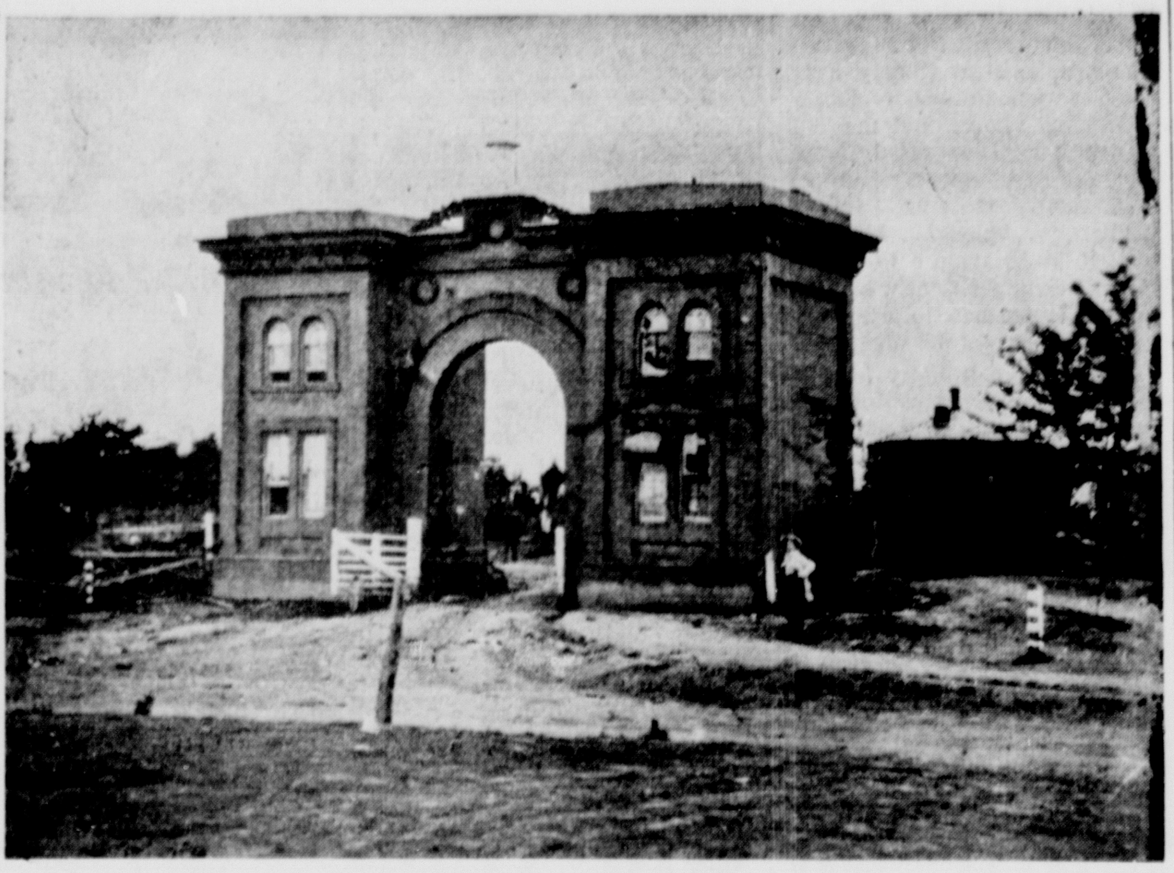
Wife Of Cemetery Caretaker Relates Horrors Of Battle Of Gettysburg

Husband At Harper's Ferry, Mrs. Peter Thorn Gave Shelter, Food To Soldiers, Buried Dead

FOR THE citizens of Gettysburg, the battle here meant danger, hunger, thirst, loss of property — and afterward long weeks of hard work amidst the terrible stench of death.

Few of those who lived through the battle as civilians here have told the story better than Mrs. Peter Thorn, whose duties as caretaker at Evergreen Cemetery here took her into the midst of a battle that swirled up to her very door.

Technically her husband was the cemetery superintendent. But Peter Thorn, who had come here from his birthplace in Ruckertshausen, Germany, to work in the Gettysburg copper mine, was away at the time. Fourth Corporal in Co. B, 138th Pennsylvania Infantry, he was stationed at Maryland Heights near Harper's Ferry while the battle occurred here. Enlisting in the army August 7, 1862, at the age of 36, he served with Company B, 138th regiment until it was discharged as a unit June 23, 1865, near Washington D. C. He was twice wounded in the more than 20 skirmishes and battles in which the unit took part.



The cemetery gatehouse at Gettysburg July, 1863.

MARRIED IN 1855

The diminutive miner who was to become a cemetery keeper and an army corporal, had wed September 1, 1855, the tall, handsome Catherine Elizabeth Maser, whose parents were natives of Eicheldorf, Germany, and who had emigrated to America and Gettysburg.

They had wed the day the cornerstone was laid for the gatehouse at Evergreen Cemetery and they became the first tenants of that gatehouse, which later was to figure so prominently in the battle of Gettysburg, when on February 8, 1856, Peter Thorn was chosen custodian for the cemetery at the salary of $150 a year.

So it was that on June 26, 1863, Mrs. Thorn was acting superintendent of the Gettysburg cemetery.

At the time of the battle she had with her at the gatehouse her parents; her son, Fred, aged seven; her son, George, aged five; her son, John, aged two, and she was six months pregnant with her first daughter, who would be named Rose Marie and who would live but 14 years.

By her actions Mrs. Thorn became a hero to the local residents and she was interviewed several times.

TELLS STORY

From those interviews her story is told, in her own words, as follows:

"It was on the Friday before the 1st of July that I first saw the Rebels. (June 26, 1863, when General Early's troops came here enroute to Wrightsville).

"As the Rebels came to Gettysburg we were all scared.

"Six of them came up the Baltimore pike (Route 140 which passes in front of the cemetery gatehouse).

"Before they came into the cemetery they fired off their revolvers to scare people. They chased the people out, and men ran and jumped over fences.

"I was a piece away from the house when they rode in on their horses to the house to get after a man who had run away from town. I was scared, for I was afraid they had shot my mother. I fainted from fright. But finally I reached the house.

SHOT GEORGE SANDOE

"They said we should not be afraid of them, they were not going to hurt us like the Yankees did their ladies. They rode around the house on the pavement to the window and asked for bread and butter and buttermilk. The biggest man must have been a high officer. My mother went and got them all she had and just then a rebel rode up the pike and had another horse besides his. The ones who were eating said to him: 'Oh, you have another one.' And the one who came up the pike said: 'Yes, the ______ ______ shot at me, but he did not hit me, and I shot at him and blowed him down like nothing, and here I got his horse and he lays down the pike.' The man who was shot was George Sandoe, a member of a local cavalry unit that had met the Rebels, and he was the only one killed from that unit.

"Later the Rebel turned around to me and asked me 'Is that a good horse over there?' It was our neighbor's horse, so I said 'No, it ain't. It is a healthy enough horse, but he is very slow in his motions.' Well, it would not suit. I knew if the horse was gone the people could not do anything, so I helped them that way.

BURNED BRIDGE

"Soon the Confederates went to different places where they destroyed the telegraph and the railroads. Evening came on and they destroyed a good many of the cars and burned the bridge and seven cars on it. This was the Rock Creek Bridge. From Cemetery Hill we could see the cars drop into the creek.

"On Wednesday morning July 1, 1863, the Confederate and Union Armies came with big forces and the battle begun above Gettysburg, near the Springs Hotel, on the ridge in the early morning.

"As I went upstairs I saw the Rebels come in on the ridge near McMillan house. While they were fighting on the ridge the Union soldiers came from all directions. They were hungry and smelled the bread I had baked in the morning, and it was in the oven. We were trying to feed them all we could. I took a butcher knife and stood before the oven and cut hot bread for them as fast as I could.

"When I had six loaves cut up, I said I would have to keep one loaf for my family, but as they still begged for more I cut every loaf for them.

PUMP WATER

"We had all the glasses and cups and tubs and everything outside filled with water. All the time our little boys were pumping and carrying water to fill the tubs. They handed water to the soldiers and worked and helped this way until their poor little hands were blistered, and their bread I had given away to soldiers.

"When our men lost, and the Rebels had driven them more this way, they put their cannons on Cemetery Hill and threw some shells over toward Coon Town. As they fired towards the direction of the Poor House they were firing at our own men, but they did not know it.

"At last a Union officer come to the Cemetery House and wanted a man to go along to show which was which of two roads. As there was no man to go along out with them (a young boy was there about 13 years, and I thought he was too young, and my father was too old) I offered myself to go along. He refused at first, but I thought there was danger all around, and said I wasn't afraid, so he said 'come along.'

LOCATE ROADS

"We walked through flax, and then through a piece of oats and then we stood in a wheat field. The soldiers all held against me coming through the field, but as the officer said I was all right, and it did not matter, why they gave three cheers and the band played a little piece and then I walked a little past a tree to where I could see the two roads. I showed him the Harrisburg Rd., the York pike and the Hunterstown Rd. It was with one of General Howard's men that I went. As he took me back home, he said 'they will commence very heavy firing now, so walk on the other side of my horse.'

"I wanted to go upstairs in the Cemetery House once more to see if our men gained, but when I came on the stairway I found a shell had cut in the window frame, then jumped a little, then went through the ceiling. So I would not go up anymore that day.

"Soon one of General Howard's men came and ordered me to make supper for General Howard. I complained I had no bread, for I had given it all away in the morning. But I said I could make cakes and he said they were good enough for war times.

"I had some meat for safekeeping down at the home of Captain Myers, afterward the Orphans' Home. I went down there about dark to get some of it for General Howard's supper. There were four hams and a shoulder there. The house was filled with wounded soldiers and none of the family was about. I saw a lot of men lying in rows. Six of them did not move, and that scared me and I hurried home without any of the meat.

FEEDS GENERALS

"General Howard did not come for so long it was nearly 12 o'clock when he arrived with General Sickles and General Slocum. The supper they had was two good sized dough cakes I had made, three pieces of meat I had at the house, butter and coffee.

"The house was so full of soldiers that the boys had to lay on the floor in the kitchen. And as they saw the children lying there, the soldiers said it was very sad.

"When I found the generals were going to leave, I asked them if they thought I should leave the house in the night. General Howard rubbed his forehead and said: 'Leave the house? Leave the house?' Then he looked toward the others and said: 'Comrades, I say stay.' Then he said we should take our best things and pack them up, and in two hours he would send two men to carry them to the cellar. Then he smiled and said: 'I guess you call all best.' But I said 'some I call better than others.' He said they would begin hard fighting about daybreak, near four o'clock, and then we should go to the cellar.

"About two hours after they left, the men came and took the things to the cellar. They also said General Howard said: 'When I give you orders to leave the house don't study about it, but go right away.'

"About 4 o'clock we went to the cellar. There were 17 of us. Among them Mrs. Cook and one child, Mrs. Barbehenn and four children, and our three, myself, my father and others.

ORDERED TO LEAVE

"We were in the cellar about two or three hours. The noise of the cannonading was terrible. At last the door flew open and someone said: 'This family is commanded by General Howard to leave this house and get as far in 10 minutes as possible. Take nothing up, but the children and go.'

"They said we should keep to the pike where the soldiers could see us and that would save us. When we were a little way down the Baltimore pike a shell bursted back of us. None of us were killed, but we commenced to walk faster. We went down the pike one and one-half miles when we began to feel weak and sick, we were so hungry, for we had eaten nothing since the day before. We were too scared to eat when the battle commenced. So we went in a farmhouse to buy bread. The woman baked just like we did and we smelled the bread. She sold me a loaf for 25 cents and Mrs. Cook another loaf for 30 cents and another at 35 cents (the same woman charged all these prices). But the bread was doughy and we could not eat it. Later we stopped at a farmhouse owned by George Spangler where Mussers lived. We did not feel like going farther, as the pike was full of soldiers and army wagons and provision wagons.

"Near midnight, when everything was quiet, my father and I undertook to walk home to the cemetery house. As we left the Musser house we had to pass through a room where the Union soldiers were sleeping, lying two rows with only one candle to light the whole room. About the middle of the one row, a man raised himself on his elbow and motioned me to come to him. My father signed I should go to him, and he took a picture out of his pocket and on it were three little boys, and he said they were his. They were boys just like mine, and would I please let him have my little boys sleep near him? And so he took them, and had them lying by him.

"When we got out on the pike we had an awful lot of trouble, because the guard was not going to let us through. But they listened to what I had to say — that we wanted to look after our things in the cemetery house and they let us pass.

"We had fat hogs and we wanted to look after them. When we got to the stable, we could hear the wounded men holler and go on. The wounded were laying around the house, in the cellar too. We could not get near the house for wounded and dead. They had been brought there from the first day's fight.

"My father went to the pig pen and said 'the pigs are gone.' Then my father got a man to take us into the cellar where six wounded men were, and they had our bed clothes spread all around. We went to the cellar thinking we could get a pillow and quilt, but all I could find was my mother's shawl and no pillow. The poor wounded men were crying and going on so that we did not want anything then. They called for

(Continued on P. 11, Sec. D)

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on the Fields of Gettysburg

1863 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg 1963

Not with dreams but with blood and iron,
Shall a nation be moulded at last.

—Swinburne, *A Word for the Country*

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Bayonets, Grape, Canister Swept Troops On Both Sides In Savage Assaults To Win

WE FIND in the letters of army correspondents, writing from Gettysburg mayn interesting and touching scenes and incidents of the late terrible battles:

THE LOSSES

The Eleventh Corps lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4,030 men. The First Corps' loss foots up nearly 6,000. The Twelfth Corps lost, in killed and wounded, 973; missing, 242. 17 officers killed, and 43 wounded. One regiment, the 2nd Massachusetts, in Slocum's Corps, lost 11 officers in a charge, yet when this division was repulsed, the regiment fell back in perfect order and each soldier in his place.

Sharpshooting has become a serious service in battle. Three hundred men from our brigade were shot in the rifle pits on Friday by a half dozen of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in a brick house in the suburbs of Gettysburg.

The house might have been destroyed, but in doing this many others in the town would have been damaged; it is a question, however, whether the whole town is worth the lives it cost to save it.

SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

The 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division, Second Corps numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division of the same corps, in the last charge of the enemy on Friday evening, captured from the enemy double their own number in prisoners, including Gen. Armistead and five battle flags, all within 35 paces of the Second Corps' batteries.

The losses in the Philadelphia brigades are, in officers killed and wounded 45, and enlisted men 482. Among the wounded officers is Col. Baxter of the 71st Regiment, and among the killed is the gallant Col. O'Kane, of the 83rd Pennsylvania Regiment.

In the battle of July 3 the old California the 69th Irish and the Fire Zouaves (Pennsylvania troops), were in action. The 71st were on the extreme front, and, in proportion, their numbers suffered the worst.

REAL BAYONET FIGHTING

It was from a bayonet thrust that Colonel Jefferds fell. It was in the thickest of the fight. A rebel officer had seized the regiment's colors. Colonel Jefferds shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, took the colors in his own hand, reared them aloft, and cried out, "Rally round the flag, boys." A rebel bayonet pierced his vitals and he fell dead, his hand still firmly clutching the flagstaff. The man at whose hands he lost his life a moment after lay gasping in death. A bullet from Major Hall's revolver had entered his brain.

Conspicuous for gallantry in this hand-to-hand conflict was Captain Robinson. He killed six rebels with his navy revolver, and was then one of other officers to snatch the musket and cartridge box of a dead soldier and kill others. His fate is not known. He was not seen after the battle, and the presumption is that he was one among the many taken prisoner.

EXPECTED REGULARS

General Sykes' old division, Brigadier General Ayres commanding, came to the rescue of the 1st Division. A few moments more and our left must inevitably have been turned. Our men knew that the regulars were to come to their support in case of an attempt to drive or flank them, which desperate attempt, as I have already stated was made, and that, too, with a determination, spirit and persistence seldom equaled in any battle. Our brave boys well knew the value of the position. This division fought with an undaunted determination, and the wounded fell by the score. It would not do to fall back. The fortunes of the day depended upon their standing. "Don't yield an inch, boys," he cried out, in clear clarion tones, brandishing his sword, with resolute determination to stand by them. He was brave to rashness. The ground was wooded and rocky, some of the rocks eight and ten feet above the ground. Mounting on one of these rocks, he had only time to repeat his order to stand firm, when a rebel Minie ball pierced his left thigh, shattering the left joint and compelling his removal and an end to his gallantry.

The Pennsylvania Reserves have always fought well. They fought today more than well. Defending the state of their nativity not only inspired the men with extra courage, but many lived in Gettysburg and about here and with them it was a fight in reality for their hearths and firesides. Over the heads of their helpless wives and children were passing murderous shells of the rebel invaders. At any moment these shells might fall into their midst, carrying horror and death in their track. Is it to be wondered at that they climbed in the manner they did the rugged ascent of Rock Hill—that they drove the enemy from the hill, and kept them at bay? And they did keep them at bay, and, by aid of two of our batteries planted on the summit of the hill, are still doing so.

The record of the Third Corps shows numberless chief officers sacrificed in this fierce encounter, witnessing the desperation with which it was fought. Out of this little corps nearly 3,000 men were placed hors de combat in this short engagement.

The gallant Birney was twice struck by the bullets of the enemy though, happily, but slightly injured. It is but proper to mention that this single action saved us the day.

POSITION AND PLAN OF THE BATTLE

The Battle of Gettysburg! I am told that it commenced on the first of July, a mile north of the town, between two weak brigades of infantry and some doomed artillery, and the whole force of the rebel army. Among other costs of this error was the death of Reynolds. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood with which it was bought. The error put us on the defensive, and gave us the choice of position, from the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the main street of Gettysburg and rolled out of the town to the circle of eminence south of it. We were not to attack but to be attacked. The risks, the difficulties and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for artillery; ours the short, inside lines for maneuvering and reinforcing; ours the cover of stone walls, fences, and the crests of hills. The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable to us.

A popular description of it would be to say that it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horseshoe, with the toe to Gettysburg and the heel to the south.

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He massed his troops upon the east side of this shoe of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it. The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hill, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the Army of the Potomac repelled the attacks.

RENEWED BATTLE

It was renewed at the poin of the shoe—renewed desperately at the southwest heel—renewed on the western side, with an effort consecrated to success by Ewell's earnest oaths, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake. Only a perfect infantry, and an artillery educated in the midst of charges of hostile brigades, could possibly have sustained this assault. Hancock's Corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors, by its constancy and courage. The total wreck of Cushing's Battery—the list of its killed and wounded—the losses of officers, men and horses Cowen sustained, and the marvelous outspread upon the board of death of dead soldiers and dead animals—of dead soldiers in blue, and dead soldiers in gray—more marvelous to me than anything I have ever seen in a war—are a ghastly and shocking testimony to the terrible fight of the 2nd Corps, that none will gainsay. That corps will ever have the distinction of breaking the pride and power of the rebel invasion.

THE REBEL CHARGE

Then there was a lull, and we knew that the rebel infantry was charging. And splendidly they did the work—the highest and severest test of the stuff that soldiers are made of. Hill's division, in line of battle, came first, on the double-quick, their muskets at the "right-shoulder-shift." Longstreet's came as the support, at the usual distance, with warcries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by defeat. They rushed in perfect order across the open field, up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylae than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery. The rebels were over our defences. They had cleaned cannoneers and horses from one of the guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us.

The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of attack was silent, except Cowen's. His service of grape and cannister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself as prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when Armisted's Brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets, and crawled on their hands and knees, underneath the stream of shot, till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

Before they got there the grand charge of Ewell, solemnly sworn to and carefully prepared, had failed.

Our losses as today reported semi-officially, foot up seventeen thousand killed, wounded and missing. The Third Corps losses, forty-four hundred; the Fifth Corps, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine; the Twelfth Corps, seven hundred and fifty; the Second Corps, four thousand eight hundred. The balance I have not yet obtained.

THE REBEL KILLED

About two-thirds of the burial parties sent out to bury the rebel dead have made returns. The number reported by them is thus far twenty-six hundred and eighty. The total cannot fall under three thousand five hundred, not including those of Wednesday's fight, which the enemy himself buried.

The Compiler
July 13, 1963

More than 800 languages and dialects are spoken in India. About 40 per cent of the population speak Urdu or Hindi.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY

JOHN M. DALTON
GOVERNOR

May 22, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Roy, Editor,
The Gettysburg Times,
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Roy:

It is most befitting to our times and to your area that you are commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg with an edition whose theme is "Peace Eternal in a Nation United."

Certainly our country must forever be a solidified union of peaceful states. In no other way can we be strong enough to lead the way to peace in the world, or to convince the uncommitted nations that a free system is stable enough to survive the technological revolution that now upsets so many long-accepted concepts.

Divisive issues plow a field that too often grows only evil leadership. They must be put aside always in behalf of the fundamentals of union and strength.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Dalton
Governor

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Phone 677-7131 Biglerville, Penna.

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(Continued from P. 10, Sec. D)

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"Then we had to go down the pike again. We had no trouble with the guards going back. And when we came again to the farmhouse we picked up our little boys out of the soldier's arms and got ourselves ready and about 3 o'clock in the morning we started on another journey and went down the pike to the White Church, and then it was daylight. We stopped a bit there and saw some of our neighbors.

"Then we went into the big farmhouse of Henry Beitler. We wanted water but there was none to be gotten, the pumps were all broken. And we were tired and hungry again, and still had nothing to eat.

WAGON SHED HOSPITAL

"There was a big wagon shed where they brought the wounded and took off their limbs, and threw them into the corn crib, and when they had a two horse load they hauled them away.

"Another lady, Mrs. McKnight, who lived at the Leister place, and myself went upstairs in the Beitler house where our officers were. We rapped at the balcony door and an officer came out and asked what we wished. I told him I lived in the cemetery house and we were driven away from home and had nothing to eat or drink, and we thought we would lay in a complaint.

"He laughed and said: 'You want to live on the Army then?' Then he asked me if I knew Jennie Wade. I told him I did, and he said she was killed. And he asked me if I knew Marie Bennett, and he said she was killed (but that was not true). Then he wrote up an order for us to go to the provision wagon a mile away. We went over and we got our aprons full of coffee, sugar and hard tack.

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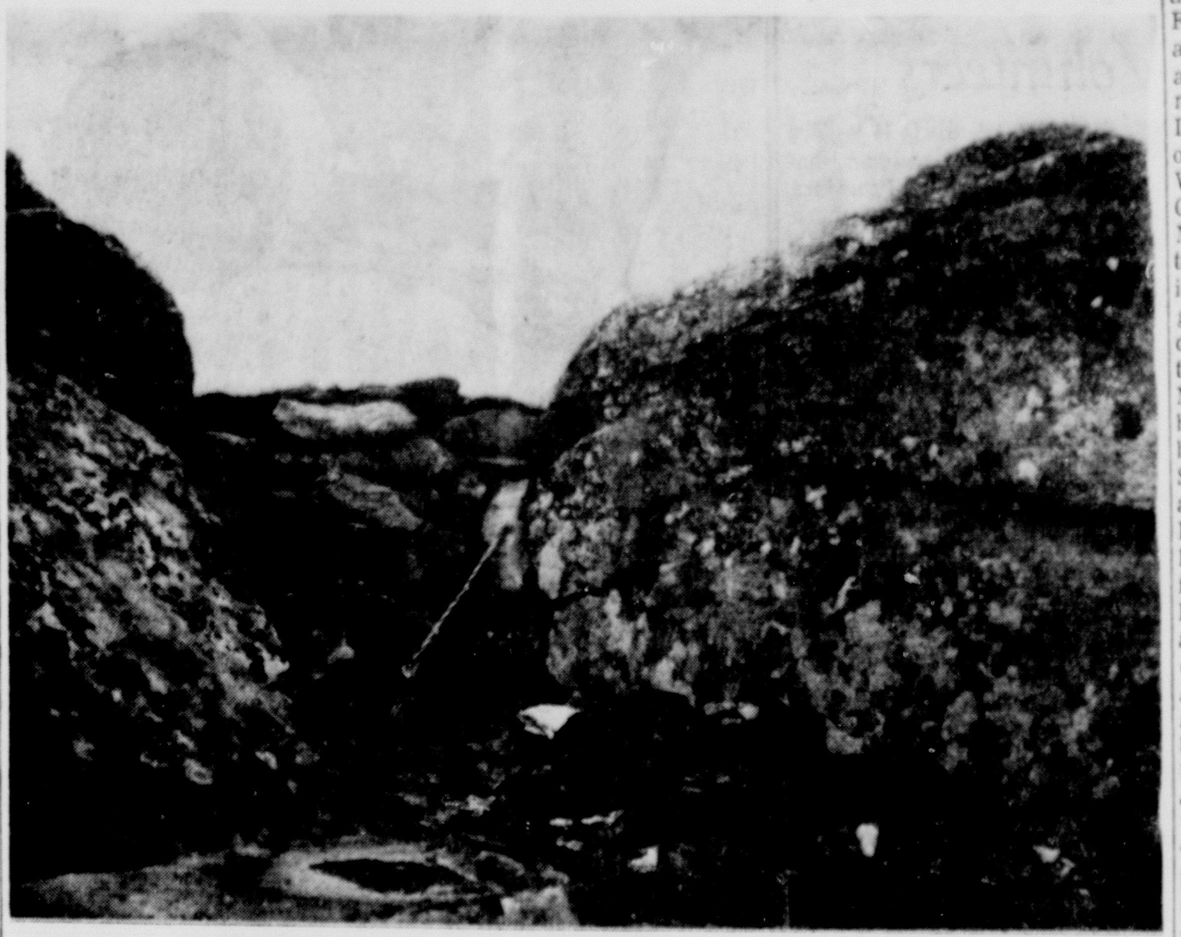

A dead Confederate soldier at the foot of Little Round Top on the Gettysburg Battlefield.

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Biglerville Road
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(Continued from P. 10, Sec. D)

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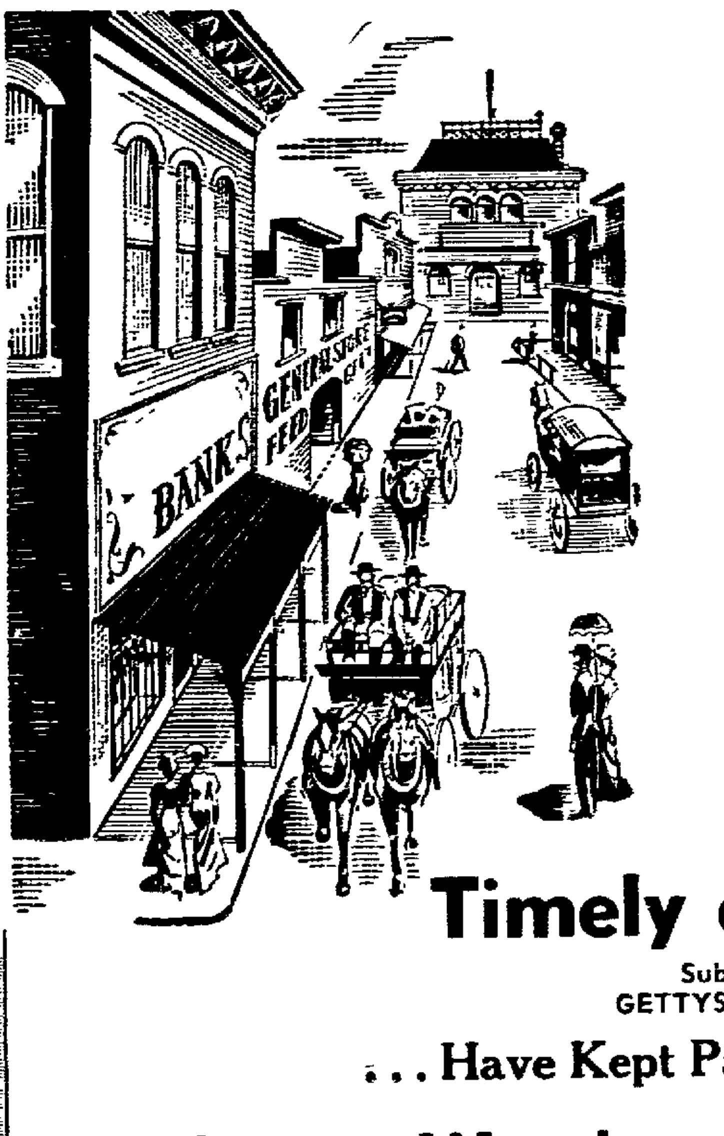

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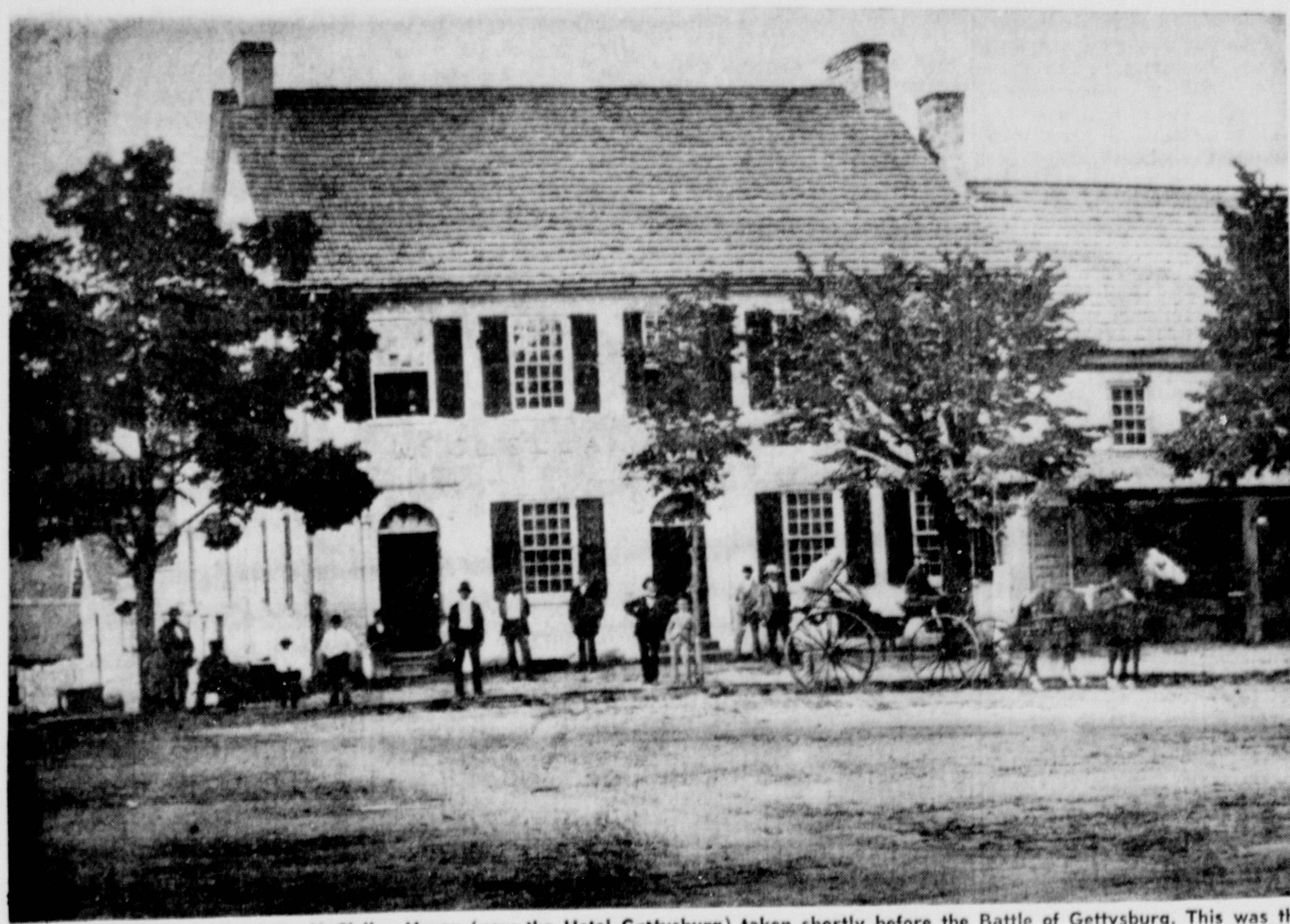
Eight Men Are Stabbed At Local Hotel After Southerner Applies Vile Name To Abe Lincoln



Above is a photograph of the McClellan House (now the Hotel Gettysburg) taken shortly before the Battle of Gettysburg. This was the scene of a later stabbing which is told in the article that follows. The law office of Thaddeus Stevens, founder of the public school system in Pennsylvania, was in the section at the right.

APPLYING a vile epithet to Abraham Lincoln, W. B. Henry, of Philadelphia, claiming to be a son of General R. R. Henry, of Taswell, Virginia, precipitated a melee at the Hotel Gettysburg Wednesday which resulted in the stabbing of eight persons and the arrest by the members of the State Constabulary of Henry. The injured were:

J. B. Wineman, Carlisle street, cut on the shoulder; Charles Ensor, Fairview, arm and back; Hayden Reinecker, Gettysburg, left shoulder; Sergeant Edward J. Carroll, U.S.A., shoulder; Daniel Farber, state police, arm and left breast; John D. Morgan, Harrisburg, left breast; Malcom Griffin, Bedford City, Va., left breast; Harry H. Roat Jr., Harrisburg, arm. All, with the exception of Mr. Wineman, were cared for at the emergency hospital. Mr. Wineman was taken to his home.

All, with the exception of Ensor and Morgan, have been discharged from the hospital and they, too, are expected to recover.

ARGUMENT DEVELOPS

Henry and two others were sitting at a table in the breakfast room of the hotel shortly after six o'clock in the evening when they engaged in conversation with H. N. Baker, of Alexandria, Va. The argument developed into a discussion of North and South and during the talk Henry is said to have suddenly called Lincoln a vile name. Mr. Baker is a Union veteran and, without a moment's hesitation, he threw a tumbler at the fellow.

According to witnesses Henry was quickly on his feet and chasing some one — whether or not it was Baker is not stated — about the table. The table was overturned and a scene of general confusion followed. Slashing right and left with his knife, Henry ran from the dining room through the lobby of the hotel to the street, cutting eight persons, practically all of them unconcerned in the argument.

PLACED UNDER ARREST

When he reached the sidewalk several members of the State Constabulary dashed in and placed the maddened man under arrest. He was thoroughly excited, it is said, and scarcely knew what he had done. With him were arrested several witnesses who were later released after their names were taken.

So great was the confusion at the time of the cutting that it was feared for a half hour that the guilty party had gotten away and that Henry was a friend to whom he had given his knife.

During the evening, however, Detective Charles S. White, of York, visited Henry at the county jail and produced C. A. Goldthwaite, of Salem, Mass., who identified without hesitation Henry as the man who was chasing another about a table in the dining room and stated that it was Henry who was carrying the knife. The weapon is said to have been a long, sharp affair.

PROTESTS INNOCENCE

Henry protests his innocence in the matter, giving this version of the affair:

"I was sitting with my friend, Malcolm Griffith, in the dining room, talking with him over a glass of beer. Some one behind my back reached over my shoulder and stabbed Griffith. I did not see the face of the assailant, and when I jumped up all was confusion.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

"I hit some one and knocked him down. It was the man who stabbed Griffith. The knife flew from his hand and I picked it up. Instantly there were cries of murder and some one yelled 'Kill him!' They meant me.

"When I started to get out I was knocked down. I raced through the parlor and out on the street, the crowd following. My face was covered with blood. I did not stab anyone.

BUMP ON HEAD

"When some one in the crowd said, 'Look, he has the knife,' I was surprised. I did not know I had it. Griffith told me later that I had got into trouble protecting him."

Henry exhibited a large bump on the side of his head, which he said he received in the melee.

Henry is said to be in business in Camden, N. J. He gave his residence as 902 Spruce street, Philadelphia. He talks with a decided southern accent. Following his declaration that General R. R. Henry was his father and that he was here for the anniversary, an effort was made to locate the father, but without success. Inquiry among Confederate soldiers fails to reveal any knowledge of a General R. R. Henry.

July 3, 1913
The Gettysburg Times

Proclamation For 75,000 Volunteers

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The following proclamation has been put forth by the President, to be published tomorrow morning:

By the President of the United States — A Proclamation.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississsippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now therefore,

1. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. And in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation — any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. And I do hereby command the persons combined aforesaid to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respectivd abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at twelve o'clock noon, on Thufsday, the 4th day of July next, and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

Abraham Lincoln, President
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State

April 22, 1861
The Compiler

Rebels Pi Type

The rebels during their short occupancy of our town failed to do a single act that we know of to place us under obligations to theme. After using our press and ink they pied a great deal of our type. They next "gutted" our house from cellar to garret, leaving us nothing to eat, "nothing to wear," nothing to sleep on, and left without thanking us. We have only suffered in common with our neighbors, nearly all of whom were treated in the same way. We cheerfully submit to the temporary inconvenience and find ample consolation in the thought that this army of thieves and murderers were soundly thrashed for their misbehaviour.

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Jane Louise Salon
Jane Louise Asper, Owner
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1863-1963
Observing the 100th Anniversary —Battle of Gettysburg

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Do You Want to Have Lots of Fun? Join Your Friends at the Y-Not—for a Friendly Game of

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Gettysburg and the Nation Are Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle Fought Here. We Are Pleased to Join in Commemorating This Occasion and to Invite All Visitors to Come Out and Play a Round of Miniature Golf. Young and Old Alike Will Enjoy Playing Here.

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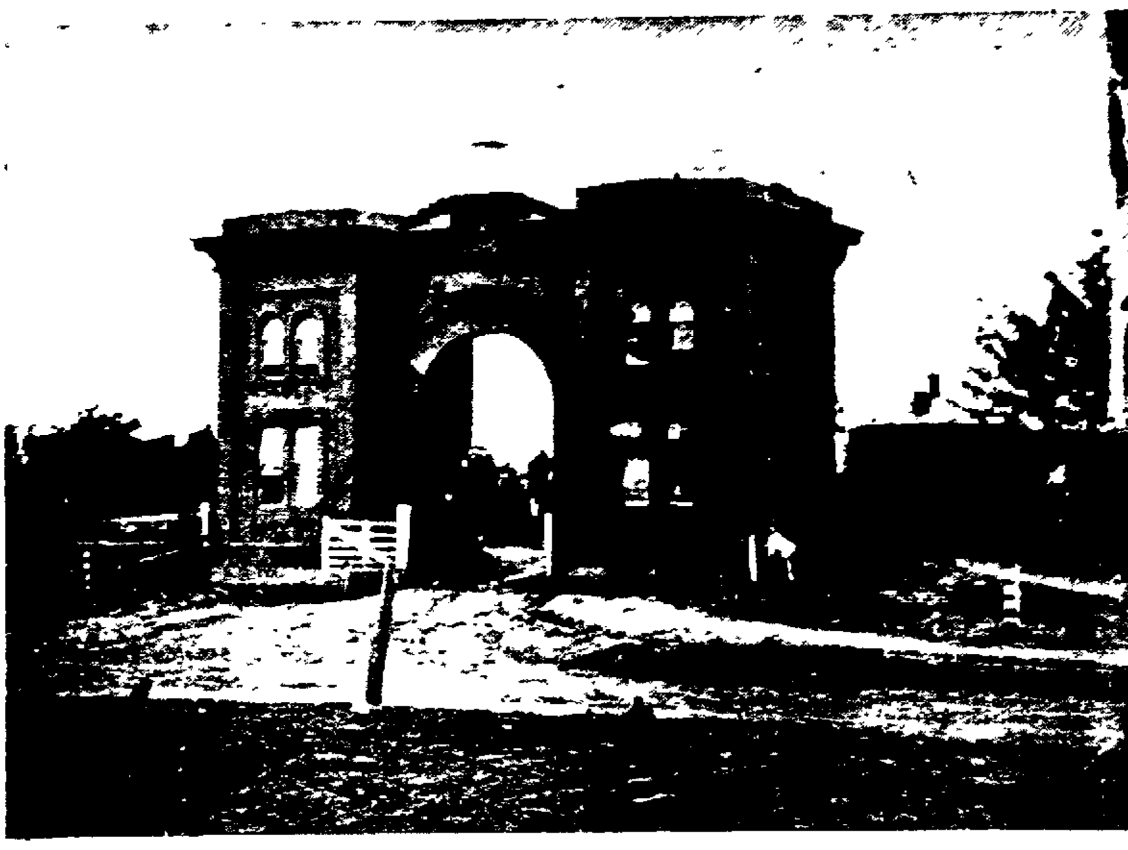
Wife Of Cemetery Caretaker Relates Horrors Of Battle Of Gettysburg

Husband At Harper's Ferry, Mrs. Peter Thorn Gave Shelter, Food To Soldiers, Buried Dead



The cemetery gatehouse at Gettysburg July, 1863.

FOR THE citizens of Gettysburg, the battle here meant danger, hunger, thirst, loss of property — and afterward long weeks of hard work amidst the terrible stench of death.

Few of those who lived through the battle as civilians here have told the story better than Mrs Peter Thorn, whose duties as caretaker at Evergreen Cemetery here took her into the midst of a battle that swirled up to her very door

Technically her husband was the cemetery superintendent. But Peter Thorn, who had come here from his birthplace in Ruckertshausen, Germany, to work in the Gettysburg copper mine, was away at the time Fourth Corporal in Co B, 138th Pennsylvania Infantry, he was stationed at Maryland Heights near Harper's Ferry while the battle occurred here Enlisting in the army August 7, 1862, at the age of 36, he served with Company B, 138th regiment until it was discharged as a unit June 23, 1865, near Washington D. C. He was twice wounded in the more than 20 skirmishes and battles in which the unit took part.

MARRIED IN 1855

The diminutive miner who was to become a cemetery keeper and an army corporal had wed September 1, 1855, the tall, handsome Catherine Elizabeth Maser whose parents were natives of Eicheldorf, Germany, and who had emigrated to America and Gettysburg

They had wed the day the cornerstone was laid for the gatehouse at Evergreen Cemetery and they became the first tenants of that gatehouse, which later was to figure so prominently in the battle of Gettysburg, when on February 8, 1856, Peter Thorn was chosen custodian for the cemetery at the salary of $150 a year

So it was that on June 26, 1863, Mrs Thorn was acting superintendent of the Gettysburg cemetery.

At the time of the battle she had with her at the gatehouse her parents, her son, Fred, aged seven; her son, George, aged five, her son, John, aged two, and she was six months pregnant with her first daughter, who would be named Rose Marie and who would live but 14 years

By her actions Mrs. Thorn became a hero to the local residents and she was interviewed several times

TELLS STORY

From those interviews her story is told, in her own words, as follows:

"It was on the Friday before the 1st of July that I first saw the Rebels. (June 26, 1863, when General Early's troops came here enroute to Wrightsville).

"As the Rebels came to Gettysburg we were all scared.

"Six of them came up the Baltimore pike (Route 140 which passes in front of the cemetery gatehouse)

"Before they came into the cemetery they fired off their revolvers to scare people They chased the people out, and men ran and jumped over fences.

"I was a piece away from the house when they rode in on their horses to the house to get after a man who had run away from town. I was scared, for I was afraid they had shot my mother. I fainted from fright But finally I reached the house

SHOT GEORGE SANDOE

"They said we should not be afraid of them, they were not going to hurt us like the Yankees did their ladies. They rode around the house on the pavement to the window and asked for bread and butter and buttermilk. The biggest man must have been a high officer. My mother went and got them all she had and just then a rebel rode up the pike and had another horse besides his. The ones who were eating said to him: 'Oh, you have another one' And the one who came up the pike said: 'Yes, the —— —— shot at me but he did not hit me, and I shot at him and blowed him down like nothing, and here I got his horse and he lays down the pike' The man who was shot was George Sandoe, a member of a local cavalry unit that had met the Rebels, and he was the only one killed from that unit.

"Later the Rebel turned around to me and asked me 'Is that a good horse over there?' It was our neighbor's horse, so I said 'No, it ain't It is a healthy enough horse, but he is very slow in his motions' Well, it would not suit. I knew if the horse was gone the people could not do anything, so I helped them that way.

BURNED BRIDGE

"Soon the Confederates went to different places where they destroyed the telegraph and the railroads. Evening came on and they destroyed a good many of the cars and burned the bridge and seven cars on it This was the Rock Creek Bridge. From Cemetery Hill we could see the cars drop into the creek

"On Wednesday morning July 1, 1863, the Confederate and Union Armies came with big forces and the battle begun above Gettysburg, near the Springs Hotel, on the ridge in the early morning

"As I went upstairs I saw the Rebels come in on the ridge near McMillan house. While they were fighting on the ridge the Union soldiers came from all directions. They were hungry and smelled the bread I had baked in the morning, and it was in the oven. We were trying to feed them all we could. I took a butcher knife and stood before the oven and cut hot bread for them as fast as I could

"When I had six loaves cut up, I said I would have to keep one loaf for my family, but as they still begged for more I cut every loaf for them.

PUMP WATER

"We had all the glasses and cups and tubs and everything outside filled with water. All the time our little boys were pumping and carrying water to fill the tubs They handed water to the soldiers and worked and helped this way until their poor little hands were blistered, and their bread I had given away to soldiers.

"When our men lost, and the Rebels had driven them more this way, they put their cannons on Cemetery Hill and threw some shells over toward Coon Town As they fired towards the direction of the Poor House they were firing at our own men, but they did not know it.

"At last a Union officer come to the Cemetery House and wanted a man to go along to show which was which of two roads. As there was no man to go along out with them (a young boy was there about 13 years, and I thought he was too young, and my father was too old) I offered myself to go along. He refused at first, but I thought there was danger all around, and said I wasn't afraid, so he said 'come along'

LOCATE ROADS

"We walked through flax, and then through a piece of oats and then we stood in a wheat field. The soldiers all held against me coming through the field, but as the officer said I was all right, and it did not matter, why they gave three cheers and the band played a little piece and then I walked a little past a tree to where I could see the two roads. I showed him the Harrisburg Rd., the York pike and the Hunterstown Rd. It was with one of General Howard's men that I went. As he took me back home, he said 'they will commence very heavy firing now, so walk on the other side of my horse.'

"I wanted to go upstairs in the Cemetery House once more to see if our men gained, but when I came on the stairway I found a shell had cut in the window frame, then jumped a little, then went through the ceiling. So I would not go up anymore that day.

"Soon one of General Howard's men came and ordered me to make supper for General Howard. I complained I had no bread, for I had given it all away in the morning But I said I could make cakes and he said they were good enough for war times.

"I had some meat for safekeeping down at the home of Captain Myers, afterward the Orphans' Home, I went down there about dark to get some of it for General Howard's supper There were four hams and a shoulder there. The house was filled with wounded soldiers and none of the family was about I saw a lot of men lying in rows. Six of them did not move, and that scared me and I hurried home without any of the meat.

FEEDS GENERALS

"General Howard did not come for so long it was nearly 12 o'clock when he arrived with General Sickles and General Slocum. The supper they had was two good sized dough cakes I had made, three pieces of meat I had at the house, butter and coffee.

"The house was so full of soldiers that the boys had to lay on the floor in the kitchen And as they saw the children lying there, the soldiers said it was very sad.

"When I found the generals were going to leave, I asked them if they thought I should leave the house in the night. General Howard rubbed his forehead and said: 'Leave the house? Leave the house?' Then he looked toward the others and said: 'Comrades, I say stay.' Then he said we should take our best things and pack them up, and in two hours he would send two men to carry them to the cellar Then he smiled and said: 'I guess you call all best.' But I said 'some I call better than others.' He said they would begin hard fighting about daybreak, near four o'clock, and then we should go to the cellar.

"About two hours after they left, the men came and took the things to the cellar. They also said General Howard said: 'When I give you orders to leave the house don't study about it, but go right away.

"About 4 o'clock we went to the cellar. There were 17 of us. Among them Mrs Cook and one child, Mrs. Barbehenn and four children, and our three, myself, my father and others.

ORDERED TO LEAVE

"We were in the cellar about two or three hours. The noise of the cannonading was terrible. At last the door flew open and someone said: 'This family is commanded by General Howard to leave this house and get as far in 10 minutes as possible. Take nothing up, but the children and go.'

"They said we should keep to the pike where the soldiers could see us and that would save us. When we were a little way down the Baltimore pike a shell bursted back of us. None of us were killed, but we commenced to walk faster. We went down the pike one and one-half miles when we began to feel weak and sick, we were so hungry, for we had eaten nothing since the day before. We were too scared to eat when the battle commenced. So we went in a farmhouse to buy bread. The woman baked just like we did and we smelled the bread. She sold me a loaf for 25 cents and Mrs Cook another loaf for 30 cents and another at 35 cents (the same woman charged all these prices). But the bread was doughy and we could not eat it. Later we stopped at a farmhouse owned by George Spangler where Mussers lived. We did not feel like going farther, as the pike was full of soldiers and army wagons and provision wagons.

"Near midnight, when everything was quiet, my father and I undertook to walk home to the cemetery house. As we left the Musser house we had to pass through a room where the Union soldiers were sleeping, lying two rows with only one candle to light the whole room. About the middle of the one row, a man raised himself on his elbow and motioned me to come to him. My father signed I should go to him, and he took a picture out of his pocket and on it were three little boys, and he said they were his. They were boys just like mine, and would I please let him have my little boys sleep near him? And so he took them, and had them lying by him

"When we got out on the pike we had an awful lot of trouble, because the guard was not going to let us through. But they listened to what I had to say — that we wanted to look after our things in the cemetery house and they let us pass.

"We had fat hogs and we wanted to look after them. When we got to the stable, we could hear the wounded men holler and go on. The wounded were laying around the house, in the cellar too. We could not get near the house for wounded and dead. They had been brought there from the first day's fight.

"My father went to the pig pen and said 'the pigs are gone.' Then my father got a man to take us into the cellar where six wounded men were, and they had our bed clothes spread all around. We went to the cellar thinking we could get a pillow and quilt, but all I could find was my mother's shawl and no pillow. The poor wounded men were crying and going on so that we did not want anything then. They called for

(Continued on P. 11, Sec. D)

On the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg We Pay Homage to the Men Who Wore the Uniforms of the Blue and the Gray

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Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg Is a Very Special Occasion — and We Are Pleased to Join Our Neighbors in Paying Honor to Those Who Courageously Fought on the Fields of Gettysburg

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We Join All the Residents of Our Fine Community Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle Fought On These Fields

1863 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg 1963

Not with dreams but with blood and iron,
Shall a nation be moulded at last.

—Swinburne, *A Word for the Country*

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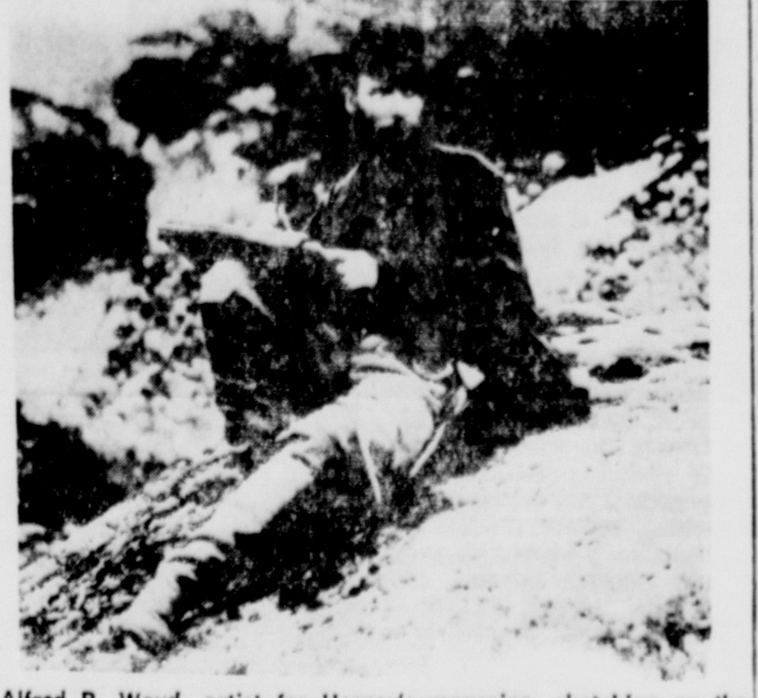
Confederate Troops Invade Maryland; Pennsylvania Is Threatened

Twelve To Twenty Thousand Infantrymen And Large Force Of Cavalry, Artillery Are Reported Moving Into Northern Area



Alfred R. Waud, artist for Harper's magazine, sketching on the Gettysburg Battlefield.

THE CONFEDERATE expedition across the Potomac is led by General Early, who succeeds Ewell in command of Stonewall Jackson's celebrated division. The expedition is variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand. There is a large force of cavalry and artillery with it. It came from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley. It advanced from there in two columns. One marched northeast to Harper's Ferry, twenty miles distant; the other nearly north, eighteen miles to Martinsburg.

The Martinsburg column found Siegel's advance a few miles south of Martinsburg.— The Federal soldiers however retreated, and Sigel evacuated the town. At Martinsburg, in order to outmanoeuver Sigel, the Confederates divided their column; one part followed Sigel eastward six miles to Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, eight miles above Harper's Ferry.

The other marched northeast to Falling Waters, ten miles above Shepherdstown. This compelled Sigel to cross the river. He abandoned Shepardstown and went to Sharpsburg, two miles from the north bank of the river and on the Antietam battlefield. One body of the Confederates followed him. Hearing that the other body had crossed the river at Falling Waters and Williamsport near by, and were marching down towards Sharpsburg, Sigel hastily retreated southward towards Harper's Ferry. This left the road into Pennsylvania open, without a Federal soldier to oppose the enemy's progress.

SKIRMISH ACTION

The column of the enemy which marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, found the Federal advance at Leetown.— A skirmish took place and the Federal troops retired to Harper's Ferry and withdrew across the Potomac to Maryland Heights. They took the supplies in with them and broke down the bridges which cross the river. The Confederates advanced to the town and occupied it. The river was all that separated the two forces, each combatant being posted on the hills on his side of the stream. As soon as Harper's Ferry was reached, the Confederates sent a force of cavalry and artillery ten miles down the southern bank of the Potomac, to a place opposite Point of Rocks.

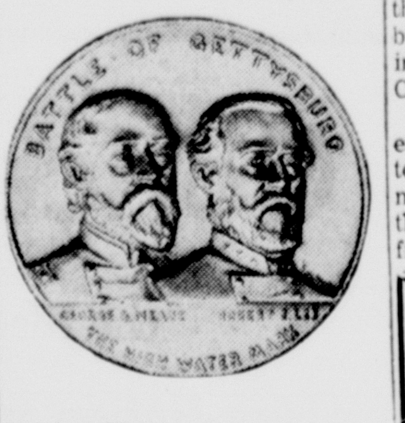
Here a point of South Mountain juts out to the river and for some distance the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs along the water's edge. The Confederates on the southern bank fired on a passing train, and compelled the abandonment of that portion of the road. They crossed over and tore up the track, but afterwards recrossed and remained on the southern bank. Their object is to prevent troops being sent from Washington along the railroad to Harper's Ferry. They have accomplished it.

When our accounts closed, the following was the position of affairs:

There was a small Federal garrison at Maryland Heights, Sigel with the troops from Martinsburg had just reached that place, so that all the Federal troops in that quarter were on the north bank of the Potomac opposite Harper's Ferry. The Confederates were in the town, on the south bank and on the hills around it. A force was opposite Point of Rocks, ten miles below, and prevented reinforcements being sent from Washington. A force was at Sharpsburg from Falling Waters. Hagerstown, ten miles north of Sharpsburg, had been abandoned, and was believed to be held by the Confederates.— Frederick, fifteen miles northeast of Harper's Ferry, had had all the Federal supplies and wounded taken away from it, and its capture was feared.

CURTIN CALLS 12,000

Governor Curtin has called out twelve thousand men for one hundred days, and has asked the Pennsylvania Reserves to re-enlist for the emergency. There are no troops now defending Pennsylvania; very few at Washington that can be sent westward; and it will take Hunter nearly two weeks to come from Western Virginia. At six o'clock last evening the Confederates attacked the Federal garrison on Maryland Heights. The result is not known.



From the numerous accounts received we are at length able to give a history of the cavalry expedition of Generals Wilson and Kautz. It consisted of eight thousand men. They had with them sixteen cannon and thirteen hundred wagons. They left General Grant's camp on June 2d. Their object was the destruction of four railroads; one running from Richmond forty miles southwest to Burksville; one from Petersburg thirty-five miles west to Burksville; one from Burksville west to Lynchburg; and one from Burksville southwest to Danville.

The cavalry crossed the Weldon Railroad at Reams' Station, ten miles south of Petersburg. They did some little damage to that road, but pushed on fourteen miles to Dinwiddie Court House.

DIVIDE FORCE

Here they divided into two parties. One went over to Nottowoy Court House, on the Petersburg and Burksville railroad, eight miles from Burksville; the other north to Ford's Station, on the same road. Both parties tore up the rails again, and started southwest along the line of the Burksville and Danville Railroad. They marched thirty miles to the bridge across Staunton River. The track nearly all the way was destroyed. Of the four railroads, the one from Richmond to Burksville, and the one from Burksville to Lynchburg, were not injured.

Kautz, with heavy loss, cut his way through the swamp. Wilson marched toward Norfolk and succeeded, with three caissons, in getting off. He came into the Federal lines from the Blackwater region three days ago. The losses of the expedition were immense. The Confederates captured sixteen guns, one thousand horses and an ambluance train of over one hundred vehicles. Thirty-eight wagons were also saved by them out of the burning train. Four hundred negroes succeeded in getting off; the rest were captured. The number of prisoners is not known, but out of eight thousand cavalrymen, barely four thousand returned to the Federal lines. The others are either killed, wounded or missing. Of the magnificent artillery and trains of the expedition, but three caissons were saved. On the return of the cavalry, Wright's Corps, which had gone to aid them, returned to its post. On last Friday night the Confederates made an attack on Burnside, but were repulsed. Nothing has occurred in front of Petersburg since. Grant has sent several siege guns to the front. On Sunday last he summoned Petersburg to surrender. The answer is not reported.

THE ALABAMA SUNK

The Confederate steamer Alabama has been attacked and sunk by the Federal iron clad Kearsarge. Captain Semmes accepted a challenge to fight from Captain Winslow of the Kearsarge. The Alabama came out of Cherbourg in the British Channel, and the fight took place on the morning of June 19th. Semmes had previously landed all his valuables. The Alabama, being a wooden vessel, was soon sunk. — Nine of her crew were killed and twenty wounded. Sixty-eight were picked up by the Kearsarge and made prisoners. Semmes with about forty men, was picked up by a British yacht and landed at Cowes. They of course escaped.

A small expedition has sailed up the Mississippi from New Orleans under General Custer. It has landed at Fort Andrews, on the east side of the river, near Port Hudson, and has gone some distance into the interior, with the object, as is supposed, of trying to drive off the batteries which blockade the river. One thousand prisoners have already been exchanged under the cartel inaugurated by Bunks with the Confederate authorities in Texas.

On Friday last, General Hunter's advance arrived at Charleston, in Western Virginia, seventy miles south of Parkersburg on the Ohio. His loss in the retreat from Lynchburg was two thousand.

The road from Petersburg to Burksville was very slightly damaged, the burning of station houses being the principal destruction. It has been repaired. On the Burksville and Danville Railroad, however, the rails and ties have been destroyed for about twenty miles.

MEET LARGE FORCE

When the bridge over Staunton River was reached, the expedition found itself confronted by a large Confederate force. — Wilson and Kautz then turned eastward, on their homeward journey. They marched across the country towards Reams Station. Three thousand negroes joined the command and marched with them. The soldiers were much jaded, and many had been wounded in various conflicts. The ambulance train was loaded with sick and wounded. When the Weldon Railroad was reached, about a thousand men were riding on the wagons and ambulances. They were unable to walk. The railroad was reached just below Reams' Station. The enemy were found posted in front. They were attacked, but could not be driven off. A contest was fought for several hours, and at last, under cover of the night, Wilson and Kautz retreated westward, a short distance, and then moved towards Reams Station, hoping to be able to cross there.

The enemy, however, were there in force. All attempts to cross were repulsed. Large bodies of Confederates came down from Petersburg. The command was surrounded. — There were

(Continued on P. 14, Sec. D)

We Consider
It a Privilege
to Join in
a Salute to
the Soldiers of
the Blue and the
Gray on the
100TH ANNIVERSARY
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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

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Best Wishes for a Memorable
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1863 1963

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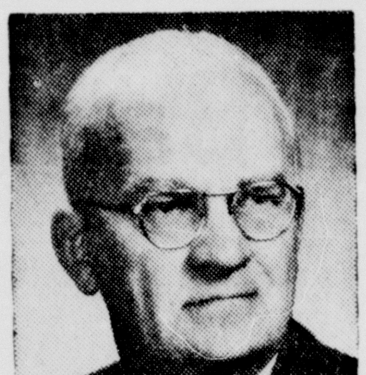

Charles B. Bender

E. Donald Scott

Clarence J. Waybright

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THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG CENTENNIAL YEAR

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Confederate Troops Invade Maryland; Pennsylvania Is Threatened

Twelve To Twenty Thousand Infantrymen And Large Force Of Cavalry, Artillery Are Reported Moving Into Northern Area

Alfred R. Waud, artist for Harper's magazine, sketching on the Gettysburg Battlefield.

THE CONFEDERATE expedition across the Potomac is led by General Early, who succeeds Ewell in command of Stonewall Jackson's celebrated division. The expedition is variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand. There is a large force of cavalry and artillery with it. It came from Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley. It advanced from there in two columns. One marched northeast to Harper's Ferry, twenty miles distant; the other nearly north, eighteen miles to Martinsburg.

The Martinsburg column found Siegel's advance a few miles south of Martinsburg — The Federal soldiers however retreated and Sigel evacuated the town. At Martinsburg, in order to outmanoeuver Sigel, the Confederates divided their column: one part followed Sigel eastward six miles to Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, eight miles above Harper's Ferry.

The other marched northeast to Falling Waters, ten miles above Shepherdstown. This compelled Sigel to cross the river. He abandoned Shepardstown and went to Sharpsburg, two miles from the north bank of the river and on the Antietam battlefield. One body of the Confederates followed him. Hearing that the other body had crossed the river at Falling Waters and Williamsport near by, and were marching down towards Sharpsburg, Sigel hastily retreated southward towards Harper's Ferry. This left the road into Pennsylvania open, without a Federal soldier to oppose the enemy's progress.

SKIRMISH ACTION

The column of the enemy which marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, found the Federal advance at Leetown.— A skirmish took place and the Federal troops retired to Harper's Ferry and withdrew across the Potomac to Maryland Heights. They took the supplies in with them and broke down the bridges which cross the river. The Confederates advanced to the town and occupied it. The river was all that separated the two forces, each combatant being posted on the hills on his side of the stream. As soon as Harper's Ferry was reached, the Confederates sent a force of cavalry and artillery ten miles down the southern bank of the Potomac to a place opposite Point of Rocks.

Here a point of South Mountain juts out to the river and for some distance the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs along the water's edge. The Confederates on the southern bank fired on a passing train, and compelled the abandonment of that portion of the road. They crossed over and tore up the track, but afterwards recrossed and remained on the southern bank. Their object is to prevent troops being sent from Washington along the railroad to Harper's Ferry. They have accomplished it.

When our accounts closed, the following was the position of affairs:

There was a small Federal garrison at Maryland Heights. Sigel with the troops from Martinsburg had just reached that place, so that all the Federal troops in that quarter were on the north bank of the Potomac opposite Harper's Ferry. The Confederates were in the town, on the south bank and on the hills around it. A force was opposite Point of Rocks, ten miles below, and prevented reinforcements being sent from Washington. A force was at Sharpsburg from Falling Waters. Hagerstown, ten miles north of Sharpsburg, had been abandoned, and was believed to be held by the Confederates — Frederick, fifteen miles northeast of Harper's Ferry, had had all the Federal supplies and wounded taken away from it, and its capture was feared.

CURTIN CALLS 12,000

Governor Curtin has called out twelve thousand men for one hundred days, and has asked the Pennsylvania Reserves to re-enlist for the emergency. There are no troops now defending Pennsylvania: very few at Washington that can be sent westward: and it will take Hunter nearly two weeks to come from Western Virginia. At six o'clock last evening the Confederates attacked the Federal garrison on Maryland Heights. The result is not known.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

From the numerous accounts received we are at length able to give a history of the cavalry expedition of Generals Wilson and Kautz. It consisted of eight thousand men. They had with them sixteen cannon and thirteen hundred wagons. They left General Grant's camp on June 2d. Their object was the destruction of four railroads, one running from Richmond forty miles southwest to Burksville: one from Petersburg thirty-five miles west to Burksville: one from Burksville west to Lynchburg, and one from Burksville southwest to Danville.

The cavalry crossed the Weldon Railroad at Reams' Station ten miles south of Petersburg. They did some little damage to that road, but pushed on fourteen miles to Dinwiddie Court House.

DIVIDE FORCE

Here they divided into two parties. One went over to Nottoway Court House, on the Petersburg and Burksville railroad, eight miles from Burksville, the other north to Ford's Station, on the same road. Both parties tore up the rails again, and started southwest along the line of the Burksville and Danville Railroad. They marched thirty miles to the bridge across Staunton River. The track nearly all the way was destroyed. Of the four railroads the one from Richmond to Burksville, and the one from Burksville to Lynchburg were not injured.

Kautz, with heavy loss cut his way through the swamp. Wilson marched toward Norfolk and succeeded, with three caissons in getting off. He came into the Federal lines from the Blackwater region three days ago. The losses of the expedition were immense. The Confederates captured sixteen guns, one thousand horses and an ambulance train of over one hundred vehicles. Thirty-eight wagons were also saved by them out of the burning train. Four hundred negroes succeeded in getting off, the rest were captured. The number of prisoners is not known, but out of eight thousand cavalrymen, [illegible] thousand returned to the Federal lines. The others are either [illegible] wounded or missing. Of the magnificent artillery and trains of the expedition, but three caissons were saved. On the return of the cavalry, Wright's Corps, which had gone to aid them, [illegible] to its post. On last Friday night the Confederates made an attack on Burnside but were repulsed. Nothing has occurred in front of Petersburg since Grant has sent several siege guns to the front. On Sunday last he summoned Petersburg to surrender. The answer is not reported.

THE ALABAMA SUNK

The Confederate steamer Alabama has been attacked and sunk by the Federal iron clad Kearsarge. Captain Semmes accepted a challenge to fight from Captain Winslow of the Kearsarge. The Alabama came out of [illegible] in the British Channel and the fight took place on the morning of June 19th. Semmes had previously landed all his valuables. The Alabama, being a wooden vessel, was soon sunk. — Nine of her crew were killed and twenty wounded. Sixty-eight were picked up by the Kearsarge and made prisoners. Semmes with about forty men was picked up by a British yacht and landed at Cowes. They of course escaped.

A small expedition has sailed up the Mississippi from New Orleans under General Custer. It has landed at Fort Andrews on the east side of the river near Port Hudson, and has gone some distance into the interior, with the object, as is supposed, of trying to drive off the batteries which blockade the river. One thousand prisoners have already been exchanged under the cartel inaugurated by Bunks with the Confederate authorities in Texas.

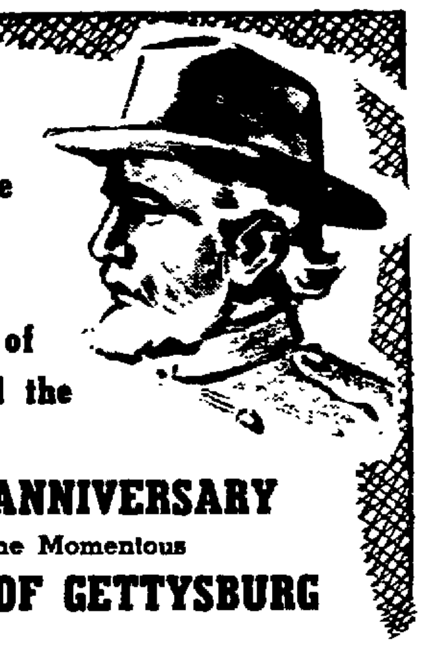
On Friday last, General Hunter's advance arrived at Charleston, in Western Virginia, seventy miles south of Parkersburg on the Ohio. His loss in the retreat from Lynchburg was two thousand.

The road from Petersburg to Burksville was very slightly damaged, the burning of station houses being the principal destruction. It has been repaired. On the Burksville and Danville Railroad the rails and ties have been destroyed for about twenty miles.

MEET LARGE FORCE

After the bridge over Staunton River was reached the expedition [illegible] confronted by a large Confederate force — Wilson and Kautz then turned eastward on their homeward journey. They marched across the country towards Reams Station. [illegible] thousand negroes joined the command and marched with them. [illegible] and many had been wounded in various conflicts. The ambulance train was loaded with sick and wounded. When the Weldon Railroad was reached about a thousand men were [illegible] wagons and ambulances were unable to [illegible] road was reached [illegible] Reams Station. The enemy were found posted in front. They were attacked but could not be driven off. A contest was fought for several hours and at last, under cover of the night, Wilson and Kautz retreated westward, a [illegible] distance, and then moved towards Reams Station, hoping to be able to cross there. The enemy, however, were there in force. All attempts to cross were repulsed. Large bodies of Confederates came down from Petersburg. The command was surrounded. — There were

(Continued on P. 14, Sec. D)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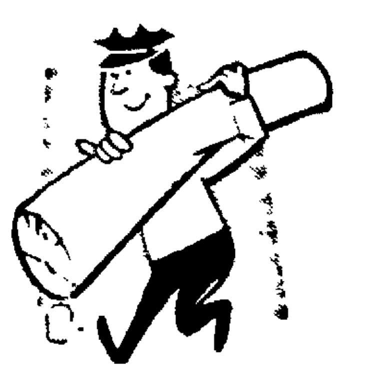

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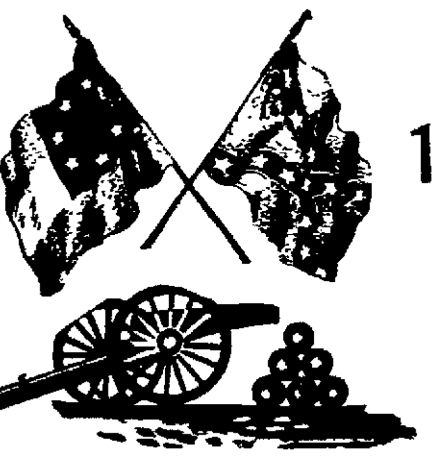
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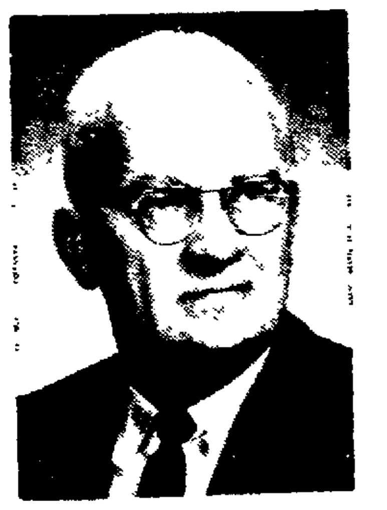
Charles B. Bender

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Extend Best Wishes On This Occasion
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG CENTENNIAL YEAR

Twelve To Twenty Thousand Infantrymen And Large Force Of Cavalry, Artillery Are Reported Moving Into Northern Area

(Continued from P. 13, Sec. D)

but two ways to get out. One was across a swamp in front, towards Grant's camps; the other by a retreat westward and a long circuit towards Norfolk. The men were worn out. Of the eight thousand which composed the expedition on its start, not more than half were in fighting condition. They had but little to eat. The stock of negroes consumed the soldier's rations. A council of war was called. It was determined that the force should be divided. One party under Kautz was to cut its way through the enemy by crossing the swamp; the other under Wilson was to take the circuitous route towards Norfolk.

SAVE THEMSELVES

On the 30th of June the order was given for the regiments to save themselves as best they could, and each regiment chose its leader. The two parties then started. The ambulance train was abandoned with its load of wounded. All the troops who could not walk or ride on horseback were left by the roadside. The sixteen cannon were spiked. The train of thirteen hundred wagons, loaded with the booty captured on the raid was set fire to and nearly all burned. Thirteen caissons were blown up.

It will require about two weeks to transport Hunter's army to a point at which it will be available against the Confederate advance across the Potomac.

There is some interesting news from Arkansas. As soon as General Steele heard of the capture of the gunboat Queen City, by the Confederates, last week, he sent a force to the mouth of White River. This force defeated the Confederates and captured four cannon and two hundred prisoners, besides the three guns taken from the Queen City. Reinforcements came to the enemy, however and Steele's troops retreated. — The Confederates still remain on White River, though vessels, under the protection of gunboats can pass them. The blockade of the Mississippi has not yet been raised. There is not so much apprehension for the safety of the Federal garrison of Little Rock.

There is some trouble brewing between England and America about the case of the Alabama. Semmes and many of his men were picked up by an English pleasure yacht and carried into an English port, where they were set free. Mr. Adams, it is reported, will demand these men, in the name of the American Government, as prisoners of war. Whether England will give them up is another question. Commander Winslow, of the Kearsarge, is to be made a Commodore.

There is nothing from General Grant's army. The report about the summons of surrender sent to Petersburg is unconfirmed. The Confederate advance across the Potomac absorbs all attention.

THE REBEL INVASION

A Fight Near Frederick, Md.

At ten o'clock yesterday a fight was in progress between Frederick and South Mountain between a large force of the rebels and the troops under command of Major General Wallace. At last accounts the rebels were being driven by Gen. Wallace.

Scouts arrived at Frederick yesterday afternoon and reported a force of the enemy crossing the ford near Shepherdstown. It was not known whether this force was to operate against General Siegel at Maryland Heights, or were marched towards Frederick. It was also stated that the enemy were fortifying South Mountain.

All the government and railroad buildings at Harper's Ferry have been destroyed.

An officer from Gen. Sigel's command arrived at Gen. Wallace's headquarters (in the field) yesterday morning, and reported Gen. Sigel's forces all right. Skirmishing was going on back of the Heights, but the enemy were not in sufficient force to attempt to storm the works. With the aid of a glass, and the Signal Corps, the enemy can be observed in the direction of Sharpsburg, driving off cattle, horses, &c., and plundering the farmers in the valley. No large force is visible. Gen. Stahl had been sent out by Gen. Sigel after the raiders, with a force of cavalry and artillery.

RAILROAD OPEN

The Union troops hold the Point of Rocks and all the country up to Sandy Hook, though rebel cavalry and infantry are visible on the Virginia shore, and occasionally throw shot and shell across the river.

The railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook, except by an occasional shot or shell from the enemy on the other side. Nothing definite is known as to the damage done to the road beyond Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, though it is believed that its destruction was one of the main objects of the raid.

Great excitement exists in Western Maryland, and yesterday afternoon a large number of horses and cattle were driven into this city from that section of the State.

Dispatches from Major General Wallace to Colonel Lawrence, at a late hour last night, announced the fact that the engagement between his forces and the enemy, one mile from Frederick, had resulted in the repulse of the rebels. The fight commenced at four o'clock and ended at six o'clock. The enemy three times attacked his forces, and were repulsed each time. — One section of Alexander's battery, Col. Gilpin's 3d Potomac Home Brigade, and a portion of the hundred days troops, some of them from Baltimore, were in this engagement. The losses were not stated.

ENEMY RETIRES

At 8 o'clock last evening the enemy had retired toward South Mountain, and Gen. Wallace was master of the situation.

From other points no news of a public nature had been received.

VISIT OF THE REBELS TO HAGERSTOWN

Chambersburg, July 7. — A man from Hagerstown, just arrived at Greencastle, says that McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', fifteen hundred strong, cavalry and mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at eleven o'clock by the Frederick turnpike, where the main body of the rebels had all gone. Small parties returned this morning, when a requisition was made for 1,500 outfits and $20,000. Under threats of burning the town the demand was paid.

REPORTS OF THE REBEL INVASION

Harrisburg, July 7. — General Couch has moved his headquarters from Chambersburg to this city, with a view of facilitating the organization of the militia recently called out by the Governor.

Rebel prisoners captured in the skirmish at Hagerstown day before yesterday state that the present raid is not only to procure horses, but crops and provisions. That it is headed by Lee, and composed of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps, and that it is an effort to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States. The capture of Baltimore and the destruction of the national capital are also aimed at.

Whilst Lee is thus operating against Washington city, Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg, where he has sufficient force, so our informant states, the rebels believe, to hold Grant in check and prevent his advance on Richmond.

Later. — A dispatch just received from Greencastle states that the rebel force has evacuated Hagerstown, retiring on the road towards Frederick.

Through the information derived from scouts in Adams, York, Franklin and Fulton counties, it is now believed here that not a solitary armed rebel is at present within the borders of Pennsylvania.

Later

MORE OF THE FIGHT NEAR FREDERICK

Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights Re-occupied by the Federal Troops.

The Sun of Saturday says that the rebels have left Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights, and a brigade of General Sigel's troops (who were on the Maryland Heights) have re-occupied those places, and at last accounts held them, there being no signs of the enemy in that vicinity.

The railroad is in working order between this city and Sandy Hook, opposite the Ferry, and cars run to that point.

There was another extensive fire at Harper's Ferry on Thursday night. The bridge over the Shenandoah was in flames, and a number of buildings in various parts of the town. The enemy had previously burned the extensive railroad platform, and all the buildings along the line of the Potomac. The conflagration on Thursday night threw a glow over all the country for miles around.

The main body of the rebels is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Mechanicsburg watching for the appearance of Gen. Hunter, and the opinion is becoming general that they do not number the half of twenty thousand.

CASUALTIES

Among the casualties in the fight near Frederick, on Thursday afternoon, were Lt. Gilbert, of the 8th Illinois, killed by a shot through the breast; Major H. C. Rizer, of the 3d Maryland, wounded; Corporal James Halsted, 3d Maryland, Privates S. Yates, George Springer, and James Rice, 3d Maryland, all slightly wounded.

Three rebel soldiers were captured in this fight; they are all Baltimoreans — J. H. Freeburg, Joseph F. Parsons and Joseph Murty — and belonged to the Second Maryland Cavalry. They stated that the force of the enemy is commanded by Bradley T. Johnson, who, about ten days ago, was promoted to be a Major General.

During Thursday night all was quiet near Frederick, though the rebel lines were within a mile of the western limits of the city, occupying the country back as far as Kaobby Mountain. They consisted entirely of cavalry and artillery, and are believed not to have numbered more than fifteen hundred to two thousand of all arms.

START ADVANCE

General Wallace, having been reinforced during Thursday night, commenced an advance on the enemy yesterday morning, when it was ascertained that they were retreating towards Middletown. He immediately started his cavalry and mounted infantry, with Alexander's Battery, in pursuit of them, driving them nearly to South Mountain.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebels again advanced on Frederick, said to be considerably reinforced. At last accounts a fight was in progress about three miles west of Frederick.

Information was received from that General Imboden, with about 1,500 cavalry, had returned to Hagerstown and destroyed all the railroad and government property in that place. He crossed the river above Williamsport.

A dispatch received from Gen. Couch, to the military authorities in this city, last night, stated that Imboden had again left Hagerstown, and was proceeding towards Frederick. Gen. Couch had a force near Hagerstown at last accounts.

The latest information last night was to the effect that the rebels were retreating before Gen. Wallace's forces.

Harrisburg, July 8. — General Couch has issued an order directing that all vehicles and horses in charge of men fleeing from supposed danger shall be stopped either before they reach or at the bridge across the Susquehanna, until further orders, implying that the danger if not actually over, is really of no threatening or serious character.

Later dispatches say that the main body of the rebels have retired, it is supposed south of the Potomac, leaving a few stragglers in the town.

The Compiler
July 11, 1864

There was one death every 45 minutes last year in Italy from highway accidents.

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A Word From You
and We Swing
Into Action!
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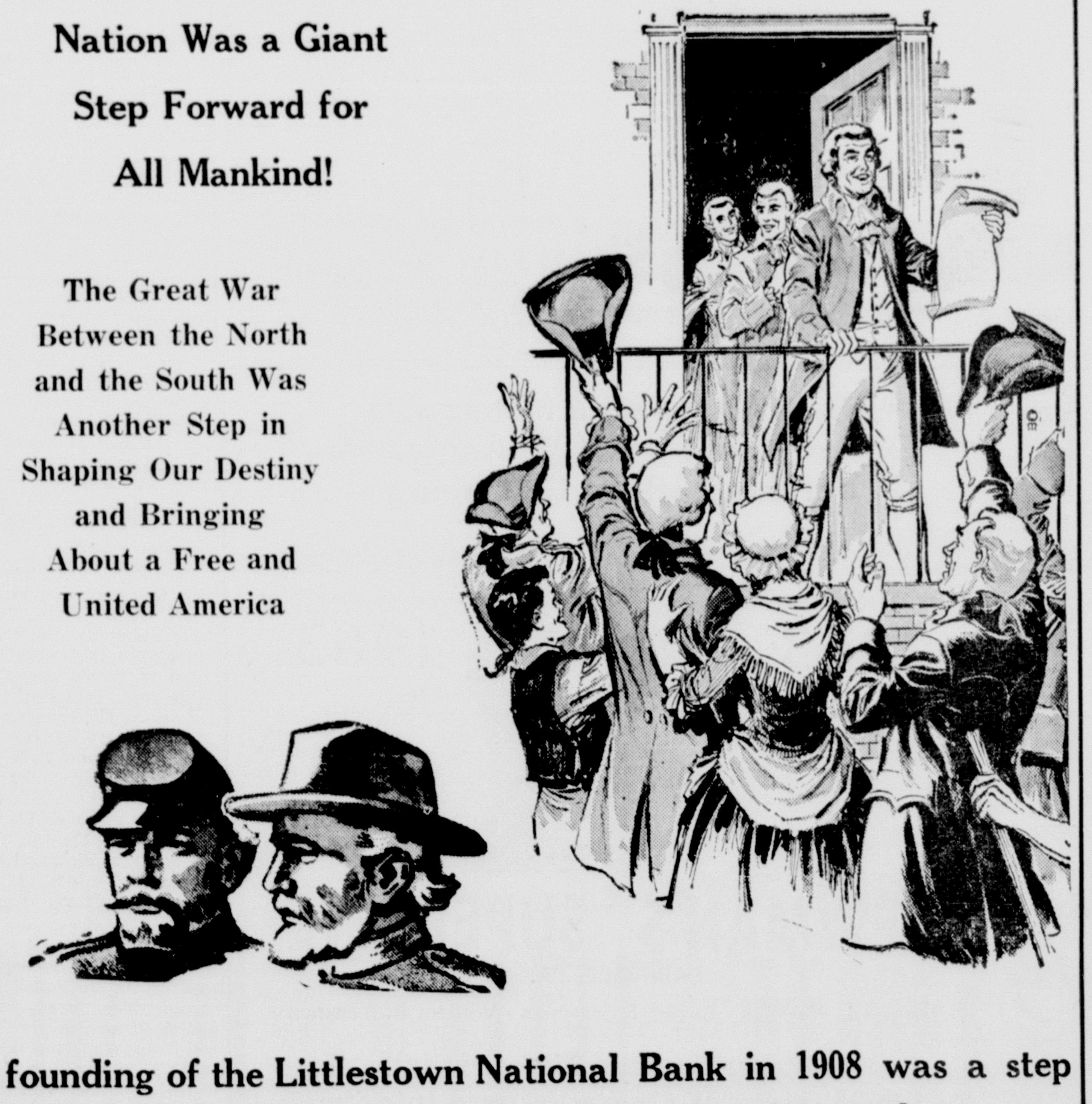

Conceived in Liberty . . .
the Birth of Our
Nation Was a Giant
Step Forward for
All Mankind!
The Great War
Between the North
and the South Was
Another Step in
Shaping Our Destiny
and Bringing
About a Free and
United America
The founding of the Littlestown National Bank in 1908 was a step forward for the residents of this area. From that date to the present our bank has continued to provide our people with a continuous dependable financial service.
Littlestown National Bank
LITTLESTOWN, PA.
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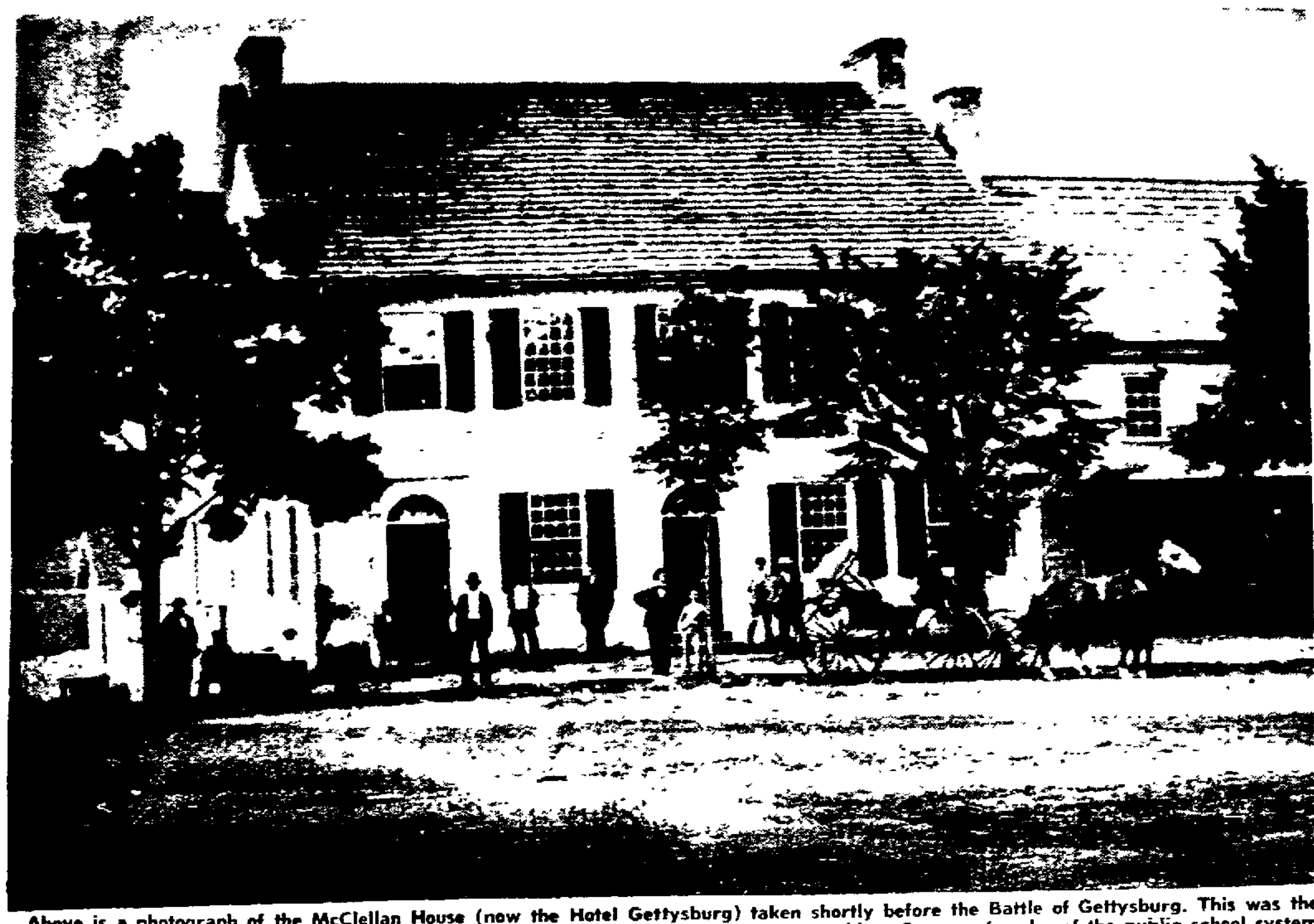
The 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg is an occasion to honor the memory of the courageous men who fought on Adams County soil. We are pleased to join in commemorating this historical event.

Eight Men Are Stabbed At Local Hotel After Southerner Applies Vile Name To Abe Lincoln



Above is a photograph of the McClellan House (now the Hotel Gettysburg) taken shortly before the Battle of Gettysburg. This was the scene of a later stabbing which is told in the article that follows. The law office of Thaddeus Stevens, founder of the public school system in Pennsylvania, was in the section at the right.

APPLYING a vile epithet to Abraham Lincoln, W. B. Henry, of Philadelphia, claiming to be a son of General R. R. Henry, of Taswell, Virginia, precipitated a melee at the Hotel Gettysburg Wednesday which resulted in the stabbing of eight persons and the arrest by the members of the State Constabulary of Henry. The injured were:

J. B. Wineman, Carlisle street, cut on the shoulder; Charles Ensor, Fairview, arm and back; Hayden Reinecker, Gettysburg, left shoulder; Sergeant Edward J. Carroll, U S A., shoulder; Daniel Farber, state police, arm and left breast; John D. Morgan, Harrisburg, left breast; Malcom Griffin, Bedford City, Va., left breast; Harry H. Roat Jr., Harrisburg arm. All with the exception of Mr. Wineman, were cared for at the emergency hospital. Mr. Wineman was taken to his home.

All, with the exception of Ensor and Morgan, have been discharged from the hospital and they, too, are expected to recover.

ARGUMENT DEVELOPS

Henry and two others were sitting at a table in the breakfast room of the hotel shortly after six o'clock in the evening when they engaged in conversation with H. N. Baker, of Alexandria, Va. The argument developed into a discussion of North and South and during the talk Henry is said to have suddenly called Lincoln a vile name. Mr Baker is a Union veteran and, without a moment's hesitation, he threw a tumbler at the fellow.

According to witnesses Henry was quickly on his feet and chasing some one — whether or not it was Baker is not stated — about the table. The table was overturned and a scene of general confusion followed. Slashing right and left with his knife, Henry ran from the dining room through the lobby of the hotel to the street, cutting eight persons, practically all of them unconcerned in the argument.

PLACED UNDER ARREST

When he reached the sidewalk several members of the State Constabulary dashed in and placed the maddened man under arrest. He was thoroughly excited, it is said, and scarcely knew what he had done. With him were arrested several witnesses who were later released after their names were taken.

So great was the confusion at the time of the cutting that it was feared for a half hour that the guilty party had gotten away and that Henry was a friend to whom he had given his knife

During the evening, however, Detective Charles S. White, of York, visited Henry at the county jail and produced C. A. Goldthwaite, of Salem, Mass., who identified without hesitation Henry as the man who was chasing another about a table in the dining room and stated that it was Henry who was carrying the knife. The weapon is said to have been a long, sharp affair.

PROTESTS INNOCENCE

Henry protests his innocence in the matter, giving this version of the affair:

"I was sitting with my friend, Malcolm Griffith, in the dining room, talking with him over a glass of beer. Some one behind my back reached over my shoulder and stabbed Griffith. I did not see the face of the assailant, and when I jumped up all was confusion.

"I hit some one and knocked him down. It was the man who stabbed Griffith. The knife flew from his hand and I picked it up. Instantly there were cries of murder and some one yelled 'Kill him!' They meant me.

"When I started to get out I was knocked down. I raced through the parlor and out on the street, the crowd following. My face was covered with blood. I did not stab anyone.

BUMP ON HEAD

"When some one in the crowd said, 'Lock, he has the knife.' I was surprised, I did not know I had it Griffith told me later that I had got into trouble protecting him."

Henry exhibited a large bump on the side of his head, which he said he received in the melee.

Henry is said to be in business in Camden, N. J. He gave his residence as 902 Spruce street, Philadelphia. He talks with a decided southern accent. Following his declaration that General R. R. Henry was his father and that he was here for the anniversary, an effort was made to locate the father, but without success. Inquiry among Confederate soldiers fails to reveal any knowledge of a General R. R. Henry.

[illegible]
The Gettysburg Times

Proclamation For 75,000 Volunteers

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The following proclamation has been put forth by the President to be published tomorrow morning:

By the President of the United States — A Proclamation.

Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. And in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation — any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country. And I do hereby command the persons combined aforesaid to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respectivd abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers, at twelve o'clock noon, on Thufsday, the 4th day of July next, and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

Abraham Lincoln, President
Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State

April 22, 1861
The Compiler

Rebels Pi Type

The rebels during their short occupancy of our town failed to do a single act that we know of to place us under obligations to theme. After using our press and ink they pied a great deal of our type. They next "gutted" our house from cellar to garret, leaving us nothing to eat, "nothing to wear," nothing to sleep on, and left without thanking us. We have only suffered in common with our neighbors, nearly all of whom were treated in the same way. We cheerfully submit to the temporary inconvenience and find ample consolation in the thought that this army of thieves and murderers were soundly thrashed for their misbehaviour.

1863-1963
Observing the 100th Anniversary —Battle of Gettysburg

Honored and Honorable, the Armies of the North and the South Engaged in a Battle on the Fields of Gettysburg a Century Ago. On the Centennial of This Momentous Battle—We Honor the Blue and the Gray

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During the Battle of Gettysburg Americans of the North and the South Gave Their Uttermost. On This Centennial, We Pay Honor to These Brave Men

Do You Want to Have Lots of Fun? Join Your Friends at the Y-Not—for a Friendly Game of

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Gettysburg and the Nation Are Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle Fought Here. We Are Pleased to Join in Commemorating This Occasion and to Invite All Visitors to Come Out and Play a Round of Miniature Golf. Young and Old Alike Will Enjoy Playing Here.

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As We Join in Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg We Pay Tribute to Those Who Fought Here

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Jane Louise Asper, Owner
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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Students At Saint Joseph's Academy Pray For Soldiers

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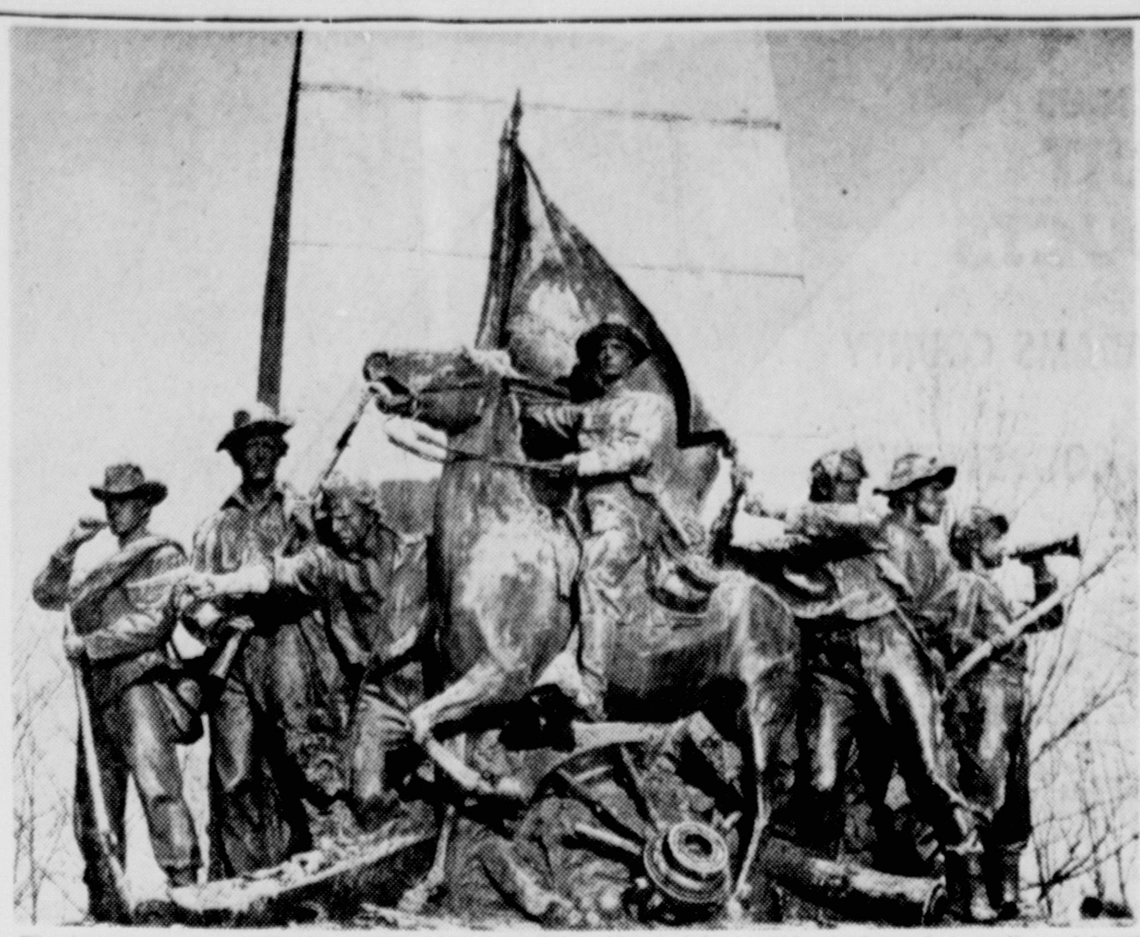
The sight was solemn and inspiring. The roughest soldiers ofttimes have the tenderest hearts, and this scene visibly affected them. In an instant the head of every soldier in the line was bowed and bared, and remained so until the prayer was finished. All instinctively felt the prayer of those self-sacrificing women and innocent children would be answered. To many it was a harbinger of coming victory. The scene was photographed upon the mind of many a veteran and remained ever afterwards as one of the sweetest memories of the war.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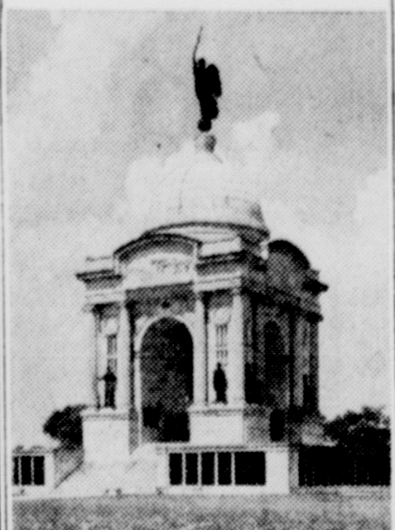
The meek messengers of peace and charity soon came in sight of the ravages of grim war. It was a sight once seen was not soon to be forgotten. Thousands of guns and swords, representing the weapons of the living, the wounded and the dead, lay scattered about. The downpour from heaven had filled the roads with water, but on this awful battlefield it was red with real blood.

The night before the unpitying stars shone down upon the stark forms of the flower of American manhood. Hundreds of magnificent horses — man's best friend to the end — had breathed their last and lay by the sides of their dead masters. Silent sentinels



upon horseback, as motionless almost as the dead about them, sat guarding this gruesome open-air charnel.

113 HOSPITALS

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This was the condition of things that confronted the brave Sisters as they rode over the battlefield on that scorching July day. Frightful as it may seem, their carriage wheels actually rolled through blood. At times the horses could scarcely be induced to proceed on account of the ghastly objects in front of them. The sight of bodies piled two and three high caused the animals to rear up on their hind legs and kick over the traces in a most uncomfortable manner. Every large building in Gettysburg was being filled as fast as the wounded men could be carried in. Within and around the city 113 hospitals were in operation, besides those located in private houses. On reaching Gettysburg, the Sisters were shown to the hospital, where they distributed their little stores and did all they could to relieve and console the wounded soldiers. They labored heroically.

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The Christian Commission of Philadelphia have established their headquarters in Mr. Schick's store-room on the S. E. Corner of the Diamond, where they receive for distribution among the wounded, all kinds of stores. The distribution of these stores is conducted by christian gentlemen, who carry them direct to the suffers themselves, and have abundant opportunity thus to minister both to body and spirit. They get access to the soul through the body.

The most urgent necessity exists for all kinds of stores, especially for underclothing and delicacies.

June 30-July 7, 1863
Adams Sentinel

One out of every 100 Greeks is convicted each year for minor crimes, mostly nonpayment of debt.

GETTYSBURG

Three score and fifteen years ago, our little town,
In three days boomed into glory and world renown.
The Union then in infancy untried and new,
Was saved by the valiant Boys in Blue!

Gettysburg 1863, tho' an old, old story,
Still stands alone—undimmed in a strange glory,
Glory for the Boys in Blue who won the day!
Glory for the Boys in Gray, tho' vanquished in the fray!

Each mother's son fought will all his might
For the cause he espoused and felt was right
And commanded right — and splendid might
Make men victors in their own and God's sight.

A toast (flags masted) for the brave lads under weeping "willows gray"
Awaiting the trumpet of the judgment Day,
And to those asleep under mountain laurel blue,
Gettysburg salutes you, immortal you!

Here's to our hundred guests — the Boys in Gray,
Comrades, Union Boys today — of the U. S. A.,
And then to you, our "Vets"— the Boys in Blue,
We cherish you all—the remaining few!

Now in 1938—in this fair battlefield shrine,
Millions this year will cheer and and honor your service divine,
The Blue and the Gray — reunited for the last time,
Your country pays highest tribute to your courage sublime.

America and her states here to you has builded a Memorial shaft of peace,
A light enshrined—to glow and never cease,
To remind the world—all hatred bitter to appease,
And all barriers and bondage forever to release.

Gleaming brightly over yonder consecrated hill and fertile vale
Tell to the generations that prevail, the greatest reunion tale
Of "Yanks" in their nineties and "Johnny Rebs" in the same and friendly way
Swapping battle yarns "Howdy Sir" and Goodday!

Tenting day and night on the old battleground—
Blue and Gray—
Under the blue skies and "The Stars and Stripes Forever"
At attention stand, and hear the last "Reville!"

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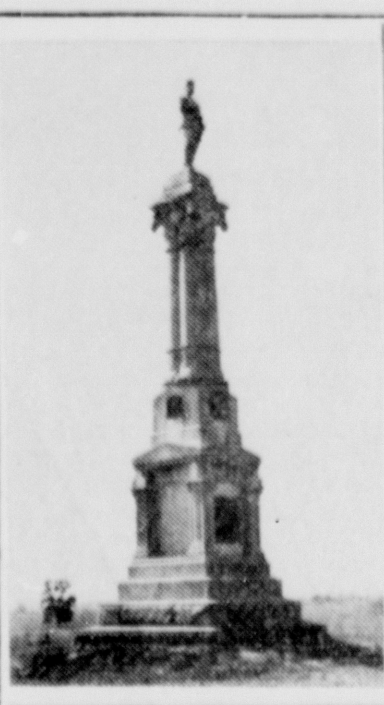
Gettysburg, Pa.

Riots Quelled

The anti-conscription riots in various portions of the country have given place to quiet, which we sincerely trust will never again be disturbed. The return of peace and good order will gladden every patriot's heart. Now that the rising flood of anarchy has been repressed, it becomes more necessary than ever that those in authority should themselves strictly obey the laws. The Abolitionists have for years past been trampling under foot every constitutional obligation which came in conflict with their treasonable doctrines; and the blood of the murdered victims, throughout the North, is upon their guilty heads. They cannot escape the fearful responsibility of their own teachings, and the Jacobin leaders will have a terrible account to settle with the people when the day of reckoning comes. To our friends we say, be calm and moderate. — Obey the laws as they are written. Give no countenance to illegal resistance. But strike a blow for your rights at the ballot-box, which privilege must be freely exercised at every hazard and every extremity.

Gettysburg Compiler
July 27, 1864



SENDS SUPPLIES

The Sanitary Commission has sent from Baltimore to Gettysburg since the battle over twenty thousand pounds of fresh bread, twenty thousand pounds of fresh mutton and poultry ten thousand pounds of condensed beef soup, nine thousand pounds of condensed milk, five thousand pounds of fresh butter, ten thousand dozen of fresh eggs five tons fresh vegetables, four thousand pounds of sweet chocolate, four thousand pairs of shoes and slippers, one ton of tamarinds three hundred boxes of lemons and oranges, of jellies, farinaceous food, wines, spirits, cordials, sponges, towels, lint, bandages, socks and hospital clothing — many car loads. These articles have been wholly supplied by voluntary contributions.

August 4, 1863
Adams Sentinel

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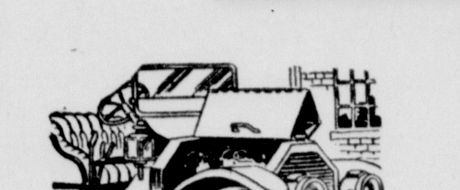

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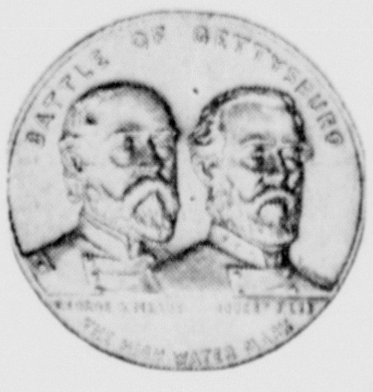

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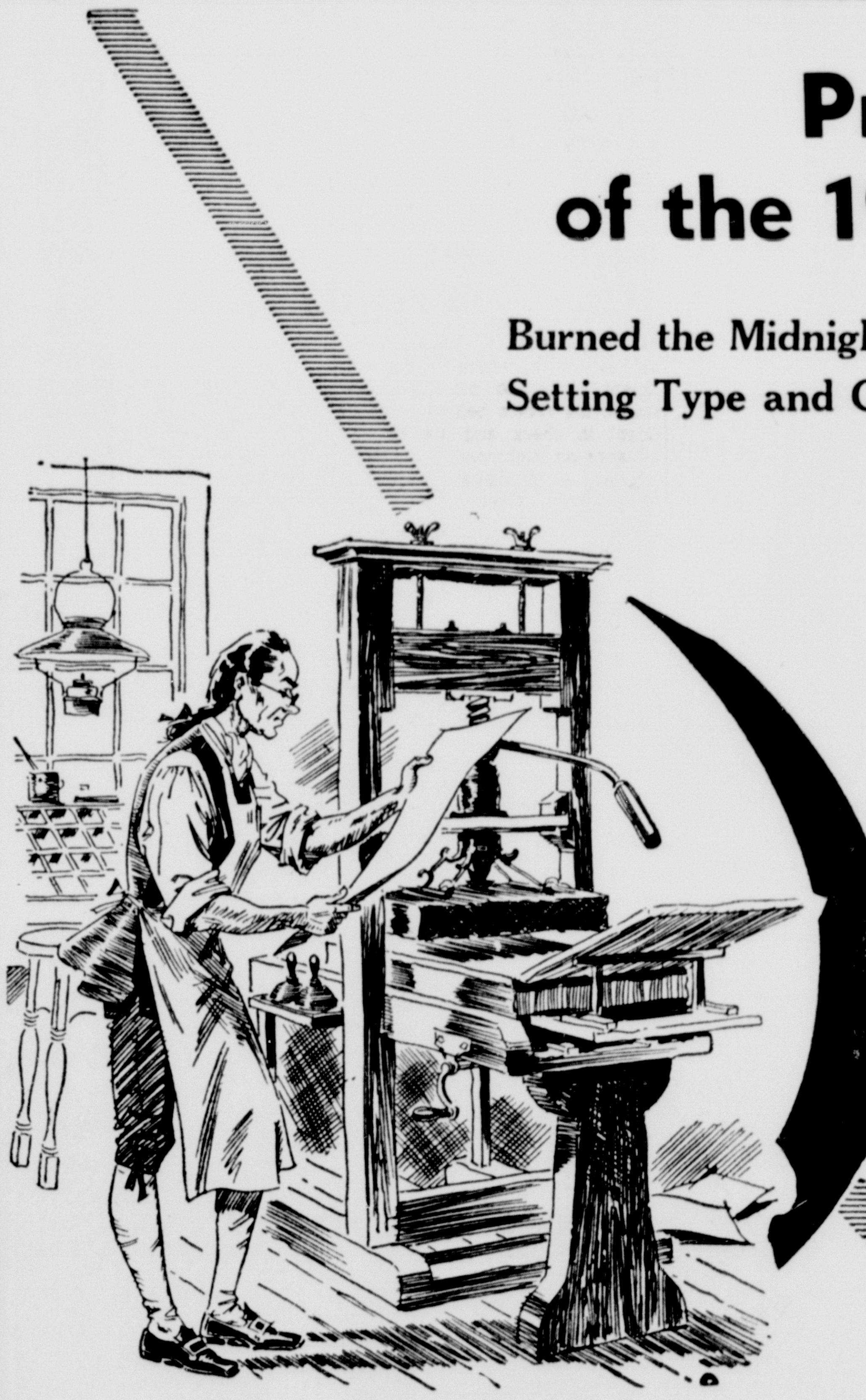
Our Best Wishes to Everyone Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg



Printers of the 19th Century

Burned the Midnight Oil—Working Long Hours—
Setting Type and Getting Their Work Completed

But America has progressed! Today's modern printing presses, combined with our modern newspaper engravings and art work, are improvements that have come with this fabulous

20th Century

The war between the North and the South, and the conflict on the fields of Gettysburg, was the beginning of progress in our country. Out of this war came a strong, united nation—a progressive America.

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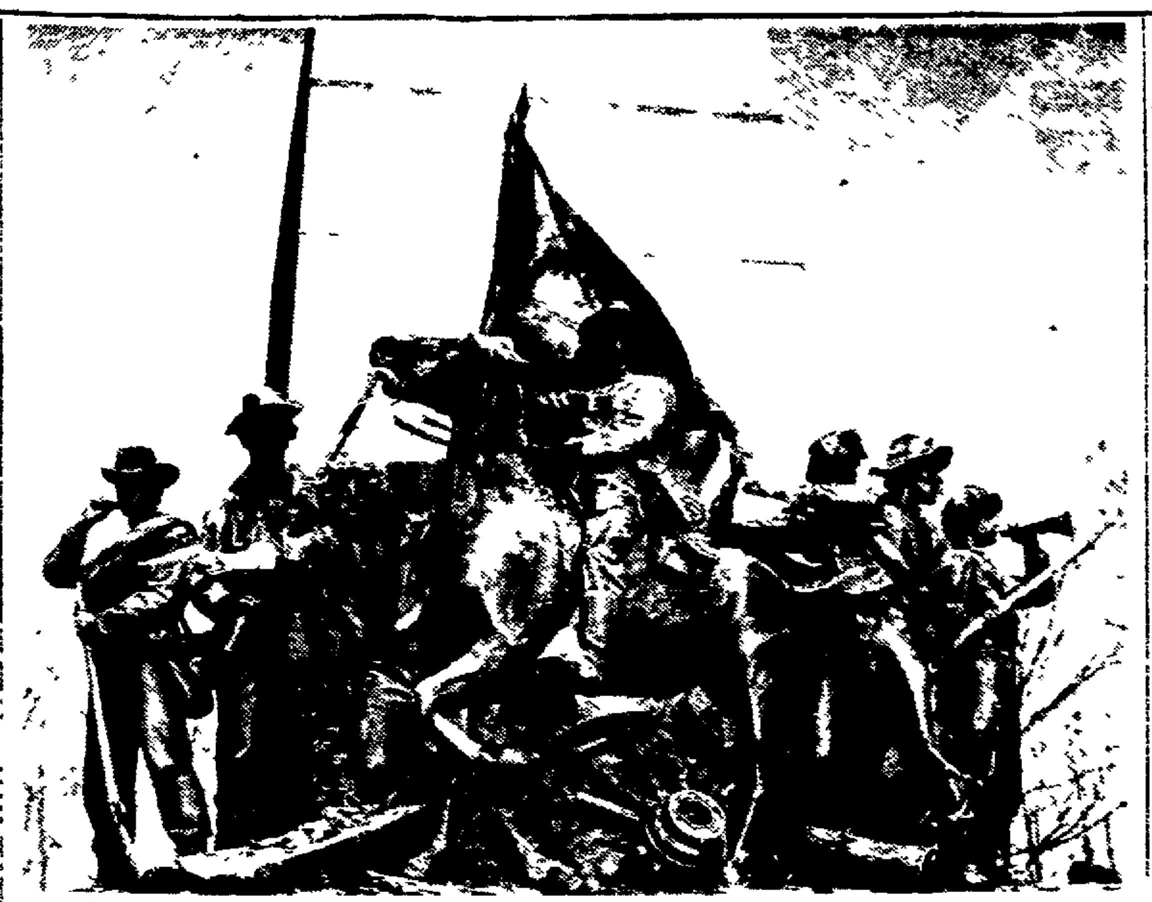
Horn-Crone-Horn, Inc.
COMMERCIAL ARTISTS — PHOTOENGRAVERS
YORK, PA.

Students At Saint Joseph's Academy Pray For Soldiers



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And commanded right — and splendid might
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A light enshrined—to glow and never cease
To remind the world—all hatred bitter to appease,
And all barriers and bondage forever to release

Gleaming brightly over yonder consecrated hill and fertile vale
Tell to the generations that prevail, the greatest reunion tale
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Swapping battle yarns "Howdy Sir" and Goodday'

Tenting down and [illegible] on the old battleground—
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Under the blue skies and "The Stars and Stripes Forever"
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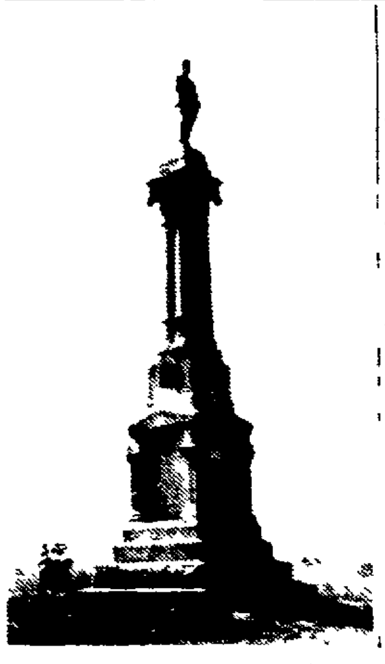

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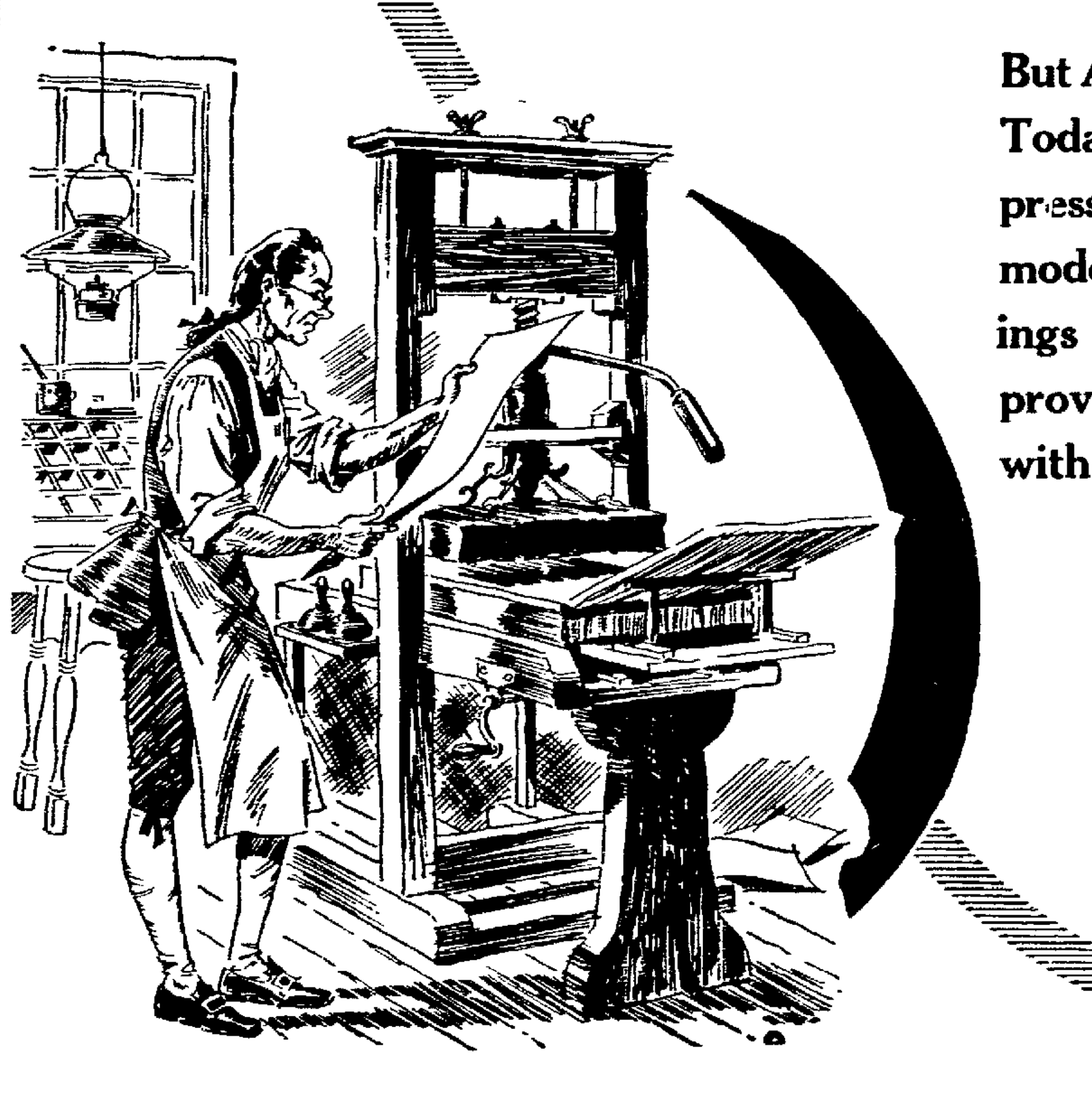

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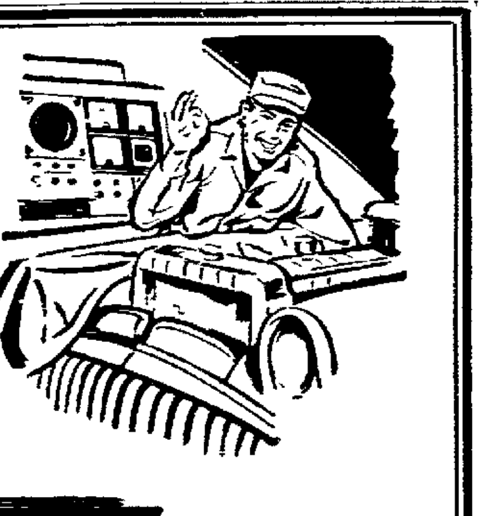

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Twelve To Twenty Thousand Infantrymen And Large Force Of Cavalry, Artillery Are Reported Moving Into Northern Area

(Continued from P. 13, Sec. D)

but two ways to get out. One was across a swamp in front towards Grant's camps; the other by a retreat westward and a long circuit towards Norfolk. The men were worn out. Of the eight thousand which composed the expedition on its start, not more than half were in fighting condition. They had but little to eat. The stock of negroes consumed the soldier's rations. A council of war was called. It was determined that the force should be divided. One party under Kautz was to cut its way through the enemy by crossing the swamp; the other under Wilson was to take the circuitous route towards Norfolk.

SAVE THEMSELVES

On the 30th of June the order was given for the regiments to save themselves as best they could, and each regiment chose its leader. The two parties then started. The ambulance train was abandoned with its load of wounded. All the troops who could not walk or ride on horseback were left by the roadside. The sixteen cannon were spiked. The train of thirteen hundred wagons, loaded with the booty captured on the raid was set fire to and nearly all burned. Thirteen caissons were blown up.

It will require about two weeks to transport Hunter's army to a point at which it will be available against the Confederate advance across the Potomac.

There is some interesting news from Arkansas. As soon as General Steele heard of the capture of the gunboat Queen City, by the Confederates last week, he sent a force to the mouth of White River. This force defeated the Confederates and captured four cannon and two hundred prisoners, besides the three guns taken from the Queen City. Reinforcements came to the enemy, however and Steele's troops retreated. — The Confederates still remain on White River, though vessels, under the protection of gunboats can pass them. The blockade of the Mississippi has not yet been raised. There is not so much apprehension for the safety of the Federal garrison of Little Rock.

There is some trouble brewing between England and America about the case of the Alabama. Semmes and many of his men were picked up by an English pleasure yacht and carried into an English port, where they were set free. Mr. Adams, it is reported, will demand these men, in the name of the American Government, as prisoners of war. Whether England will give them up is another question. Commander Winslow, of the Kearsarge, is to be made a Commodore.

There is nothing from General Grant's army. The report about the summons of surrender sent to Petersburg is unconfirmed. The Confederate advance across the Potomac absorbs all attention.

THE REBEL INVASION

A Fight Near Frederick, Md.

At ten o'clock yesterday a fight was in progress between Frederick and South Mountain between a large force of the rebels and the troops under command of Major General Wallace. At last accounts the rebels were being driven by Gen. Wallace.

Scouts arrived at Frederick yesterday afternoon and reported a force of the enemy crossing the ford near Shepherdstown. It was not known whether this force was to operate against General Siegel at Maryland Heights, or were marched towards Frederick. It was also stated that the enemy were fortifying South Mountain.

All the government and railroad buildings at Harper's Ferry have been destroyed.

An officer from Gen. Sigel's command arrived at Gen. Wallace's headquarters (in the field) yesterday morning and reported Gen. Sigel's forces all right. Skirmishing was going on back of the Heights, but the enemy were not in sufficient force to attempt to storm the works. With the aid of a glass, and the Signal Corps, the enemy can be observed in the direction of Sharpsburg, driving off cattle, horses, &c., and plundering the farmers in the valley. No large force is visible. Gen. Stahl had been sent out by Gen. Sigel after the raiders, with a force of cavalry and artillery.

RAILROAD OPEN

The Union troops hold the Point of Rocks and all the country up to Sandy Hook, though rebel cavalry and infantry are visible on the Virginia shore, and occasionally throw shot and shell across the river.

The railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook, except by an occasional shot or shell from the enemy on the other side. Nothing definite is known as to the damage done to the road beyond Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, though it is believed that its destruction was one of the main objects of the raid.

Great excitement exists in Western Maryland, and yesterday afternoon a large number of horses and cattle were driven into this city from that section of the State.

Dispatches from Major General Wallace to Colonel Lawrence, at a late hour last night announced the fact that the engagement between his forces and the enemy, one mile from Frederick, had resulted in the repulse of the rebels. The fight commenced at four o'clock and ended at six o'clock. The enemy three times attacked his forces, and were repulsed each time. — One section of Alexander's battery, Col. Gilpin's 3d Potomac Home Brigade, and a portion of the hundred days troops, some of them from Baltimore, were in this engagement. The losses were not stated.

ENEMY RETIRES

At 8 o'clock last evening the enemy had retired toward South Mountain, and Gen. Wallace was master of the situation.

From other points no news of a public nature had been received.

VISIT OF THE REBELS TO HAGERSTOWN

Chambersburg, July 7. — A man from Hagerstown, just arrived at Greencastle, says that McCausland's command, formerly Jenkins', fifteen hundred strong, cavalry and mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at eleven o'clock by the Frederick turnpike, where the main body of the rebels had all gone. Small parties returned this morning, when a requisition was made for 1,500 outfits and $20,000. Under threats of burning the town the demand was paid.

REPORTS OF THE REBEL INVASION

Harrisburg, July 7. — General Couch has moved his headquarters from Chambersburg to this city, with a view of facilitating the organization of the militia recently called out by the Governor.

Rebel prisoners captured in the skirmish at Hagerstown day before yesterday state that the present raid is not only to procure horses, but crops and provisions. That it is headed by Lee, and composed of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps, and that it is an effort to invade Pennsylvania and other Northern States. The capture of Baltimore and the destruction of the national capital are also aimed at.

Whilst Lee is thus operating against Washington city, Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg, where he has sufficient force, so our informant states, the rebels believe, to hold Grant in check and prevent his advance on Richmond.

Later. — A dispatch just received from Greencastle states that the rebel force has evacuated Hagerstown, retiring on the road towards Frederick.

Through the information derived from scouts in Adams, York, Franklin and Fulton counties, it is now believed here that not a solitary armed rebel is at present within the borders of Pennsylvania.

Later

MORE OF THE FIGHT NEAR FREDERICK

Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights Re-occupied by the Federal Troops.

The Sun of Saturday says that the rebels have left Harper's Ferry and Bolivar Heights, and a brigade of General Sigel's troops (who were on the Maryland Heights) have re-occupied those places, and at last accounts held them, there being no signs of the enemy in that vicinity.

The railroad is in working order between this city and Sandy Hook, opposite the Ferry, and cars run to that point.

There was another extensive fire at Harper's Ferry on Thursday night. The bridge over the Shenandoah was in flames and a number of buildings in various parts of the town. The enemy had previously burned the extensive railroad platform, and all the buildings along the line of the Potomac. The conflagration on Thursday night threw a glow over all the country for miles around.

The main body of the rebels is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Mechanicsburg watching for the appearance of Gen. Hunter, and the opinion is becoming general that they do not number the half of twenty thousand.

CASUALTIES

Among the casualties in the fight near Frederick, on Thursday afternoon, were Lt. Gilbert, of the 8th Illinois, killed by a shot through the breast; Major H. C. Rizer, of the 3d Maryland, wounded; Corporal James Halsted, 3d Maryland, Privates S. Yates, George Springer, and James Rice, 3d Maryland, all slightly wounded.

Three rebel soldiers were captured in this fight; they are all Baltimoreans — J. H. Freeburg, Joseph F. Parsons and Joseph Murty — and belonged to the Second Maryland Cavalry. They stated that the force of the enemy is commanded by Bradley T. Johnson, who, about ten days ago, was promoted to be a Major General.

During Thursday night all was quiet near Frederick, though the rebel lines were within a mile of the western limits of the city, occupying the country back as far as Kaobby Mountain. They consisted entirely of cavalry and artillery, and are believed not to have numbered more than fifteen hundred to two thousand of all arms.

START ADVANCE

General Wallace, having been reinforced during Thursday night, commenced an advance on the enemy yesterday morning, when it was ascertained that they were retreating towards Middletown. He immediately started his cavalry and mounted infantry, with Alexander's Battery, in pursuit of them, driving them nearly to South Mountain.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the rebels again advanced on Frederick, said to be considerably reinforced. At last accounts a fight was in progress about three miles west of Frederick.

Information was received from that General Imboden, with about 1,500 cavalry, had returned to Hagerstown and destroyed all the railroad and government property in that place. He crossed the river above Williamsport.

A dispatch received from Gen. Couch, to the military authorities in this city, last night, stated that Imboden had again left Hagerstown, and was proceeding towards Frederick. Gen. Couch had a force near Hagerstown at last accounts.

The latest information last night was to the effect that the rebels were retreating before Gen. Wallace's forces.

Harrisburg, July 8. — General Couch has issued an order directing that all vehicles and horses in charge of men fleeing from supposed danger shall be stopped either before they reach or at the bridge across the Susquehanna, until further orders, implying that the danger if not actually over, is really of no threatening or serious character.

Later dispatches say that the main body of the rebels have retired, it is supposed south of the Potomac, leaving a few stragglers in the town.

The Compiler
July 11, 1864

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PEACE & UNITY

Amidst the ignoble carnage and horror of the battlefield man often molds noble ideals hallowed by the blood of those who fight. Great deeds are born of stern challenges which try men's souls. History clearly demonstrates that the cruelty of conflict frequently safeguards some of our most cherished and civilizing ideals. Out of Gettysburg came a strong nation dedicated to the cause of PEACE AND UNITY.

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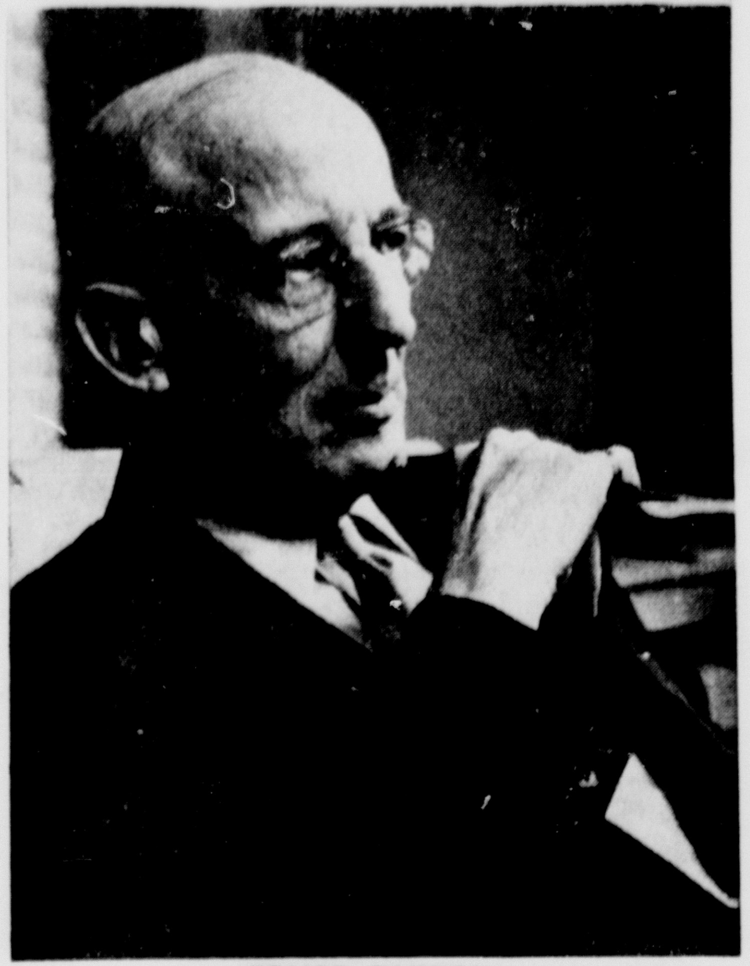
Historian Debates Alternate Destinies Of Armies Of Civil War

Brutal Blood Bath Of Civil Conflict Gave Birth To Great National Unity

The following address, "The Irrepressible Centennial," was delivered by Bruce Catton, editor of the American Heritage magazine and noted authority on the Civil War, at Gettysburg College, last November 19:

By BRUCE CATTON


BRUCE CATTON

WE ARE now in the middle of the Centennial Observance of the American Civil War. One century ago we Americans began an unplanned, uncontrollable war that went on for four years and changed the course of American history. Many observances of commemoration have been held, all across the country, and there are more to come. At times it almost seems that the war's centennial is getting just about as much attention as the war itself got — even though the cost, fortunately, will be substantially less.

Reflecting on all of this, any thoughtful American is bound to have moments in which he asks himself whether the whole business is worth the effort.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR

Why commemorate that war so extensively? Why give it the full treatment, a century after the event? It was such a tragic affair, it took so many lives, it raised so much bitterness and misunderstanding — why not simply forget about it, letting the gravestones and statues in the war's cemeteries and on its battlefields speak for the deep and lasting remembrance which abides with all of us?

What does this centennial really mean, anyway, that we should mark its long anniversary with such scrupulous care?

Probably the answers to these questions can be summed up fairly well by the remark that the Civil War is something we have to remember whether we want to or not. It was the biggest single event in our national history. In a way it is the central theme of our existence as a people; it is our Iliad, our Odyssey, the one tremendous legend which expresses what we are and what we mean. We can no more ignore it than we can ignore the American Revolution itself. Here was our most significant and tragic experience. We are bound to look back, from the vantage point of a round century, to see what that war did to us and what we got from it.

BRUTAL BLOOD BATH

What it did to us is unforgettable. It was a brutal blood bath which cost approximately 620,000 lives — and that in a country whose total population, North and South together, free men and slaves, was no more than 31 million. Not all of our other wars put together, from the Revolution through Korea, sent more young Americans under the sod. Considered merely as a cataclysm — as a time of terror which tried this nation as it was never tried at any other time — the Civil War demands remembrance with a voice that cannot be denied.

But beyond this, the Civil War brought a great nation to birth. In a very real sense, everything that had happened earlier was a time of preparation. The continental destiny of the United States had been taking shape for more than half a century; it took the war to put that destiny into operation. It came to a people who were not entirely sure what they were citizens of — a nation, a section, a state, a league of diverse societies — and it left them one people. A people stunned, almost numbed, nourishing many resentments, bewildered by the immensity of the shock they had had, but nevertheless united. The United States was at last ready to go on to greatness.

SIZE AND POWER

Greatness is partly a matter of size and power, and partly a matter of certain saving intangibles which we will discuss a bit later. We do need to reflect, I think, that the war did coincide with the first real flowering of the great industrial revolution. Of all countries on earth, the United States had the greatest industrial potential, which means a great deal more than simply the chance to pile up wealth. It means that here, better than anywhere else, there was the chance to push the modern industrial process through to its ultimate, to make it mean more goods for more people, to develop the age of improved techniques and technologies in a society dedicated to the greatest good for the greatest number. That development is by no means complete, even now, but we have seen enough of it to see how powerfully it can transform the lives of men. Bear in mind that the Civil War applied a forced draft to the entire process; also, that it left the nation in shape to carry on with the job. The dazzling record of physical growth which makes up so much of the story of our past century would be very different without the Civil War.

ROMANTIC APPEAL

But of course we do not look back on those war years just because they touched off the era of industrial expansion. We are pulled, in addition, by an irresistible force of sentiment. Whether we like the idea or not, the Civil War exerts a romantic appeal which affects all of us. It created huge legends, and all of the legends have an element of truth in them.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

There is a certain danger here. If we are not careful we may become prisoners of the Civil War — prisoners of its romance, of its legendry, of the odd, heart-warming and ever-living impulses which its people, its flags, its songs and its stories send tingling along the spine. As we proceed with the centennial observances, there is grave danger that a sentimental haze will cloud the landscape so that we fail to see the deep, tragic issues and the profound lessons which were involved. If we treat the whole business as a bright and moving pageant we will waste the whole centennial period, turning what should be a time for sober reflection into a gay party at a colorful musical comedy.

TOO MANY SOUVENIRS

As a matter of fact, an excess of sentiment is not the worst danger we have to fear. Now and then it looks as if we might get an excess of commercialism, which would be a good deal worse.

The gadget-makers have seen their chance, and the market is full of blue-and-gray inkpots, Grant-and-Lee letter openers, cigaret lighters which brightly tinkle Dixie when pressed, pillow cases neatly set off with crossed battle flags in full color, highball glasses etched with inspiring scenes of carnage from the battle of Shiloh, T-shirts bearing the likeness of Jeb Stuart, and the like, in a variety limited only by the bottomless ingenuity of their manufacturers. From here to New Orleans, roadside stands and souvenir shops offer these things in endless quantity.

Ohio State Memorial

The trouble with this sort of thing is that it cheapens the entire anniversary. It clutters up the landscape with gim-crackery. It uses one of the most significant anniversaries in American history as an excuse for the sale of trivia. It involves a debasement of the currency in a field where we ought to remain on the gold standard.

Yet this sort of commercialism is an irritant rather than a danger. What strikes me as a good deal more serious is the spirit which turns the anniversary observance of a great event into a sort of carnival wherein a few hours entertainment is offered as a means of commemorating an occasion which calls for quiet soul-searching and a reverent silence.

DEATH AND AGONY

It is only natural, of course, that we should think of battlefield re-enactments as a means of marking some of these great anniversaries. But we ought to reflect what a re-enactment involves. It requires us to reproduce, for the enjoyment of attendant spectators, a thin shadow-picture of something which involved death and agony for the original participants. On a field where thousands of young men were shot it presents a contrived spectacle whose objects are to bring pleasure to those who watch and cash money to the town, the group or the individuals involved. It is like holding a strawberry festival in a cemetery. Those battles a century ago were not waged in a spirit of fun. They were desperately real and profoundly, unforgettably tragic.

We could not really reproduce, them, even if we wanted to; the most we can do is put on a show — surrounded by hot dog stands, temporary comfort stations and first-aid tents for such unfortunate spectators as may be smitten by sun-stroke — on a field made sacred by bloodshed, soul-weariness and death. These fields have been consecrated, once and for all, by the terrible things that happened on them. As Abraham Lincoln once remarked — in a speech delivered no great distance from this room — they have been consecrated far beyond our poor power to add or detract. Let us be careful how we behave on them.

149th Pennsylvania Memorial

CAN'T BE INTERPRETED

I am not criticizing the intent of the people who wish to stage re-enactments. It is the net effect of the re-enactments that disturbs me. They tend to reduce the whole meaning of America's most tragic experience to something that can be enjoyed between swigs at a bottle of soft drink. They try to interpret for us something that cannot be interpreted that way.

Perhaps one illustration will show you what I am talking about.

On Seminary Ridge, a short distance west of here, on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, two regiments collided head on: a Michigan regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, and a North Carolina regiment, in the Army of Northern Virginia. They fought each other for an hour, perhaps, or for an hour and a half, and then the Michigan regiment went off in full retreat. Each regiment had lost about 80 per cent of its numbers. In other words, four out of every five men in each regiment had been shot. Bear in mind, now, that discipline then was loose. It was always possible for a soldier to "goof off" in the heat of battle, in the Civil War, and it was not uncommon for a good fourth of the men engaged in any fight to fade quietly away from the firing line, rejoining the outfit later with no questions asked. But these boys from Michigan and North Carolina did not do that. The military machinery was so loose that they could have run away if they had chosen so to do, but they did not. They stayed and fought, and only one-fifth of them got away in one piece.

MEMORY OF COURAGE

How are you going to re-enact a thing like that?

There were plenty of men like those in the Civil War, and they left a compelling, breath-taking memory of courage for us to remember. That memory is one of

(Continued on Page 4 Sec. E)

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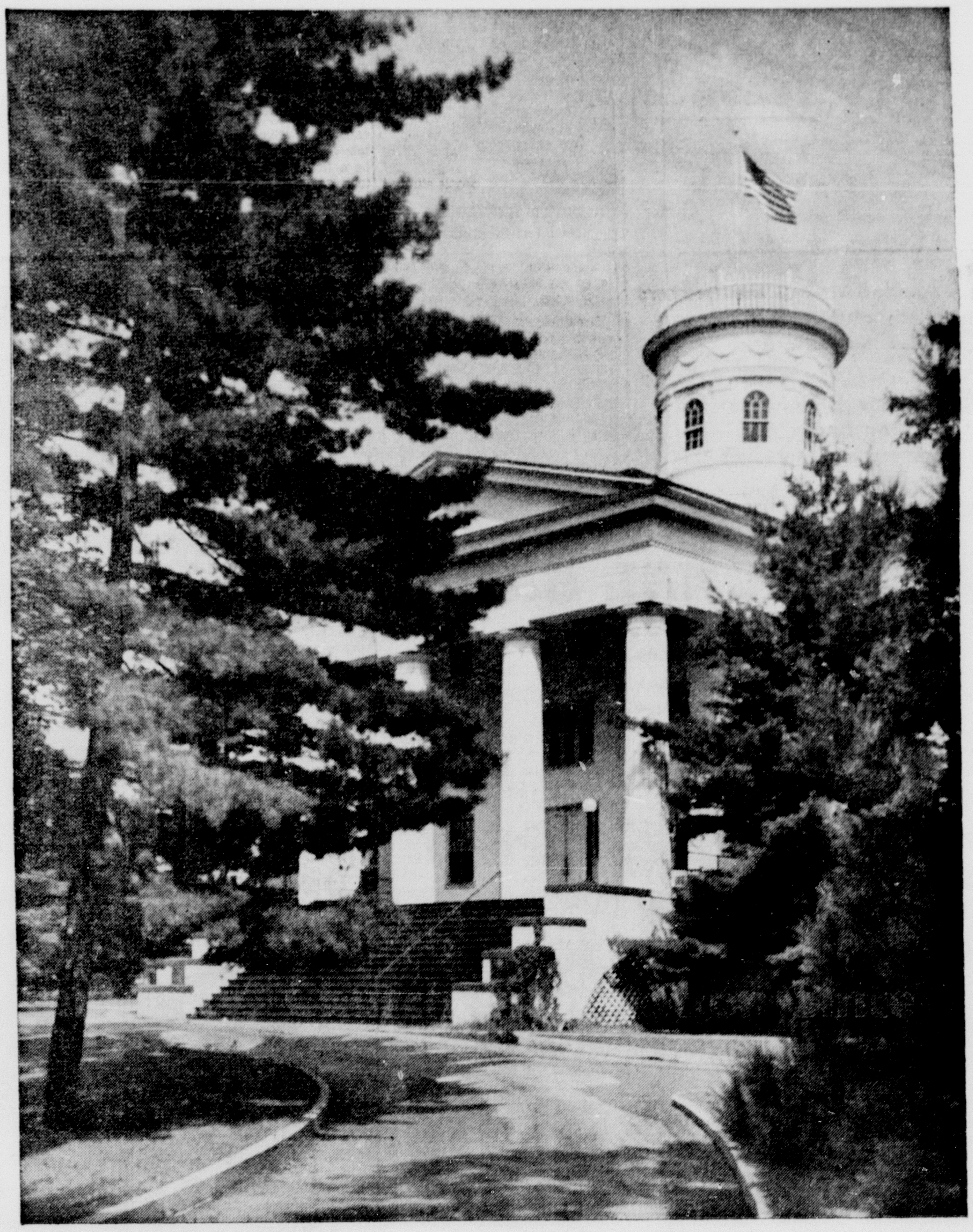

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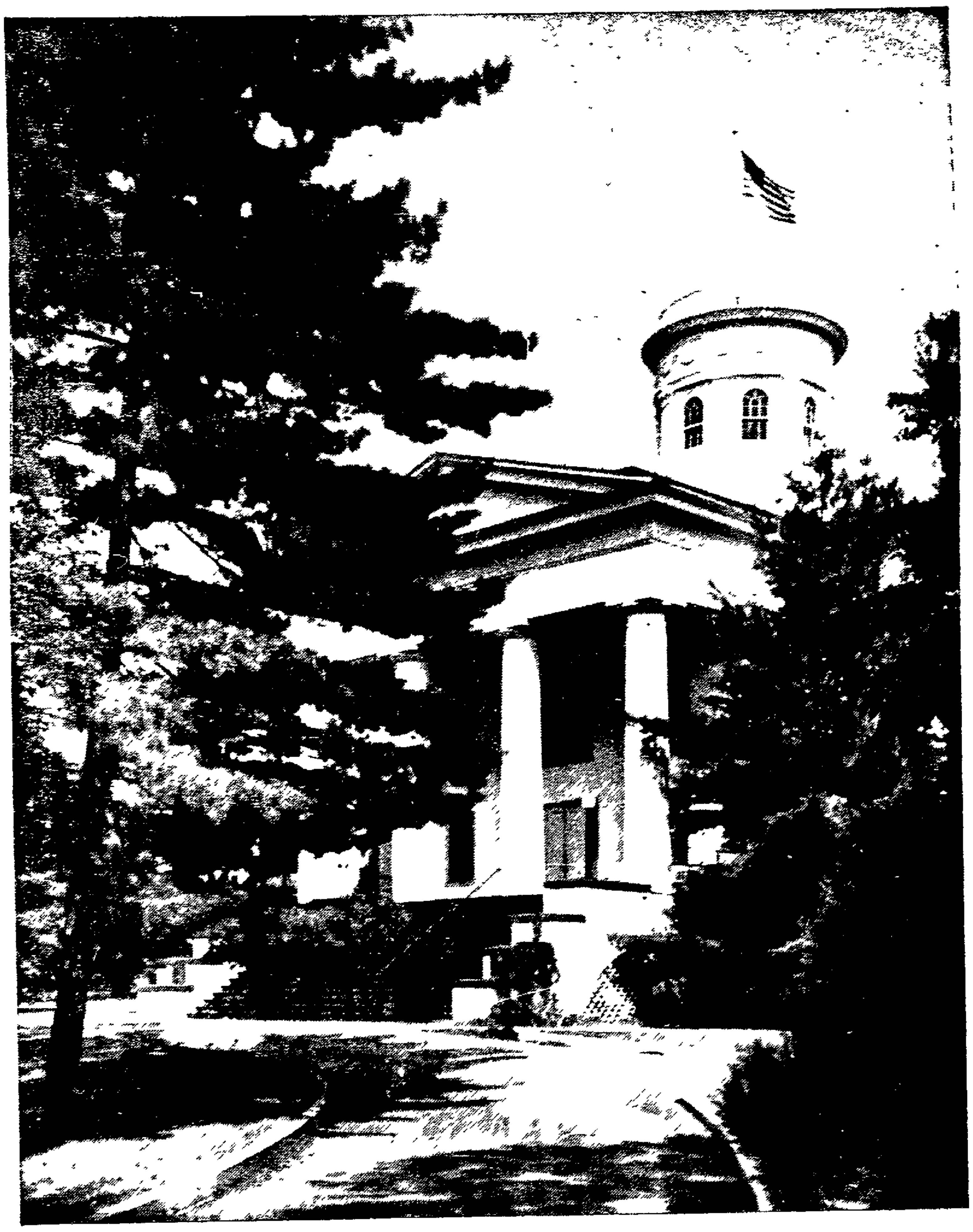

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Brutal Blood Bath Of Civil Conflict Gave Birth To Great National Unity

(Continued from Page 2 Sec. E)

the things that compels us to commemorate this centennial anniversary. It is also one of the great reasons why we are obliged to keep every ceremony of commemoration on a very lofty level.

What should such a level be?

To get an answer to that question I think we need to consider, very thoughtfully, just what the purpose of our centennial observances really is.

We are not, to begin with, trying to "celebrate" anything.

This is not a college football game we are dealing with. We are looking back at the greatest single event in American history, trying to see what it means to us today. We know that in a strange, almost mystic way modern America began to take shape in that war. We also know that something priceless was won for us in it — that our American horizon was somehow broadened by it, that it left us with a deeper and more challenging responsibility, with a piece of unfinished business which demands our most earnest attention.

SOMETHING WAS WON

The point I want to emphasize just here is that **something was won.** The Civil War settled something. It was not just a tournament in which brave men did gallant things for the admiration of later generations. It was not a noble "war among brothers" in which nobody was really angry about anything. The continuing attempt to heal the old wounds is praise-worthy, and I hope it continues; but must we assume that the shattering issues which lay at the bottom of that war have vanished forever under a warm layer of sentimental good fellowship? Do we contribute anything to the healing process if we heedlessly submerge the central meaning of the entire conflict?

It is that central meaning which is the real reason why we commemorate the Civil War's centennial.

The Civil War was **about** something. It was fought **for** something. And let us never forget that it **won** something.

Under everything else, the war was about Negro slavery.

FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM

It was fought for freedom — and if anything was ever worth fighting a war for, freedom was and is the cause. The war **won** the freedom — not only for the slaves but also for the people who owned slaves, and for all of the people in both sections of the country who had consented to the dilution of the old American vision of liberty and equality by the existence of chattel slavery. Remember the old saying: You cannot keep any man in the ditch without finally getting down into the ditch with him. The Civil War meant that the Negro slave would become an American citizen, and it left us with the eternal, inescapable obligation to see to it that that citizenship is made good.

The Civil War gave us a broader freedom, and it laid upon us the duty to live up to that freedom, and it laid upon us the duty to live up to that freedom and make it unlimited, for everybody. Freedom is indivisible. Winning it for the Negro, we won it also for all the people who then or ever would become Americans — including ourselves. We can never have, permanently, a second-class citizenship in America. Because of the Civil War we are not that kind of country.

HARD ASSIGNMENT

It is hardly going too far to say that the Civil War left us committed to the attempt to make a working reality out of the brotherhood of man. That is a hard assignment. We worship the Christian ideal in the abstract, but we tend to get a little nervous when we are called upon to put it into effect; but there is really no escape. When we mark the Civil War centennial, that is what we are talking about: freedom, freedom broad enough to encompass all men, of all races and nations and creeds and backgrounds. We bought that commitment at the price of more than 600,000 lives. It is something we can never ignore.

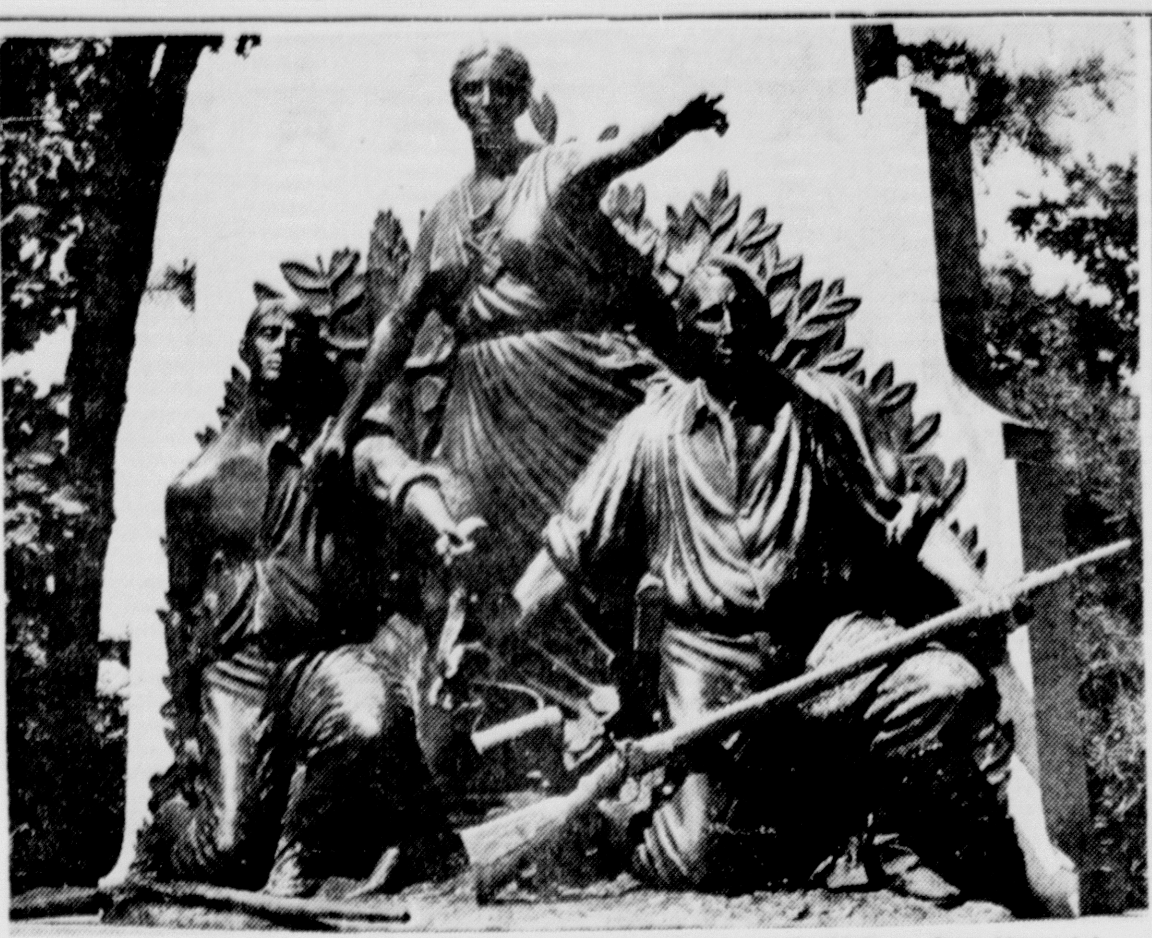
Before very long there will be some sort of ceremonies here in this town to commemorate the terrible battle of Gettysburg. No other place in America offers so good a vantage point for that long look back into our past to find the meaning that lies beneath the tragedy. Once we take that meaning to our hearts and understand it, we shall find that it sheds its own light on the future. Quite simply, it means that dedication to the ideal of human freedom is our greatest reliance in the years that lie ahead of us.

Sometime in the winter of 1863 20 or 30 Negro slaves escaped from some plantation along the North Carolina coast, made their way to the Carolina sounds, found an old scow or flatboat, and put out to reach a Federal fort, which lay off beyond the horizon on the sand banks to the east. They had a very hard trip. They were landlubbers, they were exhausted, they were in fact all but starved, and the trip across the sound was full of peril. But later, after they had come inside the Union lines, the Negro who led them explained that at dawn, just as they finished their crossing, they saw the American flag flying in the morning light above the fort which was their goal, and he said:

HEART IS LIFTED

"When I saw that flag, my heart lift up."

Now it is precisely there — in that one sentence spoken by a black man leading his people out of bondage — that we have something on which we can confidently find our way through the balance of the 20th Century, this terrifying time in which hundreds of millions of people who never had anything at all are coming up to find their own places in the sunlight. We got it out of the Civil War. All we need to do is remember it — and live up to it.

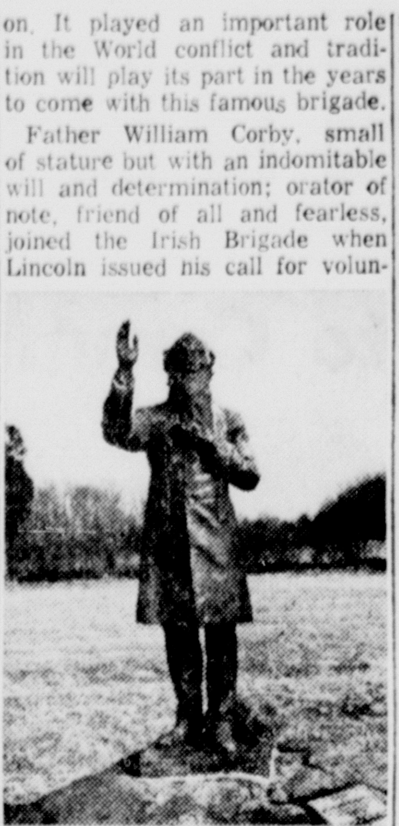


Above is a photograph of the striking trio of bronze figures on the Alabama State Memorial.

Father Corby Joined Irish In New York

ON HANCOCK Avenue just south of the beautiful and inspiring Pennsylvania Monument, in the shadow of a large maple there stands a small monument of a figure whose relative rank in the Army of the Potomac was of no particular significance other than that of spiritual advisor, counselor of the young and administrator to the dying or wounded. It is that of Father William Corby of New York State, chaplain of the Irish Brigade which played such a prominent part in the Battle of Gettysburg. The Irish Brigade, with new names, new faces and new methods, still carries on. It played an important role in the World conflict and tradition will play its part in the years to come with this famous brigade.

Father William Corby, small of stature but with an indomitable will and determination; orator of note, friend of all and fearless, joined the Irish Brigade when Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. On to Gettysburg this Brigade eventually found its way and Father Corby was still among the men.



Father Corby Statue

LOST KEY POSITION

On the afternoon of July 2, 1863, General Meade discovered that his orders had been disobeyed by one of his subordinates and that Little Round Top was unoccupied. This was a strategic position and meant considerable to the Union forces. Meade insisted that this position be held at any cost. It formed a defensive spot from which the Union forces could withstand or repulse attacks from the Confederates.

CIVIL WAR
1863
1963
CENTENNIAL

General Meade assigned a Division to Little Round Top to hold this section of the Union line and to resist the stubborn attack being waged by the Gray.

De Troubiand's Brigade was giving ground at the Wheat Field. He needed re-enforcements to support a portion of the extended Union line. Hancock sent Caldwell's Division to the Top. As these fighting warriors of the Empire State formed in line to march to their new position, Father William Corby stepped to the head of the column and asked that a halt be called. The men turned and watched the venerable prelate step atop a small rock, raise his right hand and each man bowed his head.

GENERAL ABSOLUTION

The stocky little Chaplain called upon Him Who is Almighty to give each man the courage to fight squarely and fair. He told the men, just before the battle that if any one proved a traitor to his colors, he would be denied a Christian burial. Then he gave general absolution and sent these youngsters into action, some never to return, others to living fame and glory.

The story of Father Corby's part in the Battles at Gettysburg; his constant application to duty, his courage and determination under fire, cheering the men, urging them on and on and his steadfast devotion to the cause he deemed right, won for him a permanent tribute on the field at Gettysburg.

Our flag means freedom. Real freedom: Not a limited segregated, thank-you-massa sort of freedom, but something unlimited, as broad as the skies above us. That is the greatest national asset we possess. Do we need to be afraid of anything on earth as long as we are true to that?

The flag means America: it means the vision that finally determines what we are trying to do and be, what we ultimately stand for, what we are willing to die for and to live for. A century ago the most luckless folk in all the world saw it so. They were black men and women who were hardly even people, who had been classed with the ox and the mule as bits of animate property, men and women who could be owned, who could be bought and sold, whose horizon had always been limited by the eaves of the nearest cabin in the slave quarters. These men and women had broken away, and they were bound for something better — bound out for a chance to live, to be their own instead of somebody else's, to develop so that some day, somehow, their children or their children's children could stand erect and could recognize themselves as the immortal sons and daughters of an ever-living God. They crossed a deep sea in the darkness of night, and in the morning they saw the emblem of what they had so pathetically hunted, fluttering in the sea breeze at the top of a flagpole above the powerful guns.

And what they said then gives us our greatest, most compelling reason to commemorate the centennial of the Civil War.

It is a trumpet call — that cry from the middle of the bottomless pit —

"When I saw **that flag** my heart lift up."

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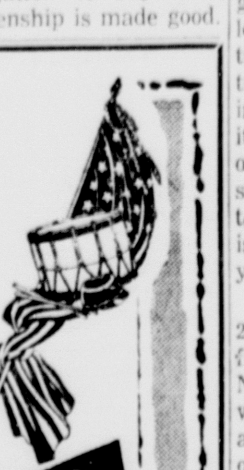
Joins in Observing This Great Occasion—the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. We Pay Homage to the Blue and the Gray for Their Deeds of Valor on This Field of Battle



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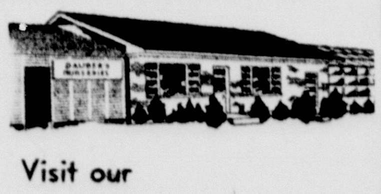

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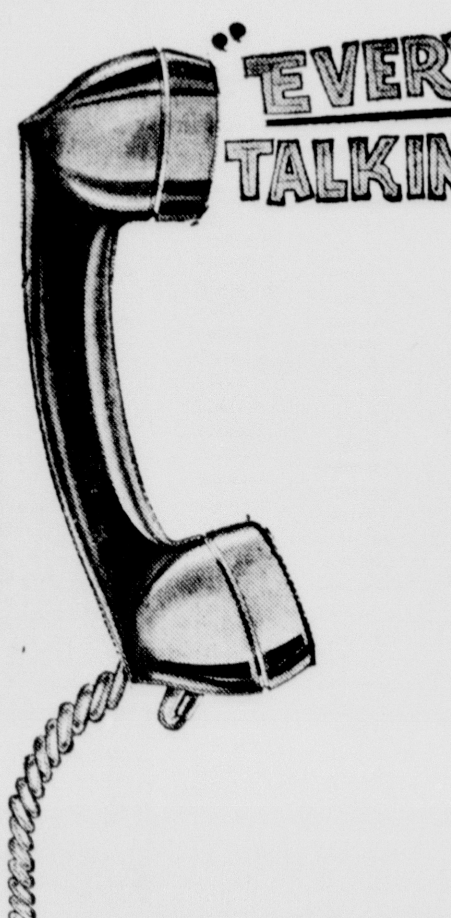

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ANNIVERSARY
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— Their Courage, Constancy and Forbearance Must Never Be Forgotten!
During the Centennial Observance, Drive Out to See Beautiful, Fabulous Twin Oaks

Historian Debates Alternate Destinies Of Armies Of Civil War

Brutal Blood Bath Of Civil Conflict Gave Birth To Great National Unity

The following address, "The Irrepressible Centennial," was delivered by Bruce Catton, editor of the American Heritage magazine and noted authority on the Civil War, at Gettysburg College, last November 19:

BRUCE CATTON

By BRUCE CATTON

WE ARE now in the middle of the Centennial Observance of the American Civil War. One century ago we Americans began an unplanned, uncontrollable war that went on for four years and changed the course of American history. Many observances of commemoration have been held, all across the country, and there are more to come. At times it almost seems that the war's centennial is getting just about as much attention as the war itself got — even though the cost, fortunately, will be substantially less.

Reflecting on all of this, any thoughtful American is bound to have moments in which he asks himself whether the whole business is worth the effort

A TRAGIC AFFAIR

Why commemorate that war so extensively? Why give it the full treatment, a century after the event? It was such a tragic affair, it took so many lives, it raised so much bitterness and misunderstanding — why not simply forget about it, letting the gravestones and statues in the war's cemeteries and on its battlefields speak for the deep and lasting remembrance which abides with all of us?

What does this centennial really mean, anyway, that we should mark its long anniversary with such scrupulous care?

Probably the answers to these questions can be summed up fairly well by the remark that the Civil War is something we have to remember whether we want to or not. It was the biggest single event in our national history. In a way it is the central theme of our existence as a people: it is our Iliad, our Odyssey, the one tremendous legend which expresses what we are and what we mean. We can no more ignore it than we can ignore the American Revolution itself. Here was our most significant and tragic experience. We are bound to look back, from the vantage point of a round century, to see what that war did to us and what we got from it

BRUTAL BLOOD BATH

What it did to us is unforgettable. It was a brutal blood bath which cost approximately 620 000 lives — and that in a country whose total population, North and South together, free men and slaves, was no more than 31 million. Not all of our other wars put together, from the Revolution through Korea, sent more young Americans under the sod. Considered merely as a cataclysm — as a time of terror which tried this nation as it was never tried at any other time — the Civil War demands remembrance with a voice that cannot be denied.

But beyond this, the Civil War brought a great nation to birth. In a very real sense, everything that had happened earlier was a time of preparation. The continental destiny of the United States had been taking shape for more than half a century; it took the war to put that destiny into operation. It came to a people who were not entirely sure what they were citizens of — a nation, a section, a state, a league of diverse societies — and it left them one people. A people stunned, almost numbed, nourishing many resentments, bewildered by the immensity of the shock they had had, but nevertheless united. The United States was at last ready to go on to greatness.

SIZE AND POWER

Greatness is partly a matter of size and power, and partly a matter of certain saving intangibles which we will discuss a bit later. We do need to reflect, I think, that the war did coincide with the first real flowering of the great industrial revolution. Of all countries on earth, the United States had the greatest industrial potential, which means a great deal more than simply the chance to pile up wealth. It means that here, better than anywhere else, there was the chance to push the modern industrial process through to its ultimate, to make it mean more goods for more people, to develop the age of improved techniques and technologies in a society dedicated to the greatest good for the greatest number. That development is by no means complete, even now, but we have seen enough of it to see how powerfully it can transform the lives of men. Bear in mind that the Civil War applied a forced draft to the entire process, also that it left the nation in shape to carry on with the job. The dazzling record of physical growth which makes up so much of the story of our past century would be very different without the Civil War.

ROMANTIC APPEAL

But of course we do not look back on those war years just because they touched off the era of industrial expansion. We are pulled, in addition, by an irresistible force of sentiment. Whether we like the idea or not, the Civil War exerts a romantic appeal which affects all of us. It created huge legends, and all of the legends have an element of truth in them.

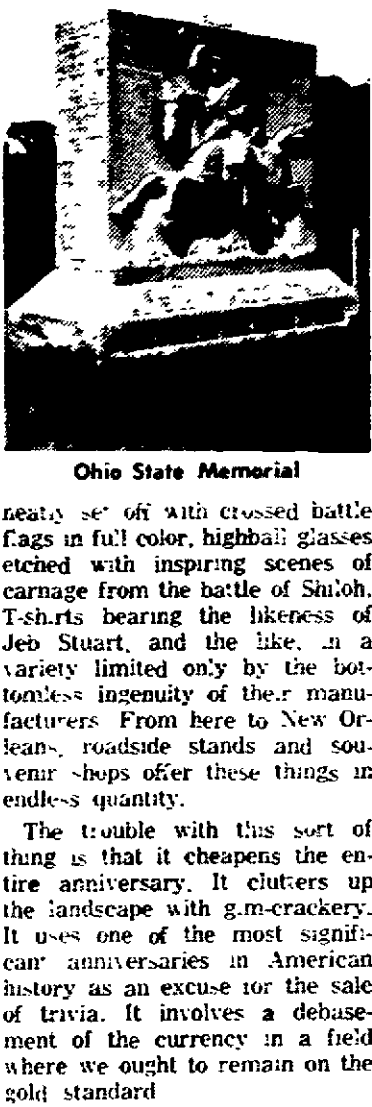
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

There is a certain danger here. If we are not careful we may become prisoners of the Civil War — prisoners of its romance, of its legendry, of the odd, heart-warming and ever-living impulses which its people, its flags, its songs and its stories send tingling along the spine. As we proceed with the centennial observances, there is grave danger that a sentimental haze will cloud the landscape so that we fail to see the deep, tragic issues and the profound lessons which were involved. If we treat the whole business as a bright and moving pageant we will waste the whole centennial period, turning what should be a time for sober reflection into a gay party at a colorful musical comedy

TOO MANY SOUVENIRS

As a matter of fact, an excess of sentiment is not the worst danger we have to fear. Now and then it looks as if we might get an excess of commercialism, which would be a good deal worse.

The gadget-makers have seen their chance, and the market is full of blue-and-gray inkpots, Grant-and-Lee letter openers, cigaret lighters which brightly tinkle Dixie when pressed, pillow cases neatly set off with crossed battle flags in full color, highball glasses etched with inspiring scenes of carnage from the battle of Shiloh, T-shirts bearing the likeness of Jeb Stuart, and the like, in a variety limited only by the bottomless ingenuity of their manufacturers. From here to New Orleans, roadside stands and souvenir shops offer these things in endless quantity.



Ohio State Memorial

The trouble with this sort of thing is that it cheapens the entire anniversary. It clutters up the landscape with gim-crackery. It uses one of the most significant anniversaries in American history as an excuse for the sale of trivia. It involves a debasement of the currency in a field where we ought to remain on the gold standard

Yet this sort of commercialism is an irritant rather than a danger. What strikes me as a good deal more serious is the spirit which turns the anniversary observance of a great event into a sort of carnival wherein a few hours entertainment is offered as a means of commemorating an occasion which calls for quiet soul-searching and a reverent silence.

DEATH AND AGONY

It is only natural, of course, that we should think of battlefield re-enactments as a means of marking some of these great anniversaries. But we ought to reflect what a re-enactment involves. It requires us to reproduce, for the enjoyment of attendant spectators, a thin shadow-picture of something which involved death and agony for the original participants. On a field where thousands of young men were shot it presents a contrived spectacle whose objects are to bring pleasure to those who watch and cash money to the town, the group or the individuals involved. It is like holding a strawberry festival in a cemetery. Those battles a century ago were not waged in a spirit of fun. They were desperately real and profoundly, unforgettably tragic.

We could not really reproduce them, even if we wanted to; the most we can do is put on a show — surrounded by hot dog stands, temporary comfort stations and first-aid tents for such unfortunate spectators as may be smitten by sun-stroke — on a field made sacred by bloodshed, soul-weariness and death. These fields have been consecrated, once and for all, by the terrible things that happened on them. As Abraham Lincoln once remarked — in a speech delivered no great distance from this room — they have been consecrated far beyond our poor power to add or detract. Let us be careful how we behave on them.

14th Pennsylvania Memorial

CAN'T BE INTERPRETED

I am not criticizing the intent of the people who wish to stage re-enactments. It is the net effect of the re-enactments that disturbs me. They tend to reduce the whole meaning of America's most tragic experience to something that can be enjoyed between swigs at a bottle of soft drink. They try to interpret for us something that cannot be interpreted that way.

Perhaps one illustration will show you what I am talking about.

On Seminary Ridge, a short distance west of here, on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, two regiments collided head on: a Michigan regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, and a North Carolina regiment, in the Army of Northern Virginia. They fought each other for an hour, perhaps, or for an hour and a half, and then the Michigan regiment went off in full retreat. Each regiment had lost about 80 per cent of its numbers. In other words, four out of every five men in each regiment had been shot. Bear in mind, now, that discipline then was loose. It was always possible for a soldier to "goof off" in the heat of battle, in the Civil War, and it was not uncommon for a good fourth of the men engaged in any fight to fade quietly away from the firing line, rejoining the outfit later with no questions asked. But these boys from Michigan and North Carolina did not do that. The military machinery was so loose that they could have run away if they had chosen so to do, but they did not. They stayed and fought, and only one-fifth of them got away in one piece.

MEMORY OF COURAGE

How are you going to re-enact a thing like that?

There were plenty of men like those in the Civil War, and they left a compelling, breath-taking memory of courage for us to remember. That memory is one of

(Continued on Page 4 Sec. E)

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Soldier Says Government Was Overcharged For Poor-Fitting Clothes

Diet Of "Jerked Horse Meat," Tough Crackers Relieved As Local Citizens Send Fresh Food

The Bryan house on 2d Corps line near the scene of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg July, 1863.

The "Army" that fought the Civil War was the same as the "Army" that fought World War I and World War II — and probably the battles in which Julius Caesar took part — judging by a series of letters written to the Gettysburg Compiler in 1861.

The letters, to editor Henry J. Stahle, were written weekly by a Gettysburg soldier who gave his name as "Bageney," and his remarks might have been copied in World War II by the author of "See Here, Private Hargrove," which also covered the sometimes hilarious, sometimes pathetic and highly similar experiences of the civilian suddenly placed under Army discipline and methods.

"Bageney" was a member of the "Independent Blues," the first unit to leave Gettysburg in the Civil War It became Company E, 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment. Enlisted for 90 days it took part in a campaign under General Patterson to Hagerstown, Martinsburg and finally to Charleston, where the "Blues" were dismissed, to return home after their enlistment.

The unit went first to York, 25 miles east of here, to begin training as soldiers at "Camp Scott." Excerpts from the letters follow:

CAMP SCOTT, York, May 3, 1861, Friend Stahle: — Nothing has occurred worthy of note since your leaving, except an unexpected storm of snow and rain, which made our quarters uninhabitable.

QUARTERS SWAMPED

Saturday morning — Still snowing. Our quarters are completely overflowed with water. We were compelled to wade in four or five inches of water, in order to get out. A number of our men have taken severe colds in consequence Towards noon orders were given to shift quarters, which was done in double quick time. We moved to South Newberry street, beyond the Bridge. I have not been able to ascertain what kind of a "berry" that is, but I tell you we met with great kindness from the people in that quarter. I hope and pray they may be blessed plentifully in basket and store.

Although this weather has cast a gloom over our Camp, and many in consequence have imbibed too much tanglefoot, our men have conducted themselves as though they came here to do duty and service to their country, and not disgrace the communities that sent them. Out of 6 or 7,000 men here assembled, I have witnessed but one quarrel — which is almost unparalleled.

Tuesday — The change in the weather has dispelled the gloom that was cast over the faces of grumblers. We are just uniforming ourselves — and pretty things they are! — made out of tow and filled in with split oven wood, and not very fine at that. While writing Chambers Battery is passing our quarters — commanded by Capt Campbell. They have four guns and make quite a formidable appearance.

UNIFORM DIDN'T FIT

By the way, some persons are making quite a "spec" out of our beautiful dress. I am told it cost the Government some twenty-two dollars. About eight or ten dollars would be a very fair price. I am just trying on my pants. Oh what a fit! — I must have sixteen inches, more or less, taken off below, and five or six inches around the "bread-basket." A word in regard to our shoes, if we are allowed to call them such. My usual No. is 6, but I got No. 10. Of course that leaves enough leather to set up a small tannery.

Camp Scott, York Pa. Saturday, May 11 — It was currently reported that we would leave today. I suppose it would have taken place, if it had not been for the bad weather, in consequence of which the bridges on the Northern Central road could not be completed. It is supposed we will be moved in brigade, constituted by the 1st, 2d, 3d, 13th and 16th Regiments, in command of Gen. Keim.

The idea seems to be to concentrate troops from different quarters and arrest the city of Baltimore from the hands of the roughs, and make it again a loyal city; which I hope may be done in order to save the innocent from destruction Our Regiment today stood a medical examination. The surgeons visiting our Company, passed without an examination, but with the remark that we looked as though we could do our nations duty.

Sunday, 12th — This day has been the most severe one we have had. All the Regiments in Camp Scott were mustered for a review by his Excellency the Governor. We had to stand from 1½ o'clock until about 4½. As our Company had no arms, we were never under rest. I think he might have taken some other day Persons who witnessed the sight of these six Regiments on review, from an elevated position, say it was grand.

SOLDIER IS SHOT

Thursday, 16th — Still at Camp Scott, awaiting orders to move. I have an idea of what it is to be deprived of one's liberty. Interesting to see what plans soldiers will devise in order to humbug the guard — even to the taking of a child from the arms of a mother, and carrying it out of Camp. Permit me to say a few words in regard to the way Col. S., of our Regiment, takes in order to intimidate and drive men into volunteering during the war. He says he will have every man's name placed on the records of the State, so that it will stand as a disgrace against them. I consider that our Regiment entered into a contract with the Government to serve it for three months. We are willing to do so. If he thinks he will frighten Pennsylvania he mistakes his men.

17th Pennsylvania Cavalry Memorial

One of the Johnstown soldiers was shot last night. I have just learned he is dead. The particulars I have not been able to ascertain.

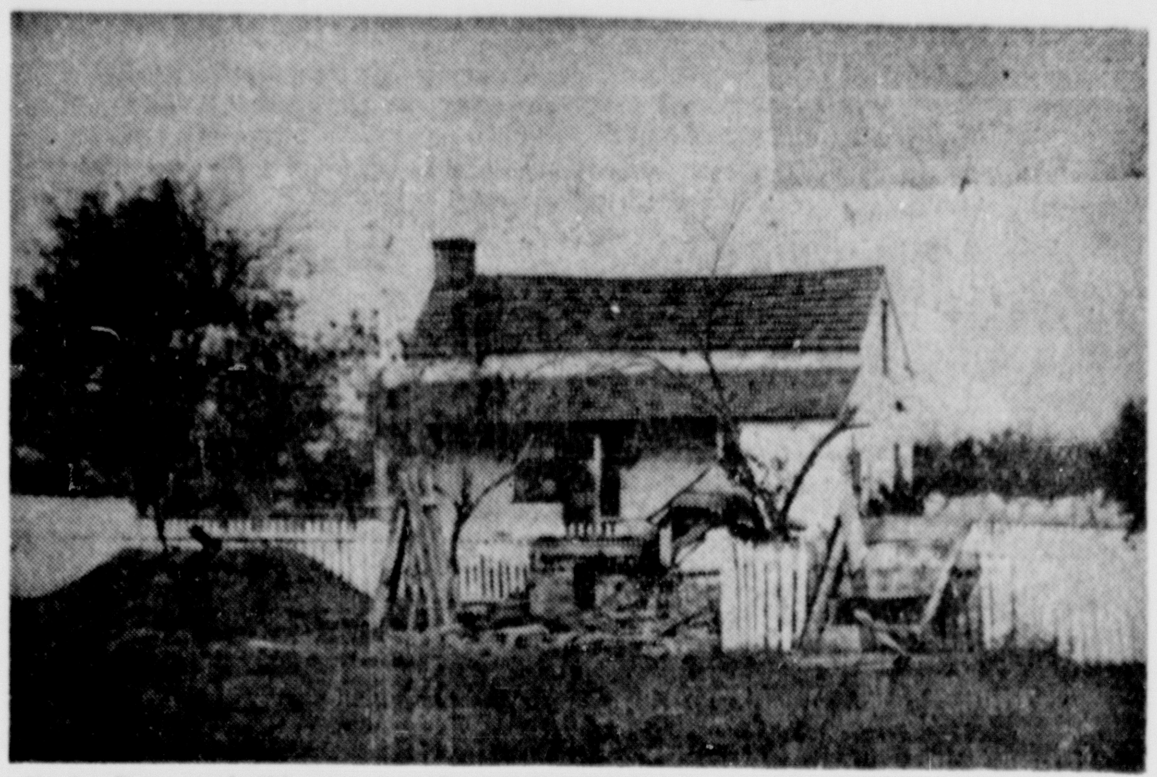
AWAIT ORDERS

Sunday morning, May 19th — Friend Stahle: — When I last wrote you, I did not expect you would receive any more items from me connected with Camp Scott. But so the world wags; and we are still here, under marching orders, as we were one week ago. Every day we are assured that, "today we will move" but it seems it is only the escaping of a little gas from certain gas bags. I would like to know if Uncle Samuel intends to make a regular set of Camp loafers out of us; if so, I am afraid we will all be better satisfied if it was not for the imprisonment we undergo by being confined in Camp. It seems hard that freemen should be deprived of their liberty, but I suppose it is all right. We witnessed an occurrence which was calculated to enlist our sympathies. A fellow soldier was handcuffed and degraded by being drummed around the Camp, and then down through the main street of York, and there placed in the lock-up, in consequence of a fight between two members of a Company from Pittsburg, in which one was wounded by a ball and the other was severely cut by a knife. These occurrences are greatly to be deplored.

I have just been told that we will without doubt be moved today, which I hope may be so, and that we may be placed in a situation that I may be able to give some items that may interest your readers, and also give some good account of ourselves as a Company. Notwithstanding the precaution we have taken to lock our camp-door in old Indian style, by pulling in the latch-string and placing a stick of wood on the outside, long after the drums ceased to beat and all nature was hushed in sweet repose, some miscreant, worse than a traitor, entered our quarters, and therefrom stole one-half of a tallow candle and a whole box of matches. Important articles, I assure you. There are some other matters I should like to refer to, but have not time at present. All the men are reasonably well. Bageney.

MEN ARE "SPILING"

Camp Scott, York, Monday morning, May 27, 1861, Friend Stahle: — According to all human prophecy, I thought we should ere this have been at the seat of war. Our men are "spiling" for something to do. Without experience in this line, you have no idea how men feel. There is certainly a screw loose somewhere in the Government arrangements. I believe Gov. Curtin is not the man for the times. He seems to be influenced too much by certain advisers. I do not wonder that the Pennsylvania regiments are called the "ragged buck soldiers." I believe that unless some other arrangements are made, we will return home ragged. The idea may seem preposterous; nevertheless, these are stubborn facts.


Charles Tyson made this picture of General Meade's Headquarters the day after the Battle of Gettysburg. Numerous other pictures made at the same time by Charles J. Tyson cannot be reproduced but show the shell damage to trees in the woods.

York today has been thrown in a state of excitement in regard to the battle at Norfolk. I do not credit it. Our Colonel made quite a patriotic speech to the regiment on the strength of it. I thought he would "bust."

ORDERED TO MARCH

Monday afternoon — 4 o'clock. We have just received orders to march — where, we did not enquire. So anxious were we to move, that in less than fifteen minutes every man was ready, with knapsack strapped to his back. Presently orders were given to form line in regiment. After some time we were marched to the depot, passing through a line of citizens and soldiers.

By the time we were packed in the cars it was 9 o'clock. I expected we would go to Washington, until I saw which way the engine was headed; but still did not suspect our destination, until we got on the Cumberland Valley road. After a very cautious, but very tiresome trip, we arrived in Chambersburg about 8 in the morning, (Tuesday), in company with six companies of the 3d Regiment there not being cars to convey all. After forming line, we marched to Camp McAllen.

I have not been able to ascertain who McAllen was or is, but I think "Camp Misery" would be a more appropriate name. It is situated one mile west of the town, on the road to Pittsburg. We found it without quarters or provisions. We laid on the ground, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could under the circumstances. Sometime in the afternoon the good ladies of the town brought us coffee and bread, which we enjoyed very much — having taken but a hasty lunch at Camp Scott before leaving, and were without anything to eat for nearly twenty-four hours. Four o'clock, we had orders to shift quarters into town, which was done very quickly. We are now quartered in a commodious carriage-house very comfortably, with the exception that in the absence of straw we are compelled to turn up the soft sides of plank to sleep on.

NEW TROOPS ARRIVE

Thursday, 30th — Reinforced by the addition of two regiments, hailing from Perrysville — the 6th, composed of Schuylkill and Car-

(Continued on Page 6 Sec. E)

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Soldier Says Government Was Overcharged For Poor-Fitting Clothes

Diet Of "Jerked Horse Meat," Tough Crackers Relieved As Local Citizens Send Fresh Food

The "Army' that fought the Civil War was the same as the "Army" that fought World War I and World War II — and probably the battles in which Julius Caesar took part — judging by a series of letters written to the Gettysburg Compiler in 1861.

The letters, to editor Henry J. Stahle, were written weekly by a Gettysburg soldier who gave his name as "Bageney," and his remarks might have been copied in World War II by the author of "See Here, Private Hargrove," which also covered the sometimes hilarious, sometimes pathetic and highly similar experiences of the civilian suddenly placed under Army discipline and methods.

"Bageney" was a member of the "Independent Blues," the first unit to leave Gettysburg in the Civil War It became Company E, 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment. Enlisted for 90 days it took part in a campaign under General Patterson to Hagerstown, Martinsburg and finally to Charleston, where the "Blues" were dismissed, to return nome after their enlistment.

The unit went first to York, 25 miles east of here, to begin training as soldiers at "Camp Scott." Excerpts from the letters follow:

The Bryan house on 2d Corps line near the scene of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg July, 1863.

CAMP SCOTT, York, May 3, 1861, Friend Stahle: — Nothing has occurred worthy of note since your leaving, except an unexpected storm of snow and rain, which made our quarters uninhabitable.

QUARTERS SWAMPED

Saturday morning — Still snowing. Our quarters are completely overflowed with water. We were compelled to wade in four or five inches of water, in order to get out. A number of our men have taken severe colds in consequence Towards noon orders were given to shift quarters, which was done in double quick time. We moved to South Newberry street, beyond the Bridge. I have not been able to ascertain what kind of a "berry" that is, but I tell you we met with great kindness from the people in that quarter. I hope and pray they may be blessed plentifully in basket and store.

Although this weather has cast a gloom over our Camp, and many in consequence have imbibed too much tanglefoot, our men have conducted themselves as though they came here to do duty and service to their country, and not disgrace the communities that sent them. Out of 6 or 7,000 men here assembled, I have witnessed but one quarrel — which is almost unparalleled.

Tuesday — The change in the weather has dispelled the gloom that was cast over the faces of grumblers. We are just uniforming ourselves — and pretty things they are! — made out of tow and filled in with split oven wood, and not very fine at that While writing Chambers Battery is passing our quarters — commanded by Capt Campbell. They have four guns and make quite a formidable appearance.

UNIFORM DIDN'T FIT

By the way, some persons are making quite a "spec" out of our beautiful dress. I am told it cost the Government some twenty-two dollars. About eight or ten dollars would be a very fair price. I am just trying on my pants. Oh what a fit! — I must have sixteen inches, more or less, taken off below, and five or six inches around the "bread-basket." A word in regard to our shoes, if we are allowed to call them such. My usual No. is 6, but I got No. 10. Of course that leaves enough leather to set up a small tannery.

Camp Scott, York Pa. Saturday, May 11 — It was currently reported that we would leave today I suppose it would have taken place, if it had not been for the bad weather, in consequence of which the bridges on the Northern Central road could not be completed. It is supposed we will be moved in brigade, constituted by the 1st, 2d, 3d, 13th and 16th Regiments, in command of Gen Keim.

The idea seems to be to concentrate troops from different quarters and arrest the city of Baltimore from the hands of the roughs, and make it again a loyal city; which I hope may be done in order to save the innocent from destruction Our Regiment today stood a medical examination. The surgeons visiting our Company passed without an examination, but with the remark that we looked as though we could do our nations duty.

Sunday, 12th — This day has been the most severe one we have had. All the Regiments in Camp Scott were mustered for a review by his Excellency the Governor. We had to stand from 1½ o'clock until about 4½. As our Company had no arms, we were never under rest. I think he might have taken some other day Persons who witnessed the sight of these six Regiments on review, from an elevated position, say it was grand.

SOLDIER IS SHOT

Thursday, 16th — Still at Camp Scott, awaiting orders to move. I have an idea of what it is to be deprived of one's liberty. Interesting to see what plans soldiers will devise in order to humbug the guard — even to the taking of a child from the arms of a mother, and carrying it out of Camp. Permit me to say a few words in regard to the way Col. S., of our Regiment, takes in order to intimidate and drive men into volunteering during the war. He says he will have every man's name placed on the records of the State, so that it will stand as a disgrace against them. I consider that our Regiment entered into a contract with the Government to serve it for three months. We are willing to do so. If he thinks he will frighten Pennsylvania he mistakes his men.

17th Pennsylvania Cavalry Memorial

One of the Johnstown soldiers was shot last night. I have just learned he is dead. The particulars I have not been able to ascertain.

AWAIT ORDERS

Sunday morning, May 19th — Friend Stahle: — When I last wrote you, I did not expect you would receive any more items from me connected with Camp Scott. But so the world wags; and we are still here, under marching orders, as we were one week ago. Every day we are assured that, "today we will move" but it seems it is only the escaping of a little gas from certain gas bags. I would like to know if Uncle Samuel intends to make a regular set of Camp loafers out of us; if so, I am afraid we will all be better satisfied if it was not for the imprisonment we undergo by being confined in Camp. It seems hard that freemen should be deprived of their liberty, but I suppose it is all right. We witnessed an occurrence which was calculated to enlist our sympathies. A fellow soldier was handcuffed and degraded by being drummed around the Camp, and then down through the main street of York, and there placed in the lock-up, in consequence of a fight between two members of a Company from Pittsburg, in which one was wounded by a ball and the other was severely cut by a knife. These occurrences are greatly to be deplored.

I have just been told that we will without doubt be moved today, which I hope may be so, and that we may be placed in a situation that I may be able to give some items that may interest your readers, and also give some good account of ourselves as a Company. Notwithstanding the precaution we have taken to lock our camp-door in old Indian style, by pulling in the latch-string and placing a stick of wood on the outside, long after the drums ceased to beat and all nature was hushed in sweet repose, some miscreant, worse than a traitor, entered our quarters, and therefrom stole one-half of a tallow candle and a whole box of matches. Important articles, I assure you. There are some other matters I should like to refer to, but have not time at present. All the men are reasonably well. Bageney.

MEN ARE "SPILING"

Camp Scott, York, Monday morning, May 27, 1861, Friend Stahle: — According to all human prophecy, I thought we should ere this have been at the seat of war. Our men are "spiling" for something to do. Without experience in this line, you have no idea how men feel There is certainly a screw loose somewhere in the Government arrangements I believe Gov. Curtin is not the man for the times. He seems to be influenced too much by certain advisers. I do not wonder that the Pennsylvania regiments are called the "ragged buck soldiers." I believe that unless some other arrangements are made we will return home ragged The idea may seem preposterous; nevertheless, these are stubborn facts.

Charles Tyson made this picture of General Meade's Headquarters the day after the Battle of Gettysburg. Numerous other pictures made at the same time by Charles J. Tyson cannot be reproducec but show the shell damage to trees in the woods.

York today has been thrown in a state of excitement in regard to the battle at Norfolk. I do not credit it. Our Colonel made quite a patriotic speech to the regiment on the strength of it. I thought he would "bust."

ORDERED TO MARCH

Monday afternoon — 4 o'clock We have just received orders to march — where, we did not enquire. So anxious were we to move, that in less than fifteen minutes every man was ready, with knapsack strapped to his back, Presently orders were given to form line in regiment. After some time we were marched to the depot, passing through a line of citizens and soldiers.

By the time we were packed in the cars it was 9 o'clock. I expected we would go to Washington, until I saw which way the engine was headed; but still did not suspect our destination, until we got on the Cumberland Valley road. After a very cautious, but very tiresome trip, we arrived in Chambersburg about 8 in the morning, (Tuesday), in company with six companies of the 3d Regiment there not being cars to convey all. After forming line, we marched to Camp McAllen.

I have not been able to ascertain who McAllen was or is, but I think "Camp Misery" would be a more appropriate name It is situated one mile west of the town, on the road to Pittsburg. We found it without quarters or provisions We laid on the ground, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could under the circumstances. Sometime in the afternoon the good ladies of the town brought us coffee and bread, which we enjoyed very much — having taken but a hasty lunch at Camp Scott before leaving, and were without anything to eat for nearly twenty-four hours Four o'clock, we had orders to shift quarters into town, which was done very quickly We are now quartered in a commodious carriage-house very comfortably, with the exception that in the absence of straw we are compelled to turn up the soft sides of plank to sleep on.

NEW TROOPS ARRIVE

Thursday, 30th — Reinforced by the addition of two regiments hailing from Perrysville — the 5th composed of Schuylkill and Car-

(Continued on Page 6 Sec. E)

100 Years Ago . . .
Gallant Men of the Union and the Confederacy Fought for Their Ideals Here on the Fields of Southern Adams County

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Diet Of "Jerked Horse Meat," Tough Crackers Relieved As Local Citizens Send Fresh Food

(Continued from Page 5 Sec. E)

bon counties — the other, the 1st, from Philadelphia. I have just had a conversation with one of the former regiment. He says they had quite a time getting through Baltimore, the police acting as an escort. They had fairly to tramp down the crowds of Roughs, who cheered for Jeff Davis, and used all kinds of insulting epithets. The Colonel would not allow them to fire or charge.

We are now expecting several other regiments, which will make quite an army, as there are already several regiments here. There certainly is something brewing.

Two regiments have just arrived, one from the State of Delaware, and the other the second from Philadelphia. The Delaware men have an excellent dress — one that will stand service. They came by way of Lancaster and Harrisburg. I should not be surprised if we would have by tomorrow from 12,000 to 15,000 troops. Bageney.

LEAVE CHAMBERSBURG

Camp Chambers, Chambersburg, Friday, May 31, 1861. This day we left the hospitable town of Chambersburg, and are now comfortably quartered, three and a half miles from town, in tents, on a beautifully located field, comprising, as I would suppose, from twenty to thirty acres. The ground is high and rolling, which makes it the best Camp in the neighborhood. A beautiful stream of water passes through it, the head of which is called the Big Spring. To the right, at a short distance, runs the Conogocheague; also a fine stream, which makes it very convenient for bathing purposes, of which many of us have availed ourselves.

There are three distinct encampments a short distance to our right, also well situated. I have not yet visited them, but will as soon as convenient. There seems to be some anxiety among the good citizens of Gettysburg, which is not altogether without a cause. But the wrong has, I think, been sifted into the right quarter — that is the Commissary's Department in Chambersburg. The provisions have been dealt out very sparingly, and very inferior at that.

We have had something that is called meat, seeming to me like "jerked horse," and very salty into the bargain. The only way we could dispose of it was to bury it, or "decorate" some old horse with it and send him out of Camp. The crackers were as large as any pewter plate you ever saw, made out of the last grindings of the cob, and in the absence of a flax brake, dear help the poor soldier who is minus a few teeth. I suppose that after a boiling of two or three hours they would make good provender for crying babies, if properly sugared.

But there seems to be a bright side to every picture, be it ever so dark, for in the midst of murmurings, a wagon load of provisions arrived from the good citizens of Shippensburg and its vicinity, also one from Greencastle, consisting of butter, bread and vegetables, with milk by the barrel — for which I know every soldier felt thankful.

Thursday morning, June 7th — Last night some excitement was caused by a messenger arriving in Camp, on horseback, with the news that our picket guard was surrounded. Immediately an additional guard was summoned, which marched quickly to the scene, some six miles from Camp.

REBELS SHOOT SCOUT

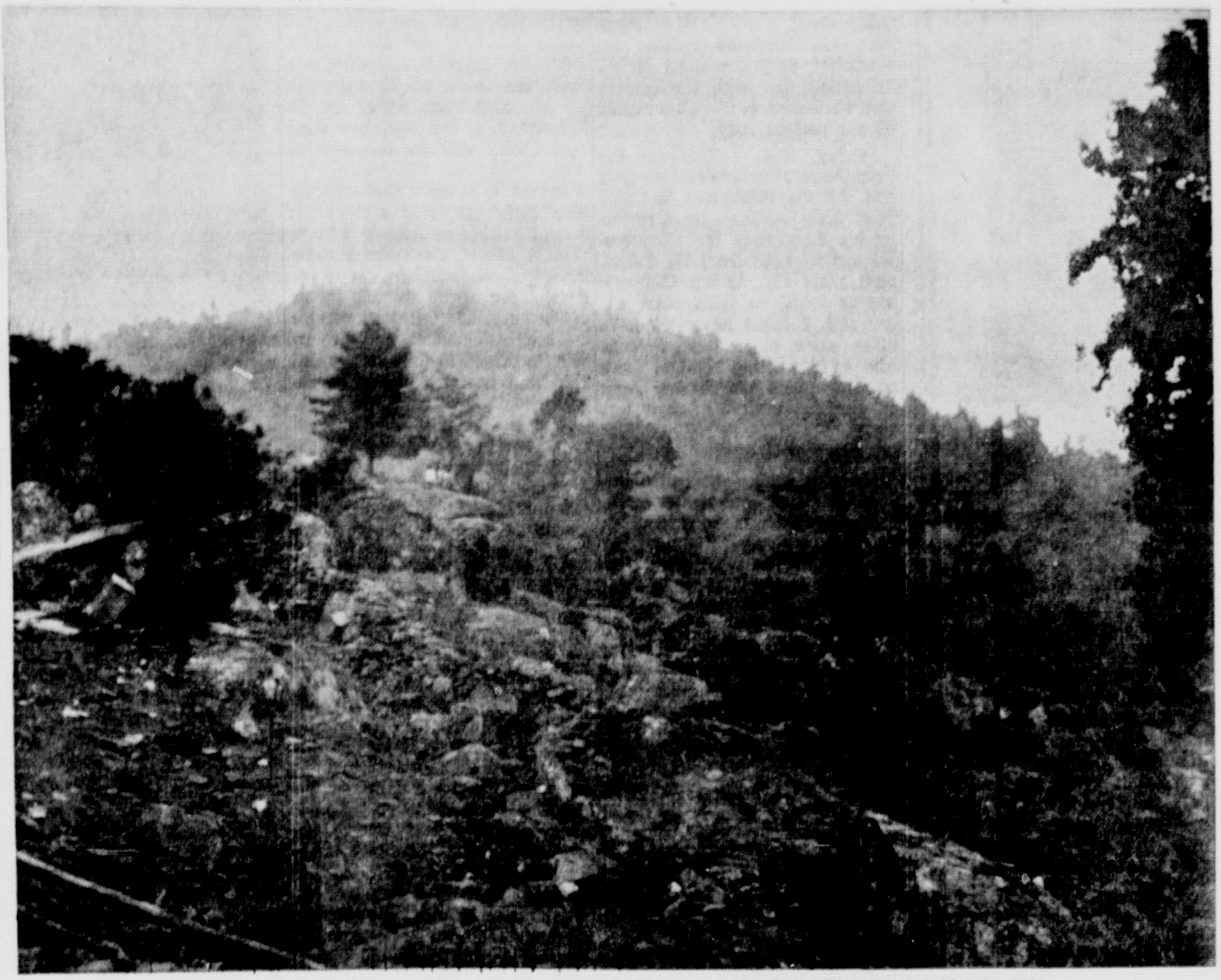
The guard has just come into Camp, with the intelligence that they fired into a party of scouts and shot one of them.

He was seen to fall, but was dragged off before the guard could overtake them. They were tracked by the blood on the ground this morning to a grain field, through which he was dragged. It is supposed their intention was to burn down a mill, in which large quantities of grain are ground, or else to capture one of the guard for the purpose of gaining information. You will excuse the brevity of this letter, on account of a visit to my home and family, where I found many kind friends, who warmly greeted me, which made me feel more encouraged to meet duty, wherever it may call me.

We still remain in the dark in regard to the time of our leaving here. It cannot be done in one day. Enclosed you will find an order from General Patterson, which was read to our Regiment last evening.

Our men who were sick are all getting ready for duty. Yours, &c., Bageney.

P.S. — We have just been informed that Jeff Davis is at Harper's Ferry, and intends making a bold stand.



Breastworks on Little Round Top with Round Top in distance on the Gettysburg Battlefield July, 1863.

Co. B, 138th Reg. Had 41 Casualties

One of the Civil War companies formed at Gettysburg was Company B, 138th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which left for Harrisburg to be mustered into service August 16, 1862, for three years.

The roster of the company, on display at the Adams County Historical Society's quarters in the Seminary "Old Dorm" shows 41 of the 101 men who comprised the unit were casualties. Twelve of the men died, two while in prison, and 29 others were listed as wounded. Two of the men were wounded three times each.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Officers of the company were: Captain John F. McCreary, who organized the unit; 1st Lt. George A. Earnshaw, and 2d Lt. Harvey W. McKnight, who after the war became president of Gettysburg College.

The non-commissioned officers included: Orderly Sergeant Jacob C. Leivelsberger; Second Sgt. John F. Biesecker, who was killed; third sgt. John G. Frey, wounded; fourth sergeant Isaac H. Moore; fifth sergeant David M. McKnight, wounded; Corporals Bassil H. Norris, wounded; Albert J. Routson, Elijah Diehl, Peter Thorn, wounded; John M. Yeagy, Daniel Dawalt, killed; George E. Booth, wounded; Emory McG. Guinn, killed; William B. Zecker, drummer; wagoner Stephen E. Currens.

Privates: John H. Bennett, Albert Bey, William P. Biesecker, Jacob H. Biesecker, slightly wounded; Nathaniel Butt, John Bormuth, Levi Beck, wounded; Christian Byers, Frederick Barbraham, John L. Crabbs, J. F. Biesecker, died of wounds while in prison; Keller B. Culp, David Cress, Winfield Cover, wounded; John F. Crouse, wounded; Sam Daywalt, wounded and killed; John Davidson, Alexander Dawalt, Lewis W. Detrick, wounded; Peter Deardorff, wounded; Charles J. Dixon, killed; Amos M. Detrick, William H. Epley, William Eltz, John Englebert, J. G. Frey, wounded; Thomas Fallon, wounded; Henry C. Grossman, wounded; Thaddeus Groft, Hiram D. Gilbert, died in prison.

WM. HAKE WOUNDED

William A. Hake, wounded twice; Leander Hummelbaugh, wounded; Zachariah T. Houdyshell, Walter Harman, William H. Houghtlin, William A. Hennigh, died of wounds; George Hemminger, captured; Oliver C. Hartzell, Marcus J. Hamilton, George W. Harper, Ephraim F. Herr, wounded; John Hennigh, Henry L. Hersh, wounded; William Heintzelman, Daniel S. Kitzmiller, Robert Johnson, died of wounds; Jacob A. Kitzmiller, wounded; John Kitzmiller, killed; David F. Kitzmiller, wounded; Samuel G. Kennel, John Koch, wounded slightly; John F. Lookenbill, killed; Joseph W. Linn, wounded three times; George Lawrence; John McClure, wounded; David L. McKenzie, Baltzer Maesser, John A. B. Myers, Jacob A. Miller, Israel J. Miller, Peter Miller, wounded; George W. Miller, wounded; John Miller, Ephrain Miller, wounded; John P. Nary, John Osborn, died November 23, 1862; John Orr, wounded; Charles F. Ogden, killed; Oliver F. Plank, Fritz Rahman, John Strubinger, John O. Staub, Elias Stonesifer, wounded; William O. Sweney, William H. H. Stultz, killed; Charles E. Shorb, John D. Slyder, William

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Strausbaugh, wounded; Amos S. Snyder, wounded; John M. Tate, wounded; John T. Weikert, wounded; Emory Will, Henry J. Wortz, wounded three times; John H. Walker, John Wageman, J. Franklin Wunderlich.

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Brutal Blood Bath Of Civil Conflict Gave Birth To Great National Unity

(Continued from Page 2 Sec. E)
the things that compels us to commemorate this centennial anniversary. It is also one of the great reasons why we are obliged to keep every ceremony of commemoration on a very lofty level.

What [illegible] such a level be?

To get an answer to this question I think we need to consider very thoughtfully just what the purpose of [illegible]

We are not to wish [illegible] to [illegible]

This is not a college football game we are [illegible]. We [illegible] the greatest [illegible] in American history trying to see what it means to us today. We know that in a strange, almost mystic way modern America began to take shape in that war. We know that something precious was [illegible] American [illegible] was somehow broadened by it, that it left us with a deeper and more [illegible] responsibility with a [illegible] of unfinished business that [illegible] most [illegible] affected.

SOMETHING WAS WON

The point I want to emphasize [illegible] is that **something was won.** The Civil War settled something. It was not just a tournament [illegible] done the gallant things for the admiration of later generations. It was not a noble "war among brothers" in which nobody was really angry [illegible]. The continuing attempt to heal the old wounds is praise-worthy, and I hope it continues, but must we assume that the shattering issues which lay at the bottom of that war have vanished forever under a warm layer of sentimental good-fellowship? Do we contribute anything to the healing process if we heedlessly submerge the central meaning of the entire conflict?

It is that [illegible] the [illegible] reason [illegible] commemorate the Civil War's [illegible]

The Civil War was **about** something. It was fought **for** something. [illegible] **won** something.

Under [illegible] the war was about Negro slavery.

FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM

It was fought for freedom [illegible] anything [illegible] North [illegible] the cause [illegible] **won** the freedom — not only for the slaves but also for the people who owned slaves and for all of the people in both sections of the country who had consented to the [illegible] of the old American [illegible] equality by the existence of chattel slavery. Remember [illegible]. You cannot keep any man in the ditch without finally getting down into the ditch with him. The Civil War meant that the Negro slave would become an American citizen, and it left us with the eternal, inescapable obligation to see to it that that citizenship is made good.

The Civil War gave us a broader freedom and it laid upon us the duty to live up to that freedom, and it laid upon us the duty to live up to that freedom and make it unlimited for everybody. Freedom is indivisible. Winning it for the Negro we won it also for all the people who then or ever would become Americans — [illegible]. We can never [illegible] second-class citizens in America. Because of the Civil War we are [illegible] of country.

HARD ASSIGNMENT

It is [illegible] to say that the Civil War [illegible] committed to the [illegible] to make a [illegible] of the brotherhood of man. That is a hard assignment. We [illegible] Gettysburg [illegible] abstract, but we [illegible] there is really no escape. When we mark the Civil War centennial that is what we are talking about: freedom, freedom broad enough to encompass all men, of all races and nations and creeds and backgrounds. We bought that commitment at the price of more than 600 000 lives. It is something we can never ignore.

Before very long there will be some sort of ceremonies here in this town to commemorate the terrible battle of Gettysburg. No other place in America offers so good a vantage point for that long look back into our past to find the meaning that lies beneath the tragedy. Once we take that meaning to our hearts and understand it, we shall find that it sheds its own light on the future. Quite simply, it means that dedication to the ideal of human freedom is our greatest reliance in the years that lie ahead of us.

Sometime in the winter of 1863 20 or 30 Negro slaves escaped from some plantation along the North Carolina coast, made their way to the Carolina sounds, found an old scow or flatboat, and put out to reach a Federal fort, which lay off beyond the horizon on the sand banks to the east. They had a very hard trip. They were landlubbers, they were exhausted, they were in fact all but starved, and the trip across the sound was full of peril. But later, after they had come inside the Union lines, the Negro who led them explained that at dawn, just as they finished their crossing, they saw the American flag flying in the morning light above the fort which was their goal, and he said,

HEART IS LIFTED

"When I saw that flag, my heart lift up."

Now it is precisely there — in that one sentence spoken by a black man leading his people out of bondage — that we have something on which we can confidently find our way through the balance of the 20th Century, this terrifying time in which hundreds of millions of people who never had anything at all are coming up to find their own places in the sunlight. We got it out of the Civil War. All we need to do is remember it — and live up to it.

Our flag means freedom. Real freedom: Not a limited segregated, thank-you-massa sort of freedom, but something unlimited, as broad as the skies above us. That is the greatest national asset we possess. Do we need to be afraid of anything on earth as long as we are true to that?

The flag means America: it means the vision that finally determines what we are trying to do and be, what we ultimately stand for, what we are willing to die for and to live for. A century ago the most luckless folk in all the world saw it so. They were black men and women who were hardly even people, who had been classed with the ox and the mule as bits of animate property, men and women who could be owned, who could be bought and sold, whose horizon had always been limited by the eaves of the nearest cabin in the slave quarters. These men and women had broken away, and they were bound for something better — bound out for a chance to live, to be their own instead of somebody else's, to develop so that some day, somehow, their children or their children's children could stand erect and could recognize themselves as the immortal sons and daughters of an ever-living God. They crossed a deep sea in the darkness of night, and in the morning they saw the emblem of what they had so pathetically hunted, fluttering in the sea breeze at the top of a flagpole above the powerful guns.

And what they said then gives us our greatest, most compelling reason to commemorate the centennial of the Civil War.

It is a trumpet call — that cry from the middle of the bottomless pit —

"When I saw **that flag** my heart lift up."

Above is a photograph of the striking trio of bronze figures on the Alabama State Memorial.

Father Corby Joined Irish In New York

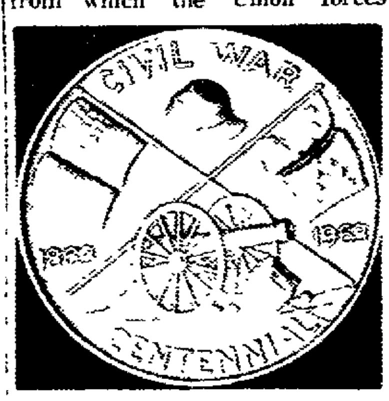
ON HANCOCK Avenue just south of the beautiful and inspiring Pennsylvania Monument, in the shadow of a large maple there stands a small monument of a figure whose relative rank in the Army of the Potomac was of no particular significance other than that of spiritual advisor, counselor of the young and administrator to the dying or wounded. It is that of Father William Corby of New York State, chaplain of the Irish Brigade which played such a prominent part in the Battle of Gettysburg. The Irish Brigade, with new names, new faces and new methods, still carries on. It played an important role in the World conflict and tradition will play its part in the years to come with this famous brigade.

Father William Corby, small of stature but with an indomitable will and determination; orator of note, friend of all and fearless, joined the Irish Brigade when Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. On to Gettysburg this Brigade eventually found its way and Father Corby was still among the men.

Father Corby Statue

LOST KEY POSITION

On the afternoon of July 2, 1863, General Meade discovered that his orders had been disobeyed by one of his subordinates and that Little Round Top was unoccupied. This was a strategic position and meant considerable to the Union forces. Meade insisted that this position be held at any cost. It formed a defensive spot from which the Union forces could withstand or repulse attacks from the Confederates.



General Meade assigned a Division to Little Round Top to hold this section of the Union line and to resist the stubborn attack being waged by the Gray.

De Troubiand's Brigade was giving ground at the Wheat Field. He needed re-enforcements to support a portion of the extended Union line. Hancock sent Caldwell's Division to the Top. As these fighting warriors of the Empire State formed in line to march to their new position, Father William Corby stepped to the head of the column and asked that a halt be called. The men turned and watched the venerable prelate step atop a small rock, raise his right hand and each man bowed his head.

GENERAL ABSOLUTION

The stocky little Chaplain called upon Him Who is Almighty to give each man the courage to fight squarely and fair. He told the men, just before the battle that if any one proved a traitor to his colors, he would be denied a Christian burial. Then he gave general absolution and sent these youngsters into action some never to return, others to living fame and glory.

The story of Father Corby's part in the Battles at Gettysburg; his constant application to duty, his courage and determination under fire cheering the men, urging them on and on and his steadfast devotion to the cause he deemed right, won for him a permanent tribute on the field at Gettysburg.

Pearl's Beauty Salon

Mrs. Pearl M. Keckler

GETTYSBURG, PA. ROUTE 2

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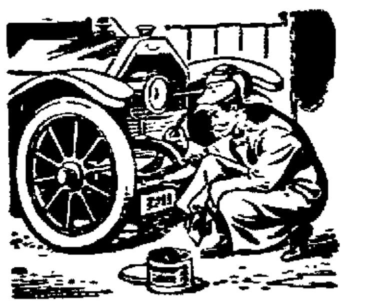
We Pay Tribute to the Blue and the Gray During the 100th Anniversary Observance



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In our 46th year, we consider it an honor to join in paying tribute to the soldiers of the North and the South on the occasion of the

the 100th Anniversary

of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

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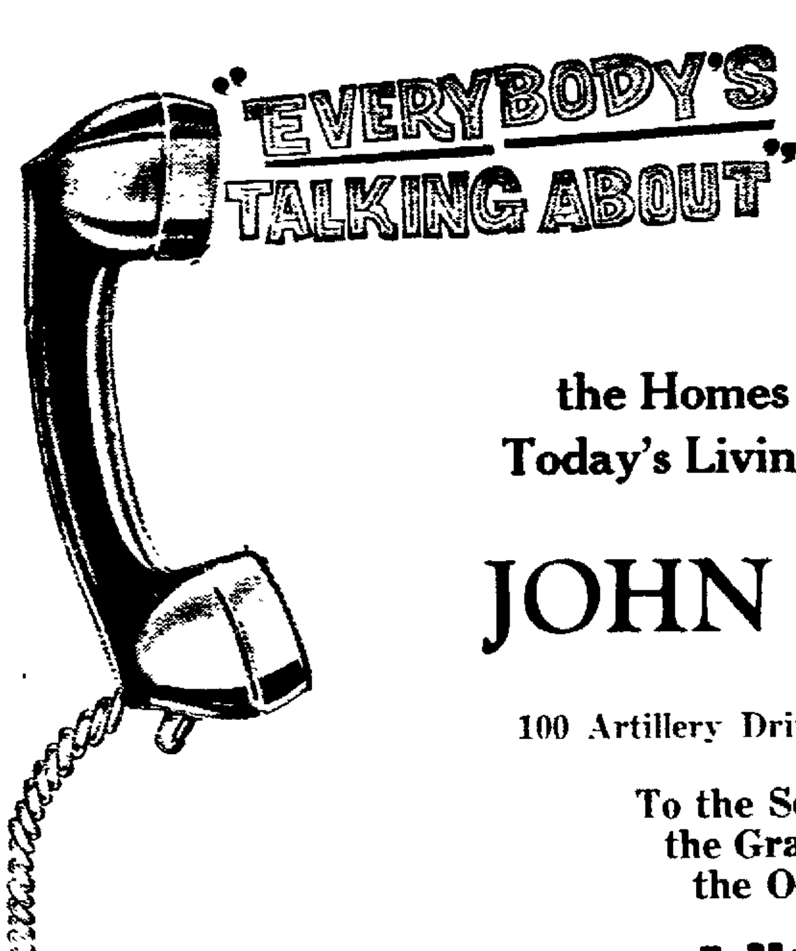

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ANNIVERSARY

of the Battle of Gettysburg

— Their Courage, Constancy and Forbearance Must Never Be Forgotten!

During the Centennial Observance, Drive Out to See Beautiful, Fabulous Twin Oaks

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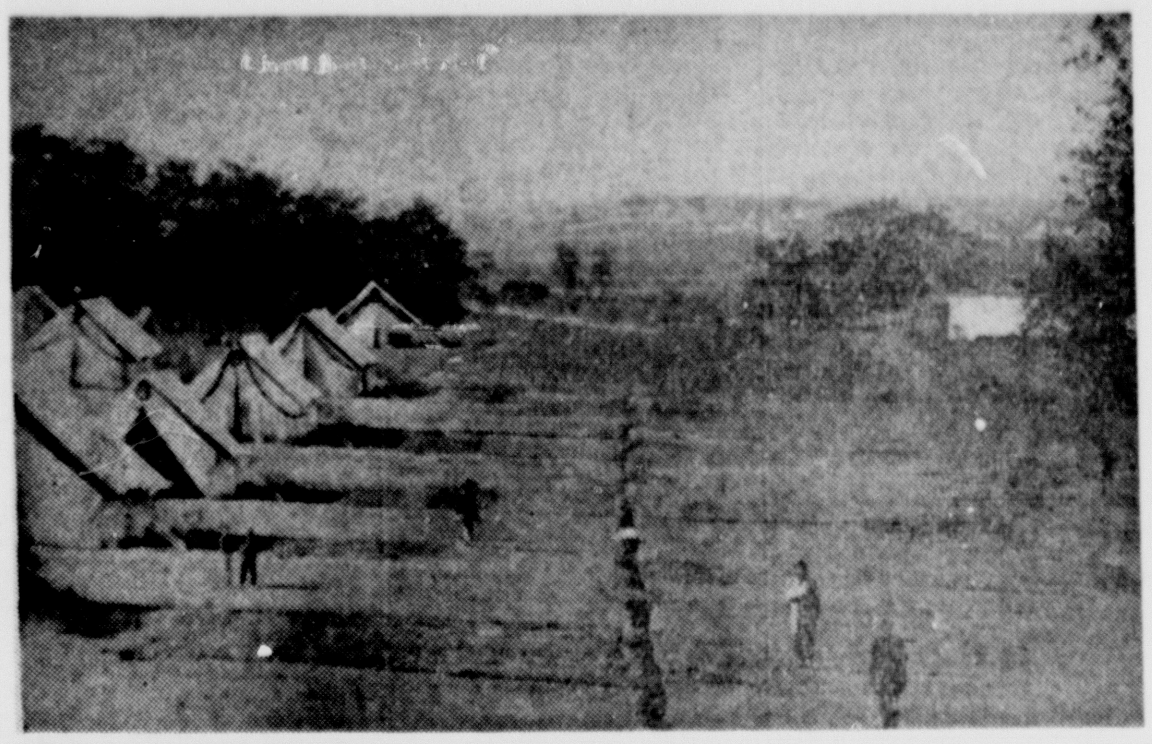

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General Howard Statue

On my way to Hagerstown, I stopped at an Encampment situated one mile from said place, and there found six Regiments, among them one from Connecticut and one from Wisconsin — the others the 9th, 12th, 13th and 14th Pa. Regiments, all looking well and seeming anxious for a march. A short distance from them were encamped 700 cavalry, who moved last night, as I have been informed, to Williamsport, opposite which a great body of rebel troops are assembled, as report goes.

Monday, 24th — We are now at Camp Speilman, a very rough and rocky location, but as our stay will be of short duration, it will answer. From present indications, we will move within two days. Many of us expect to spend our Fourth on the banks of the Potomac, hoping the good citizens of Gettysburg may spend a happy one, as in days gone by, and that in one year hence both North and South of this once happy but now distracted land may celebrate one united Fourth under the bright stars and broad stripes of our glorious flag. I must now close, as I have an opportunity of sending this privately, and do not know as yet what mail facilities we may have. If I were to give you the rumors received in Camp, they would fill columns of your paper with falsehoods.

Near Martinsburg, Va., July 3, 1861, Friend Stahle: — We are at present encamped within five miles of Martinsburg. I have but a few moments to write, as we are about to take up our line of march to the above place, where there is a large body of secession troops assembled, intending, as we are informed, to make a stand against us. I will not now attempt a description of our march from Camp Speilman, but may hereafter.

Our army encountered and put to flight the 1st and 2d Va. Regiments on our march to this point yesterday, killing and wounding many of them. They were hauled off in wagons as fast as they were shot down. The fight continued for several miles, through fields, tearing down fences, and laying waste acres upon acres of grain and corn.

We are the centre of all the camps, being surrounded on all sides by a force of twenty thousand troops. We are now expecting an additional force. The whole country is lying waste and desolate — tenements are vacant, only occasionally a poor deserted negro may be found; grain fields lying black and blasted in the sun, no arm stretched forth to reap nor garner.

Martinsburg, Va., July 4, 1861, Friend Stahle: — When I last wrote you, I promised an account of our movements from Camp Speilman, a task for which I feel myself incompetent.

After packing and leading our wagons, we started fro Williamsport. When we arrived within half a mile of said place, we were ordered back two miles, to encamp, in a field to the right, on the banks of the Potomac, where we arrived wearied and completely saturated with rain. I never experienced so sudden and heavy a shower. In consequence of our wagons by some means being delayed, many of us were compelled to lie down in our wet clothes. At 3 o'clock in the morning we were again aroused, and ordered to march, Gen. Negley taking the advance.

FORDED RIVER

On arriving at the river we undertook to reverse the usual order by forming in undress parade, to the great amusement of crowds of citizens. We then commenced fording the river — many whose fancy ran in that way to the tune of "Dixie" and "Johnny's gone for a soldier boy" — occasionally one taking a plunge, your humble servant sharing the same fate, taking a plunge bath over a rock, the result o fgaping about, a habit he has formed within the last three months.

On placing our fee on Virginia soil, loud huzzas went up, making the welkin ring. Time having been given to dress, we immediately formed on the road leading to Martinsburg, Gen. Negley's brigade taking to the right for the purpose of scouring the country. No attempt having been made on the part of the rebels, we proceeded on our way without interruption — our train of wagons, with a sufficient guard, bringing up the rear, covering a line of at least two miles and numbering 600 wagons.

When within two miles of Falling Waters, a messenger passed the line, informing us of an engagement taking place in advance. We at once started on double quick time, going at the rate of six miles to the hour. Company E taking the front of the 2d Regiment.

Every roar of cannon heard inspired us with renewed energy; but on arriving at the scene the enemy had fled, "like chaff before the mighty wind," leaving the road strewed with every incumberance in the way of knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, saddles, (among them some side saddles,) clothing, and everything that would impede a hasty retreat the whole country wearing a desolate appearance; limbs cut from the trees by cannon balls, fences demolished, farm houses struck, and shattered by shell, also a large barn in flames, being set on fire, the rebels having taken shelter therein.

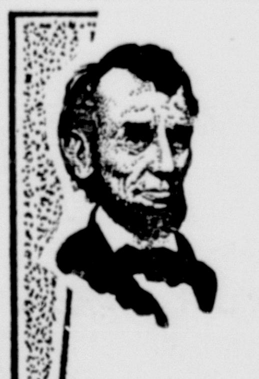
100 REBELS KILLED

The result of the battle proved disastrous to the rebels, not less than 100 being killed and several taken prisoners. On our side one was killed and six wounded, all Wisconsin men, they having fought, as the saying is, like devils. We continued our march to within six miles of Martinsburg, and there encamped. We had scarcely fixed for a rest, when a messenger arrived with intelligence that Gen. Negley was cut off by the rebels at Falling Waters. Our regiment, in connection with two others, marched to his relief.

106th Pennsylvania Memorial

On arriving at the supposed

(Continued on Page 8 Sec. E)



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...the
100th
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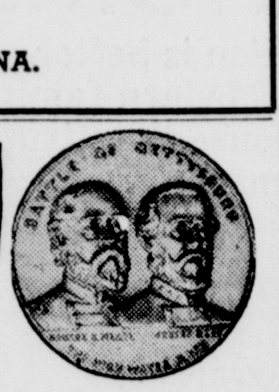

"To You My Soldiers
Is Due the Award of
Praise"

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Soldiers of the North and the
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Saturday — Today I visited Hagerstown — as usual by way of a slope — and found the Stars and Stripes floating in the breeze in every direction. A very good indication, either from fear, or self-preservation, "the first law of nature." Today Uncle Samuel presented our Regiment with a new pair of so-called trowsers for each man. The only difference between these and the first is, that these are "heaven's blue and indigo dye," whilst the others are a sort of grey. I have employed a tailor to operate on mine, who is trying to reduce them to proper shape. Our Colonel endeavored to get up a note of thanks to Gov Curtin and the powers that be, for their kindness in furnishing volunteers with so beautiful a pair of trowsers. But it was [illegible] go. A vote of thanks for what [illegible] Ridiculous — For what we should [illegible] have had and never received, after such a great amount of money having been expended.

General Howard Statue

On my way to Hagerstown, I stopped at an Encampment situated one mile from said place, and there found six Regiments, among them one from Connecticut and one from Wisconsin — the others the 9th, 12th, 13th and 14th Pa. Regiments, all looking well and seeming anxious for a march. A short distance from them were encamped 700 cavalry, who moved last night, as I have been informed, to Williamsport, opposite which a great body of rebel troops are assembled, as report goes.

Monday, 24th — We are now at Camp Speilman, a very rough and rocky location, but as our stay will be of short duration, it will answer. From present indications, we will move within two days. Many of us expect to spend our Fourth on the banks of the Potomac, hoping the good citizens of Gettysburg may spend a happy one, as in days gone by, and that in one year hence both North and South of this once happy but now distracted land may celebrate one united Fourth under the bright stars and broad stripes of our glorious flag. I must now close, as I have an opportunity of sending this privately, and do not know as yet what mail facilities we may have. If I were to give you the rumors received in Camp, they would fill columns of your paper with falsehoods.

Near Martinsburg, Va., July 3, 1861, Friend Stahle — We are at present encamped within five miles of Martinsburg. I have but a few moments to write, as we are about to take up our line of march to the above place, where there is a large body of secession troops assembled, intending as we are informed, to make a stand against us. I will not now [illegible] 1st and 2d Va Regiments [illegible] point [illegible] many of [illegible] were hauled off in [illegible] as fast as they were shot down. The fight continued for several miles, through fields, tearing down fences, and laying waste acres upon acres of grain and corn.

We are the centre of all the camps, being surrounded on all sides by a force of twenty thousand troops. We are now expecting an additional force. The whole country is [illegible] waste and desolate — tenements are vacant, only occasionally a poor deserted negro may be found, grain fields lying black and blasted in the sun, no arm stretched forth to reap nor garner.

Martinsburg, Va., July 4, 1861, Friend Stahle — When I last wrote you, I promised an account of our movements from Camp Speilman, a task for which I feel myself incompetent.

After packing and loading our wagons, we started fro Williamsport. When we arrived within half a mile of said place, we were ordered back two miles, to encamp, in a field to the right, on the banks of the Potomac, where we arrived wearied and completely saturated with rain. I never experienced so sudden and heavy a shower. In consequence of our wagons by some means being delayed, many of us were compelled to lie down in our wet clothes. At 3 o'clock in the morning we were again aroused, and ordered to march, Gen. Negley taking the advance.

FORDED RIVER

On arriving at the river we undertook to reverse the usual order by forming in undress parade, to the great amusement of crowds of citizens. We then commenced fording the river — many whose fancy ran in that way to the tune of Dixie and Johnny's Gone for a Soldier [illegible] — occasionally one taking a plunge, your humble servant sharing the same fate, taking a plunge over a rock, the result of [illegible], a front he has formed [illegible] in the last three months.

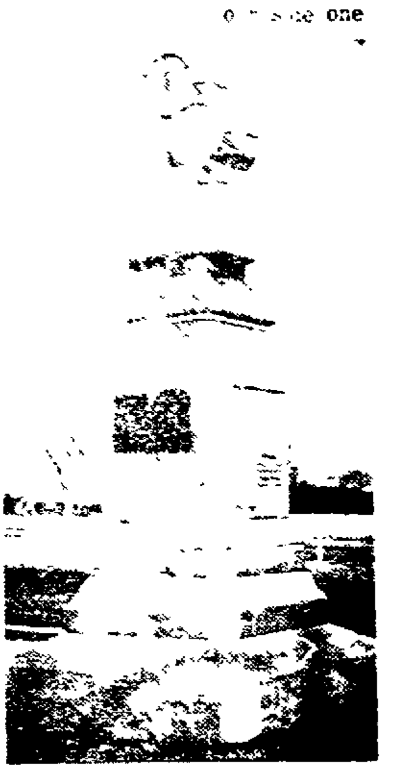
On placing our feet on Virginia soil, loud huzzas went up, making the welkin ring. Time having been given to dress, we immediately formed on the road leading to Martinsburg, Gen. Negley's brigade taking to the right for the purpose of scouring the country. No attempt having been made on the part of the rebels, we proceeded on our way without interruption — our train of wagons, with a sufficient guard, bringing up the rear, covering a line of at least two miles and numbering 600 wagons.

When within two miles of Falling Waters, a messenger passed the line, informing us of an engagement taking place in advance. We at once started on double quick time, going at the rate of six miles to the hour, Company E taking the front of the 2d Regiment.

Every roar of cannon heard inspired us with renewed energy; but on arriving at the scene the enemy had fled, "like chaff before the mighty wind," leaving the road strewed with every incumberence in the way of knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, saddles, among them some side saddles, clothing and everything that would impede a hasty retreat [illegible] wearing a des[illegible] trees cut from [illegible] cannon balls, fences [illegible] houses struck, [illegible] shell, also a [illegible] being set [illegible] having taken [illegible]

100 REBELS KILLED

[illegible] proved [illegible], not less [illegible] and several [illegible] one



106th Pennsylvania Memorial

[illegible] six wounded, all [illegible] they having fought, as the saying is, like devils. We continued our march to within six miles of Martinsburg, and there encamped. We had scarcely [illegible] for a rest, when a messenger arrived with intelligence that Gen. Negley was cut off by the rebels at Falling Waters. Our regiment, in connection with two others, marched to his relief.

On arriving at the supposed

(Continued on Page 8 Sec. E)

We Respectfully Honor the Memory of the Wearers of the Blue and the Gray—and the Great Emancipator— on This Historic Occasion ...the 100th Anniversary of the Momentous Battle Fought on the Fields of Gettysburg—1863

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During the 100th Anniversary of This Great Battle We Pay Homage to the Soldiers Who Wore the Blue and the Gray

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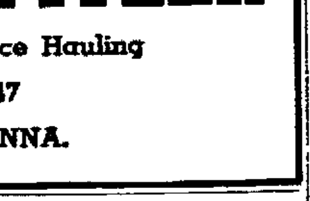

"To You My Soldiers Is Due the Award of Praise"

We Join in Adding Our Praises to the Courageous Soldiers of the North and the South on the Occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle Fought on Gettysburg Soil

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Excellent accommodations in beautifully furnished rooms with TV, hot water heat and air conditioning. Swimming pool for guests' use. Ceramic tile baths.

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Convenient to National Park, Battlefield Guides, Center of Town, Country Club

"Bageney's" Regiment Refuses To Go On Duty Without Proper Food; Commissary Is Removed

(Continued from Page 7 Sec. E)

place, another messenger arrived, informing us that the brigade had entered camp. We immediately countermarched to our camp, completely worn down. This report arose from an attack on the advance company, under the command of Lieut Smith, in which one was killed and forty-two taken prisoners, I have understood These have since been recaptured by our men.

MOVE TO MARTINSBURG

Early on Wednesday morning, our army commenced a move to Martinsburg, where we understood a large force were entrenched. Company E being detailed as scouts, we took the right of the country, and scoured it until we reached Martinsburg, having met with no opposition.

We entered Martinsburg one hour in advance of the army, and against orders — a very reckless attempt. We halted in front of the rebels' headquarters, but fortunately for us they had fled an hour and a half previously.

On our army coming up, we encamped on the edge of the town, and hoisted the stars and stripes on all the public buildings, the citizens themselves throwing the flag to the breeze, with the expression that "every dog has his day" — that the secessionists had theirs' and now we have ours'. On Wednesday evening, just as we were about retiring, as we supposed, for a good night's rest, (if such could be possible under the circumstances, our tents having been taken from us at Williamsport,) we were ordered out as picket guards, and were placed two miles from Martinsburg, on the Winchester road, where we remained until 10 o'clock on the 4th. At dawn of day we discovered a company of rebel troops in advance, brandishing their swords and inviting us to conflict, but managing to keep out of the range of our guns, knowing that we would not be able to follow on foot.

JULY 4TH FIREWORKS

We had no particular 4th of July demonstration, except fire works at night, all feeling too much fatigued to enjoy anything of the kind.

Friday, 5th — A number of the rebels have arrived with a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying their dead, which of course was allowed, our men having previously buried thirteen, which they found in one place The enemy buried some ten in Martinsburg, and carried a number with them towards Winchester.

Saturday, 6th — Our pickets bring in a number of rebel prisoners.

They say the rebels are concentrated at Bunker's Hill, but will not stand a fight, as they are making every preparation to leave, having sent everything on to Winchester. I do not believe they will make a regular stand anywhere in Virginia, as a perfect panic has taken possession of them. The prisoners inform us that they are very much dispirited. I should like to give you an account of our batteries, with their workings, but will have to close, as we expect to move. The road is now open for mail communication, so that any of the friends can send matter or come with perfect safety themselves. For further particulars in regard to the movements of the army, I refer you to the "American Union," a small paper issued under the control of Gen Patterson. The office originally was that of the "Virginia Republican," the editor making a speedy stampede. S. Vandersloot is one of the assistant editors. Our men are all enjoying unusually good health and spirits. Yours, Bageney.

CAPTURE 36 REBEL SCOUTS

Monday July 8th — We this day captured thirty-six rebel scouts, with their horses and accoutrements. It seems this is the only way we can get a chance at them, as they manage to keep far enough in advance. Talk about their southern chivalry! They boast that one of them can whip five of us to catch one of them, as they are very swift on foot.

Thursday, 9th — We have been reinforced by the addition of six regiments from New York, New Hampshire, and the 25th Pennsylvania. When I compare the condition of these men with ours, I am compelled to cry shame upon Pennsylvania! One of the first States in the Union, having as she has many of her best sons in the ranks, to be so shamefully neglected. The 3d Regiment will be compelled to remain here as two or three hundred of the men are barefooted.

Today we move on to Winchester, as we are informed that the rebels will there make a stand. Our brigade is again changed. It is composed of the 2d Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin. Col. Stone arrived last evening with his brigade. I suppose our force is 35,000 strong at this place.

Bageney

Bunker Hill, Va., July 16th, 1861: Friend Stahle: — I give you a hasty line. We commenced preparations for a march from Martinsburg at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and then started in pursuit of the enemy, driving them before us like chaff from every point, they making hot haste to get out of reach, leaving their camp fires burning. We came upon the first camp at Bucklestown, seven miles from Martinsburg. They fled without returning a fire, we capturing a few of them with their horses; and we then pushed on to Bunker Hill, where we were told they intended to fight. But we surprised them so suddenly, that they ran, leaving their provisions bread, meat, beef partly skinned, some cooking on the fires, arms and horses. We have not lost a man, whilst they have lost a number.

We expect to pursue them on to Winchester today. We are told they say they won't run again, but I think they will find it a little too hot for them. Doubleday will play on them with his battery from a point five miles distant, He can throw shells that distance with two guns. We have a force of 35,000 men here, having left three regiments back to guard Martinsburg. We arrived on the ground about 2 o'clock, the rear not coming up until after night. The wagon train consisted of 1,200 wagons. I remain yours, Bageney.

UNIT SERVED 90 DAYS

Thus ended Bageney's letters. His unit had served its 90 days. He did not know that the Confederates who had fled before the advances of the troops had done so because the Confederates were being called to engage in a much more important Confederate victory — the First Battle of Bull Run. He was to learn later that General Patterson was to say that he did not attack Winchester because the enlistments of all of his regiments ran out within the week and he did not anticipate attacking the enemy and finding himself without men.

The Compiler, reporting on the Independent Blues return, noted on July 29, 1861:

"The Independent Blues are still at Harrisburg, awaiting their pay. They reached there yesterday evening a week by railroad through Harper's Ferry and Baltimore. Why the delay in paying them? Are they to undergo more bad treatment at the hands of the authorities at Harrisburg?"

Finally they were paid and returned home. Most rejoined the army immediately and served through much of the remainder of the war. But there were no longer any regular "letters from Bageney." After Bull Run the war had begun in earnest, there was much more to do and the novelty had worn off soldiering.

Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren

Says War Was Fought To Suppress The Rebellion

THE MOST perplexing question connected with the Southern rebellion is how to deal with slavery. It is conceded on all sides that the war is not against slavery, but for suppression of rebellion. The army cannot be diverted from its purpose by side issues, and yet slavery forms a disturbing element in the conflict that constantly thrusts itself into the foreground. So far, the subject has been disposed of upon principles of expediency; but it may soon assume such magnitude as to require that it should be treated upon established and permanent principles.

In his celebrated proclamation, summoning the nation to arms for defence of the Government and re-possession of its captured possessions, the President declared that this purpose should be attained with as little damage to private property as possible. This was eminently proper, as it was desirable to impress the Southern people with the conviction that the only purpose of the Government was to maintain its property and power, and not to disturb established relations — that, in truth, war was not commenced for conquest or the destruction of private rights but for the existence and perpetuity of government. This was clearly comprehended by the North. It was desirable that it should be understood with equal clearness by the Union men of the South, so that they would be free to cooperate with the Government without incurring any danger of the loss of private property or the destruction of consitutional guarantees.

RESTORE UNION

It is manifest that upon the proper understanding of the purposes of the North by the people of the South, depends the success of the efforts now making for the restoration of the Union. We have a greater task before us than the subjugation of the South — to gain their good will, and induce them to return to the Union. No man questions the power of the North to conquer the Southern States by beating their armies in the field, by laying waste their country and by putting arms in the hands of their servile population, and inviting them to commence the work of indiscriminate slaughter. But beside being inhuman and diabolical, this would defeat the purposes of the Northern people. It would gain for us the undying hatred of the South, and render the restoration of confidence impossible. The Union could never be re-established by such means. It would be the Union of conquerors with conquered — a despotism established over an unwilling people — a radical revolution in our form of government that would eventually recoil upon the North, and work consequences more dreadful than separation.

If therefore, we wish to turn the hearts of the Union men of the South permanently against the government to which they are now looking for rescue from a baneful tyranny, the most expeditious way of doing so would be to adopt the suggestion of a contemporary — "to proclaim liberty to those slaves belonging to rebel masters." The execution of such an edict would necessarily be committed to the slaves themselves, who would not stop to inquire whether their masters were rebels or loyal Union men; nor could the army undertake to determine this point. The proclamation would in effect amount to the entire abolition of slavery, which would be a palpable usurpation of power on the part of the Government — Union men would lose all confidence in a Government that confiscated their property in utter defiance of the Constitution, and the hope of restoration through their agency be forever extinguished.

Woolson Memorial

RETURNS FUGITIVES

General Butler now treats slaves belonging to rebel masters as contraband of war — but it is because they are the property of the rebels. He has already returned fugitives to loyal masters, and would no doubt do so again. Indeed, he offered to return these slaves, if their masters would take the oath to support the laws, and he only retains them because they refused to comply with the condition.

We are not prepared to indicate what disposition should be made of fugitives when they flock in great numbers to our camps. We appreciate the embarrassments that surround the subject. But one thing is clear — our army cannot be diverted from the great purpose of putting down rebellion, either to protect fugitives or restore them to their masters.

Situated as we are, on the border, where these slaves, if let loose in great numbers, would congregate, the subject has a deep personal interest for the citizens of this State.

A very large accession to the vagabond free negro population of Pennsylvania would be a calamity from which her people may well pray to be delivered. The burden is already heavier than is altogether agreeable; and if it should be increased, some disposition would have to be made of the excessive non-producing population of this description. A heavy capitation tax upon all Abolitionists, to defray the expenses of transporting them to Liberia, might become necessary. Of course, no Abolitionist would grumble at this, but every man of them bless Heaven for the opportunity of contributing to the freedom and comfort of their oppressed fellow-creatures.

The Compiler
June 3, 1861

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and DRIVE-IN
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On Route 140
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LITTLESTOWN, ROUTE 1 PENNSYLVANIA
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100th Anniversary
of the
Battle of Gettysburg

We Join the Big "Parade of Well-wishers"
As We Extend Our
BEST WISHES For Success
TO ALL GETTYSBURGIANS
Upon the
100TH ANNIVERSARY
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"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG"
"Congratulations"
From All the Citizens
in the Borough of
FAIRFIELD IN ADAMS COUNTY
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Times Have Changed . . .

But the Thing That Hasn't Changed Is Our Service to Our Customers
We Hope That We May Have the Pleasure of Serving You for Many, Many Years
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A SALUTE
to the Soldiers Who
Wore the Uniforms of
the Blue and the Gray

The Entire Nation
Is Observing the
100th Anniversary
of the Historic
Battle of Gettysburg
and We Consider
It a Privilege to
Join in This Great
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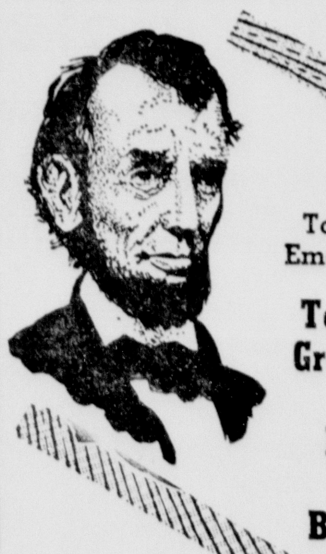

To the Great
Emancipator . . .
To the Blue and the
Gray, We Pay Tribute
on the
100th Anniversary
of the
Battle of Gettysburg
Sanders Garage
George R. Sanders, Owner
GETTYSBURG ROAD EMMITSBURG, MD.

100 Years Ago
Home furnishing was an important part of life.
Its selection was carefully considered by all.
TODAY'S HOMEMAKERS
are just as careful. The selection is better . . . the quality has improved . . . the prices are reasonable. Modern families shop here for the finest furniture and appliances because they trust our judgment and benefit from our budget-wise counseling.
Appliances By General Electric
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departments are stocked with the most famous of dependable Name Brands. Your satisfaction is unconditionally guaranteed.
We Join With Our
Fellow Citizens . . .
in commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
N. O. SIXEAS
Furniture and Appliance Store
62 Chambersburg St. Gettysburg, Pa.

Diet Of "Jerked Horse Meat," Tough Crackers Relieved As Local Citizens Send Fresh Food

(Continued from Page 5 Sec. E)

bon counties — the other, the 1st, from Philadelphia. I have just had a conversation with one of the former regiment He says they had quite a time getting through Baltimore, the police acting as an escort. They had fairly to tramp down the crowds of Roughs, who cheered for Jeff Davis, and used all kinds of insulting epithets. The Colonel would not allow them to fire or charge.

We are now expecting several other regiments, which will make quite an army, as there are already several regiments here There certainly is something brewing.

Two regiments have just arrived, one from the State of Delaware, and the other the second from Philadelphia The Delaware men have an excellent dress — one that will stand service. They came by way of Lancaster and Harrisburg I should not be surprised if we would have by tomorrow from 12,000 to 15,000 troops Bageney

LEAVE CHAMBERSBURG

Camp Chambers, Chambersburg, Friday, May 31, 1861 This day we left the hospitable town of Chambersburg, and are now comfortably quartered, three and a half miles from town, in tents, on a beautifully located field, comprising, as I would suppose, from twenty to thirty acres. The ground is high and rolling, which makes it the best Camp in the neighborhood. A beautiful stream of water passes through it, the head of which is called the Big Spring. To the right, at a short distance, runs the Conogocheague; also a fine stream, which makes it very convenient for bathing purposes, of which many of us have availed ourselves.

There are three distinct encampments a short distance to our right, also well situated. I have not yet visited them, but will as soon as convenient. There seems to be some anxiety among the good citizens of Gettysburg, which is not altogether without a cause But the wrong has, I think, been sifted into the right quarter — that is the Commissary's Department in Chambersburg. The provisions have been dealt out very sparingly, and very inferior at that.

We have had something that is called meat, seeming to me like "jerked horse," and very salty into the bargain. The only way we could dispose of it was to bury it, or "decorate" some old horse with it and send him out of Camp. The crackers were as large as any pewter plate you ever saw, made out of the last grindings of the cob, and in the absence of a flax brake, dear help the poor soldier who is minus a few teeth. I suppose that after a boiling of two or three hours they would make good provender for crying babies, if properly sugared.

But there seems to be a bright side to every picture, be it ever so dark, for in the midst of murmurings, a wagon load of provisions arrived from the good citizens of Shippensburg and its vicinity, also one from Greencastle, consisting of butter, bread and vegetables, with milk by the barrel — for which I know every soldier felt thankful.

Thursday morning, June 7th — Last night some excitement was caused by a messenger arriving in Camp, on horseback, with the news that our picket guard was surrounded. Immediately an additional guard was summoned, which marched quickly to the scene, some six miles from Camp.

REBELS SHOOT SCOUT

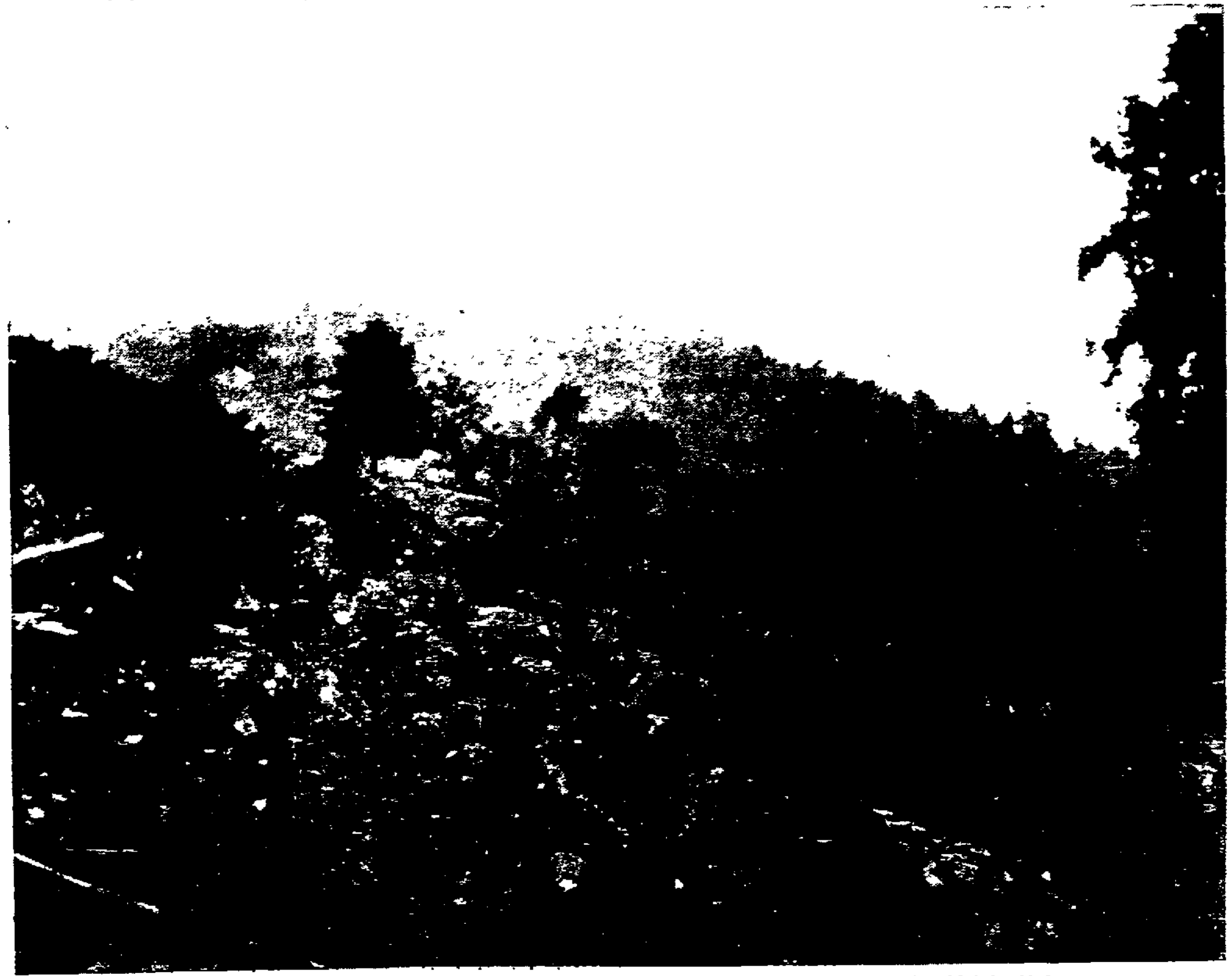
The guard has just come into Camp, with the intelligence that they fired into a party of scouts and shot one of them.

He was seen to fall, but was dragged off before the guard could overtake them. They were tracked by the blood on the ground this morning to a grain field, through which he was dragged. It is supposed their intention was to burn down a mill, in which large quantities of grain are ground, or else to capture one of the guard for the purpose of gaining information. You will excuse the brevity of this letter, on account of a visit to my home and family, where I found many kind friends, who warmly greeted me, which made me feel more encouraged to meet duty, wherever it may call me.

We still remain in the dark in regard to the time of our leaving here. It cannot be done in one day Enclosed you will find an order from General Patterson, which was read to our Regiment last evening.

Our men who were sick are all getting ready for duty. Yours, &c., Bageney.

P.S. — We have just been informed that Jeff Davis is at Harper's Ferry, and intends making a bold stand



Breastworks on Little Round Top with Round Top in distance on the Gettysburg Battlefield July, 1863.

Co. B, 138th Reg. Had 41 Casualties

One of the Civil War companies formed at Gettysburg was Company B, 138th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which left for Harrisburg to be mustered into service August 16, 1862, for three years.

The roster of the company, on display at the Adams County Historical Society's quarters in the Seminary "Old Dorm" shows 41 of the 101 men who comprised the unit were casualties. Twelve of the men died, two while in prison and 29 others were listed as wounded. Two of the men were wounded three times each.

COMPANY OFFICERS

Officers of the company were: Captain John F McCreary, who organized the unit; 1st Lt. George A. Earnshaw, and 2d Lt. Harvey W McKnight, who after the war became president of Gettysburg College

The non-commissioned officers included: Orderly Sergeant Jacob C. Lenelsberger. Second Sgt. John F. Biesecker, who was killed; third sgt. John G. Frey, wounded; fourth sergeant Isaac H. Moore; fifth sergeant David M. McKnight, wounded; Corporals Bassil H Norris, wounded; Albert J. Routson, Elijah Diehl, Peter Thorn, wounded; John M. Yeagy, Daniel Dawalt, killed; George E. Booth, wounded; Emory McG. Guinn, killed; William B. Zecker, drummer; wagoner Stephen E. Currens.

Privates: John H. Bennett, Albert Bey, William P. Biesecker, Jacob H. Biesecker, slightly wounded; Nathaniel Butt, John Bormuth, Levi Beck, wounded; Christian Byers, Frederick Barbraham, John L. Crabbs, J F. Biesecker, died of wounds while in prison: Keller B. Culp, David Cress, Winfield Cover, wounded; John F. Crouse, wounded; Sam Daywalt, wounded and killed; John Davidson, Alexander Dawalt, Lewis W. Detrick, wounded; Peter Deardorff, wounded; Charles J. Dixon, killed; Amos M. Detrick William H. Epley, William Eltz, John Englebert, J. G. Frey, wounded; Thomas Fallon, wounded; Henry C. Grossman, wounded; Thaddeus Groft, Hiram D. Gilbert, died in prison.

WM. HAKE WOUNDED

William A. Hake, wounded twice; Leander Hummelbaugh, wounded; Zachariah T. Houdyshell, Walter Harman, William H. Houghtlin, William A. Hennigh, died of wounds; George Hemminger, captured; Oliver C. Hartzell, Marcus J. Hamilton, George W. Harper, Ephraim F. Herr, wounded; John Hennigh.

Henry L. Hersh, wounded; William Heintzelman, Daniel S. Kitzmiller, Robert Johnson, died of wounds; Jacob A. Kitzmiller, wounded; John Kitzmiller, killed; David F. Kitzmiller, wounded; Samuel G. Kennel, John Koch, wounded slightly; John F. Lookenbill, killed; Joseph W. Linn, wounded three times; George Lawrence; John McClure, wounded; David L. McKenzie, Baltzer Maesser, John A. B. Myers, Jacob A. Miller, Israel J. Miller, Peter Miller, wounded; George W. Miller, wounded; John Miller, Ephrain Miller, wounded; John P. Nary, John Osborn, died November 23, 1862; John Orr, wounded; Charles F. Ogden, killed; Oliver F. Plank, Fritz Rahman, John Strubinger, John O. Staub, Elias Stonesifer, wounded; William O. Sweney, William H. H. Stultz, killed; Charles E. Shorb, John D. Slyder, William Strausbaugh, wounded; Amos S. Snyder, wounded; John M. Tate, wounded; John T. Weikert, wounded; Emory Will, Henry J. Wortz, wounded three times; John H. Walker, John Wageman, J. Franklin Wunderlich.

The Business and Professional Women's Club

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Organized in 1926 and Federated 1960

Commemorates the 100th Anniversary of the historic battle fought on these fields. We solemnly pay tribute to the courageous soldiers who wore the uniforms of the Blue and the Gray.

WITH HONOR

We Salute This
Proud Historical
CIVIL WAR ANNIVERSARY
1863 - 1963

RICHARD J. GROSS POST
NO. 8896 VFW

EAST BERLIN, PA.

Veterans of Foreign Wars
Salute the Memory of All
Those Who Gave the Last Full
Measure of Devotion to the
Cause of Liberty and Justice for
All at the Battle of Gettysburg
a Century Ago—1863

If Its Cabinets You Need
See Us!

ESTIMATES FREELY GIVEN

CABINET WORK

EYLER'S CABINET SHOP
Kenneth T. Eyler, Owner
110 BOYER STREET LITTLESTOWN, PA.

In 1863 a Fierce Battle
Was Fought on Gettysburg
Soil. Now, 100 Years Later
We Proudly Pay Homage to
These Men Who Sacrificed So
That We Would Have Freedom

If You're Thinking
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Battle Here Ranks Supreme Among 2,000 Civil War Land Engagements

More Men Fought And More Men Died Here Than In Any Battle In N. America

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The Siege Of Charleston

The Bombardment Of Friday And Saturday; Heavy Cannonading; Sumter Walls Breached

WE HAVE through the New York press, some interesting news from Charleston. — One of the writers states that on the 15th instant, the thermometer in the shade of Morris Island ranged from 105 to 110 degrees. The troops, however, were enjoying good health.

A 200-pound Parrott opens fire—perfect accuracy of aim — seven out of fifteen strike the fort.

The following is from the Times' correspondent:

Saturday; August 15, 1863. — Last evening, one of our 200-pounders was opened on Fort Sumter. A few shots were fired from the same gun last Thursday, for the purpose of getting the range. Altogether; seven indentures have been made on the southeast side of the fort. For accuracy of aim and danger inflicted, the practice of the 200-pounder could not be excelled. Every shot after the three first shots fired struck the fort or exploded directly over it. One projectile struck a recently closed up embrasure, tearing it completely open from top to bottom. The only guns to be seen on Sumter are those en barbette.

FIRING CEASED

The rebels did not give a single response to our fire. At 8 p.m. the firing from the heavy gun had ceased. If out of 15 shots fired from the 200-pounder, seven of them made seven deep indentures in the fort, what have we to expect when the entire battery, including the guns from the naval fleet are turned upon it It is thought in some quarters that the rebels have made every preparation to evacuate Sumter. — That they have removed some of the heavy guns from the fort, and placed them in position on James Island, is beyond doubt. — For the past three days, 3,000 laborers could be seen working on the earth works on James Island As yet, they have not mounted guns on the south end of the Island.

Forts Johnson, Gregg and Wagner are by no means idle. They are determined our men shall not work on the trenches if their schrapnel and other missiles will prevent it. The work progresses, however, a fact which the rebels will be made aware of to their sorrow, in an exceedingly short space of time.

The Monitors, gunboats, mortar schooners, and other war vessels are in readiness for action. Some of them have already taken positions and got the range of their guns.

Unfortunately, Gen. Gilmore has been, and is now quite ill with inflammation of the bowels. Perhaps that circumstances has retarded active movements to a certain extent. Today he is a little better, although he is obliged to be constantly attended by a nurse.

EXCHANGE SHOTS

While penning this letter a few shots are being exchanged by the opposing forces. It is not likely the grand ball will open before next week. When it does open, there will be one of the heaviest roars of thunder that ever swept over rebel dominions.

The report that the Enfans Perdu captured 500 rebels on Folly Island two weeks ago is a ridiculous hoax. There was not the least foundation for circulating the statement. Not a rebel has been captured since the attack on Wagner.

A SEVERE AND OBSTINATE CANNONADE

The Tribune's correspondent, writing on the 15th says:

Yesterday morning the severest and most obstinate cannonade of the campaign came off, but with, as usual in all these expenditures of ammunition, very little loss of life or limb. The night before we had advanced our lines on our right to within 420 yards of Fort Wagner without the least knowledge or suspicion of the rebels. In the morning, to their surprise, they found that we were within easy rifle range of every man who lifted his head above the parapet of the fort, and at our leisure could drop their artillerists as they came out in sight to work their guns.

In advancing our lines we had anticipated and prepared for an obstinate resistance, but had met with none, and had been entirely successful. It seemed, however, to almost every one, that it could hardly be possible that they would allow us to continue our work unmolested much longer, and such, in a few hours, proved to be the case.

While our men were at work in the trenches and our mortars were firing at intervals of half an hour, Forts Wagner, Sumter, and Gregg opened a most terrible fire from all the guns they had bearing upon our right and left. It was the most rapid firing heard in this department since the repulse of Dupont from Fort Sumter.

HEAVY FIRING

Fort Wagner threw, for two hours, a constant stream of 42 and 20 pounder grape and canister and spherical case shot, and Sumter and Gregg their heaviest shot and shell. Col. Bell, of the 4th New Hampshire commanded the front during the engagement and the moment it opened ordered all our mortars and 20-pounder Parrotts to reply, which they did instantly in splendid style. After the heavens had trembled for more than two hours, and just as the sun was rising in golden glory on the ocean, the fire from Fort Wagner began to slacken. Fort Sumter's big guns seemed to grow weary, and little Fort Gregg was evidently completely exhausted. The rain of shell from our mortars had been too much for them and though we may not have destroyed many lives, we had demoralized their gunners and compelled them to seek the shelter of the bombproofs. Our own men being well protected during the whole engagement, we lost but one man killed and eight wounded.

The Herald's correspondent sends the following:

A STEAMER DISABLED

Earlier in the day, while a rebel steamer was lying in fancied security behind the northerly wall of Sumter, discharging sandbags with which to strengthen the imperilled work, a shot from this same heavy gun sped over the fort and struck the parapet upon the opposite side, hurling a vast mass of bricks and debris upon the unsuspecting craft. The vessel, which was like an old fashioned ferryboat in shape, was disabled by the shock, her smoke stack being carried away and her steam chest exploding.

NIGHT BOMBARDMENTS

The rebs have recently inaugurated a series of bombardments upon our nocturnal working parties, slightly interfering with our operations at the extreme front. In consequence, our own guns have maintained against the enemy's stronghold a fire nightly increasing in vigor and rapidity. — Until quite recently the foe has been content to explode his shells over the heads of our men in the trenches, but on the night of the 10th an eight-inch gun in Fort Wagner opened upon us with a sharp and galling fire of grape and canister. For several hours there were expectations that a sortie from the rebel lines was intended, and that their design was first to clear the way for such a movement by mowing down our forces with their furious volleys of grape. The troops were ordered out and every preparation made to receive them, but, wisely for themselves the rebels refrained from any assault in force.

SHARPSHOOTERS

Lurking behind rifle pits in front of Fort Wagner are a few rebel sharpshooters of the truest aim, armed with weapons of remarkable range They fire at all who are so venturesome as to expose themselves by day, sending a bullet, fashioned like the celebrated Whitworth bolt, at a marvellous distance toward our lines. Faster than sound these missiles travel, and in the daytime the least exposure at the front is perilous. To circumvent the authors of this source of annoyance, Major Plympton, acting assistant inspector general, has selected the best marksmen from the different regiments and has organized a corps of sharpshooters, with which he hopes to thwart the rebel riflemen. Already our "crack shots" have partially accomplished their mission in bringing to the sand a number of the enemy's sharpshooters.

The Compiler
Aug. 24, 1863

Above is another photograph of six members of the first Pennsylvania Commission appointed to arrange for the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. It was taken at a banquet in the Hotel Gettysburg tendered the Commission by the Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce and the Travel Council. In the group are, from the left, first row: Atty. Donald M. Swope; Atty. Charles Weiner, Lt. Gen. Edward J. Stackpole, Maj. Gen. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, John S. Rice and Lt. Gen. Willard S. Paul, members of the commission. In the back row are: Paul L. Roy. Lt. Col. William M. Haller, former National Park Superintendent James Meyers, Senator Weiner's secretary, Chester Shriver, Henry M. Scharf, member of commission; Dr. Thomas Stevens, Dr. Frederick Tilberg, Walter B. Lane, William Shoemaker, Mares Sherman and Julian Estep.

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Annie Danner Club
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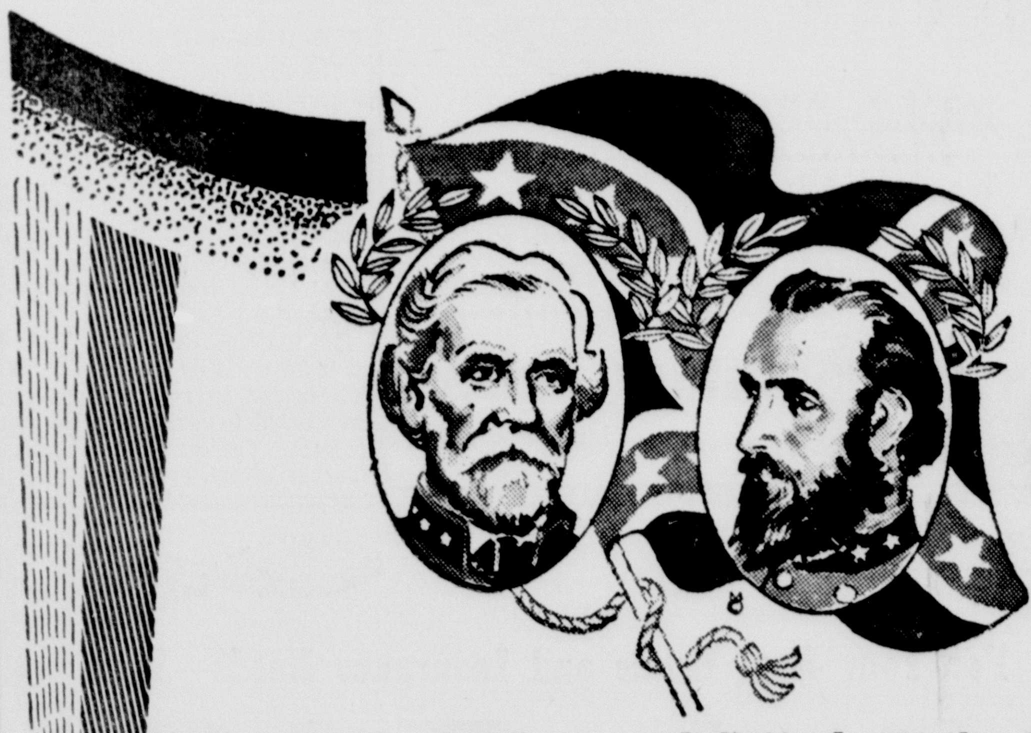
To promote the adoption and the application of higher social, business and professional standards.
To develop, by precept and example, a more intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship.
To provide, through Kiwanis Club, a practical means to form enduring friendships, to render altruistic service and to build better communities.
To cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism, which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism and good will.
We Pay Homage and Tribute to the Blue and Gray



1863
1963
On the farmlands around Gettysburg the Confederate Army made its last great stand in the North, climaxed by the assault known throughout the world as Pickett's Charge.
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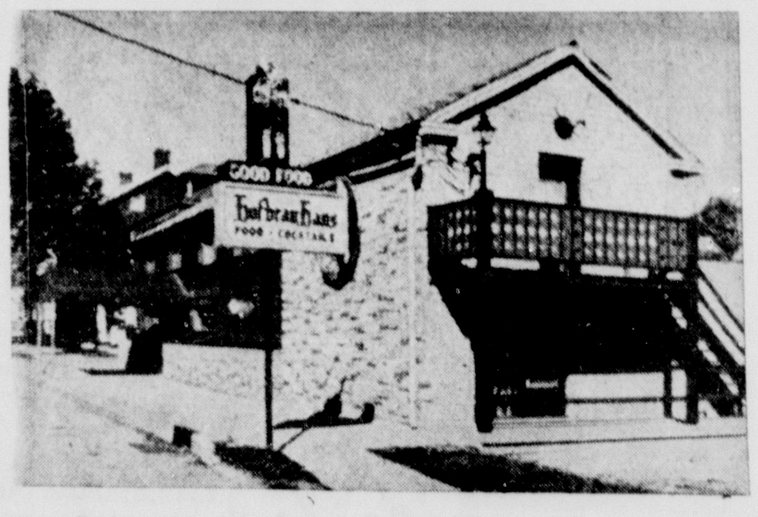

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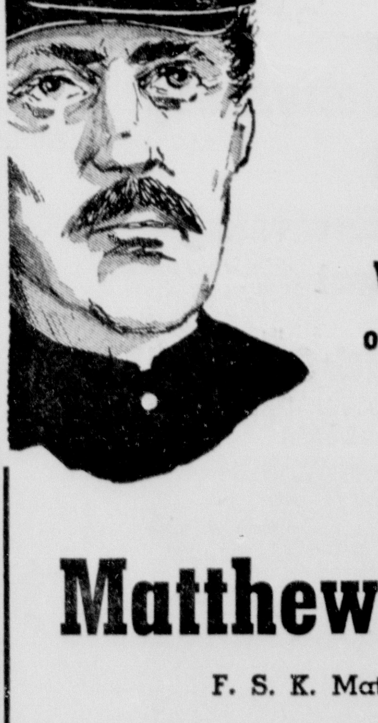

100 Years Ago
a Mighty Battle Was Being Waged on Adams County Soil
On the Centennial of This Gigantic Battle—We Honor the Soldiers Who Wore the Uniforms of the Blue and the Gray—1863-1963
Matthews Gas Co.
F. S. K. Matthews, Owner
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

"Bageney's" Regiment Refuses To Go On Duty Without Proper Food; Commissary Is Removed

(Continued from Page 7 Sec. E)

place, another messenger arrived, informing us that the brigade had entered camp. We immediately countermarched to our camp completely worn down. This report arose from an attack on the advance company, under the command of Lieut. Smith, in which one was killed and forty- [illegible] prisoners. I have un- [illegible]. These have since been recaptured by our men.

MOVE TO MARTINSBURG

Early on Wednesday morning, our army commenced a move to Martinsburg, where we understood a large force were entrenched. Company E being detailed as scouts, we took the right of the country and scoured it until we reached Martinsburg, having met with no opposition.

We entered Martinsburg one hour in advance of the army, and against orders — a very reckless attempt. We halted in front of the rebels' headquarters, but fortunately for us they had fled an hour and a half previously.

On our army coming up, we encamped on the edge of the town and hoisted the stars and stripes on all the public buildings, the citizens [illegible] throwing the flag to the breeze with the exception [illegible] every dog has his day — [illegible] the secessionists had [illegible] now we have ours. On Wednesday evening, just as we were [illegible] retiring, as we supposed, for a good night's rest if such could be possible under the circumstances, our tents having been taken from us at Williamsport, we were ordered out as picket guards and were placed two miles from Martinsburg, on the Winchester road, where we remained until 10 o'clock on the 4th. At dawn of day we discovered a company of rebel troops in advance, brandishing their swords and inviting us to conflict, but managing to keep out of the range of our guns, knowing that we could not be able to follow on foot.

JULY 4TH FIREWORKS

We had no particular 4th of July demonstration, except fire works at night, all feeling too much fatigued to enjoy anything of the kind.

Friday, 5th — A number of the rebels have arrived with a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying their dead, which of course was allowed, our men having previously buried thirteen, which they found in one place. The enemy buried some ten in Martinsburg, and carried a number with them towards Winchester.

Saturday, 6th — Our pickets bring in a number of rebel prisoners.

They say the rebels are concentrated at Bunker's Hill, but will not stand a fight as they are making every preparation to leave, having sent everything on to Winchester. I do not believe they will make a regular stand anywhere in Virginia as a perfect panic has taken possession of them. The prisoners inform us that they are very much dispirited. I should like to give you an account of our batteries, with their workings, but all have to close as we expect to move. The road is now open for mail communication so that any of the friends can send matter or come with perfect safety themselves. For further particulars in regard to the movements of the army I refer you to the "American Union," a small paper issued under the control of Gen. Patterson. The office originally was that of the "Virginia Republican," the editor making a speedy [illegible]. [illegible] S. Vandersloot is one of the [illegible] editors. Our men are [illegible] in good health and spirits. Yours, Bageney

CAPTURE 36 REBEL SCOUTS

Monday, July 8th — We this day captured thirty-six rebel scouts, with their horses and accoutrements. It seems this is the only way we can get a chance at them, as they manage to keep far enough in advance. Talk about their southern chivalry! They boast that one of them can whip five of us to catch one of them, as they are very swift on foot.

Thursday, 9th — We have been reinforced by the addition of six regiments from New York, New Hampshire, and the 25th Pennsylvania. When I compare the condition of these men with ours, I am compelled to cry shame upon Pennsylvania! One of the first States in the Union having as she has many of her best sons in the ranks, to be so shamefully neglected. The 3d Regiment will be compelled to remain here as two or three hundred of the men are barefooted.

Today we move on to Winchester, as we are informed that the rebels will there make a stand. Our brigade is again changed. It is composed of the 2d Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin. Col. Stone arrived last evening with his brigade. I suppose our force is 35,000 strong at this place.

Bageney

Bunker Hill, Va., July 16th, 1861: Friend Stahle: — I give you a hasty line. We commenced preparations for a march from Martinsburg at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and then started in pursuit of the enemy, driving them before us like chaff from every point, they making hot haste to get out of reach, leaving their camp fires burning. We came upon the first camp at Bucklestown, seven miles from Martinsburg. They fled without returning a fire, we capturing a few of them with their horses; and we then pushed on to Bunker Hill, where we were told they intended to fight. But we surprised them so suddenly, that they ran, leaving their provisions, bread, meat, beef partly skinned, some cooking on the fires, arms and horses. We have not lost a man, whilst they have lost a number.

We expect to pursue them on to Winchester today. We are told they say they won't run again, but I think they will find it a little too hot for them. Doubleday will play on them with his battery from a point five miles distant. He can throw shells that distance with two guns. We have a force of 35,000 men here, having left three regiments back to guard Martinsburg. We arrived on the ground about 2 o'clock, the rear not coming up until after night. The wagon train consisted of 1,200 wagons. I remain yours,

Bageney.

UNIT SERVED 90 DAYS

Thus ended Bageney's letters. His unit had served its 90 days. He did not know that the Confederates who had fled before the advances of the troops had done so because the Confederates were being called to engage in a much more important Confederate victory — the First Battle of Bull Run. He was to learn later that General Patterson was to say that he did not attack Winchester because the enlistments of all of his regiments ran out within the week and he did not anticipate attacking the enemy and finding himself without men.

The Compiler, reporting on the Independent Blues return, noted on July 29, 1861:

"The Independent Blues are still at Harrisburg, awaiting their pay. They reached there yesterday evening a week by railroad through Harper's Ferry and Baltimore. Why the delay in paying them? Are they to undergo more bad treatment at the hands of the authorities at Harrisburg?"

Finally they were paid and returned home. Most rejoined the army immediately and served through much of the remainder of the war. But there were no longer any regular "letters from Bageney." After Bull Run the war had begun in earnest, there was much more to do and the novelty had worn off soldiering.

Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren

Says War Was Fought To Suppress The Rebellion

THE MOST perplexing question connected with the Southern rebellion is how to deal with slavery. It is conceded on all sides that the war is not against slavery, but for suppression of rebellion. The army cannot be diverted from its purpose by side issues, and yet slavery forms a disturbing element in the conflict that constantly thrusts itself into the foreground. So far, the subject has been disposed of upon principles of expediency; but it may soon assume such magnitude as to require that it should be treated upon established and permanent principles.

In his celebrated proclamation, summoning the nation to arms for defence of the Government and re-possession of its captured possessions, the President declared that this purpose should be attained with as little damage to private property as possible. This was eminently proper, as it was desirable to impress the Southern people with the conviction that the only purpose of the Government was to maintain its property and power, and not to disturb established relations — that, in truth, war was not commenced for conquest or the destruction of private rights but for the existence and perpetuity of government. This was clearly comprehended by the North. It was desirable that it should be understood with equal clearness by the Union men of the South, so that they would be free to cooperate with the Government without incurring any danger of the loss of private property or the destruction of consitutional guarantees.

RESTORE UNION

It is manifest that upon the proper understanding of the purposes of the North by the people of the South, depends the success of the efforts now making for the restoration of the Union. We have a greater task before us than the subjugation of the South — to gain their good will, and induce them to return to the Union. No man questions the power of the North to conquer the Southern States by beating their armies in the field, by laying waste their country and by putting arms in the hands of their servile population, and inviting them to commence the work of indiscriminate slaughter. But beside being inhuman and diabolical, this would defeat the purposes of the Northern people. It would gain for us the undying hatred of the South, and render the restoration of confidence impossible. The Union could never be re-established by such means. It would be the Union of conquerors with conquered — a despotism established over an unwilling people — a radical revolution in our form of government that would eventually recoil upon the North, and work consequences more dreadful than separation.

If therefore, we wish to turn the hearts of the Union men of the South permanently against the government to which they are now looking for rescue from a baneful tyranny, the most expeditious way of doing so would be to adopt the suggestion of a contemporary — "to proclaim liberty to those slaves belonging to rebel masters." The execution of such an edict would necessarily be committed to the slaves themselves, who would not stop to inquire whether their masters were rebels or loyal Union men; nor could the army undertake to determine this point. The proclamation would in effect amount to the entire abolition of slavery, which would be a palpable usurpation of power on the part of the Government — Union men would lose all confidence in a Government that confiscated their property in utter defiance of the Constitution, and the hope of restoration through their agency be forever extinguished.

Woolson Memorial

RETURNS FUGITIVES

General Butler now treats slaves belonging to rebel masters as contraband of war — but it is because they are the property of the rebels. He has already returned fugitives to loyal masters, and would no doubt do so again. Indeed, he offered to return these slaves, if their masters would take the oath to support the laws, and he only retains them because they refused to comply with the condition.

We are not prepared to indicate what disposition should be made of fugitives when they flock in great numbers to our camps. We appreciate the embarrassments that surround the subject. But one thing is clear — our army cannot be diverted from the great purpose of putting down rebellion, either to protect fugitives or restore them to their masters.

Situated as we are, on the border, where these slaves, if let loose in great numbers, would congregate, the subject has a deep personal interest for the citizens of this State.

A very large accession to the vagabond free negro population of Pennsylvania would be a calamity from which her people may well pray to be delivered. The burden is already heavier than is altogether agreeable; and if it should be increased, some disposition would have to be made of the excessive non-producing population of this description. A heavy capitation tax upon all Abolitionists, to defray the expenses of transporting them to Liberia, might become necessary. Of course, no Abolitionist would grumble at this but every man of them bless Heaven for the opportunity of contributing to the freedom and comfort of their oppressed fellow-creatures.

The Compiler
June 3, 1861

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1 Mile North of Littlestown, Pa.
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Gettysburg-Littlestown Road
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TO ALL GETTYSBURGIANS
Upon the
100TH ANNIVERSARY
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"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG"
"Congratulations"
From All the Citizens
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FAIRFIELD IN ADAMS COUNTY
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Appliances By General Electric
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To the Great Emancipator . . .
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Sanders Garage
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Monument On Gettysburg Battlefield Honors Heroic Chaplains Who Served Their Country During Titanic War

PROBABLY the most noted of the Union Army chaplains in the Civil War was Notre Dame University's Father William Corby, C.S.C., who served with the 88th New York Infantry throughout three years of the fiercest fighting. A monument stands on the battlefield near the spot where he gave general absolution to the "Fighting Irish" brigade before they entered into battle. A tablet on the front of St. Francis Xavier's Church also commemorates and portrays the incident. This church and many others near the battle areas were used as hospitals for the wounded.

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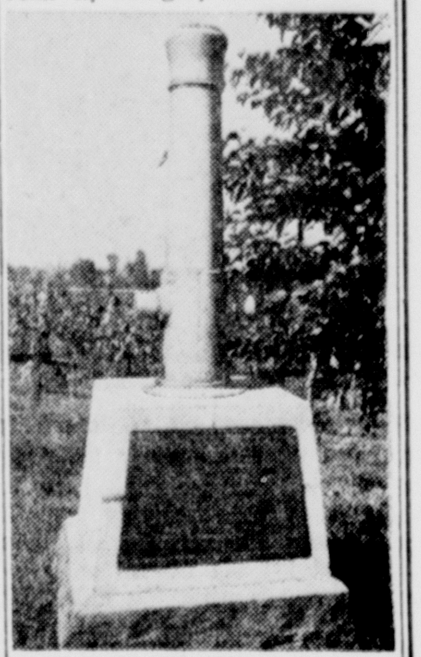

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On the 100th
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Abraham Lincoln, With
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All Time, a Few
Months After That
Mighty Battle—

"Fourscore and Seven
Years Ago Our Fathers
Brought Forth on This
Continent a New Nation . . ."

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Who Fought on the
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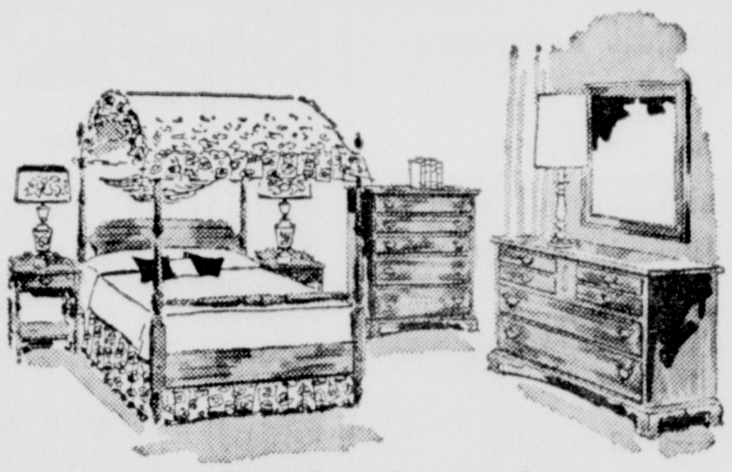

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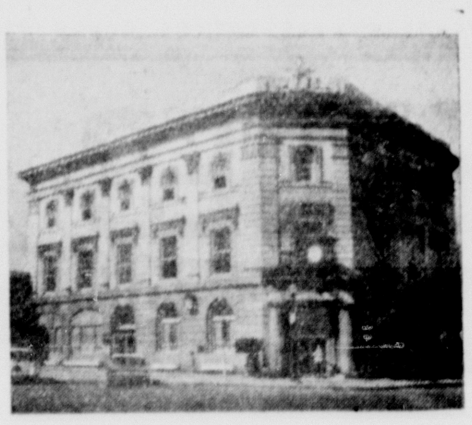
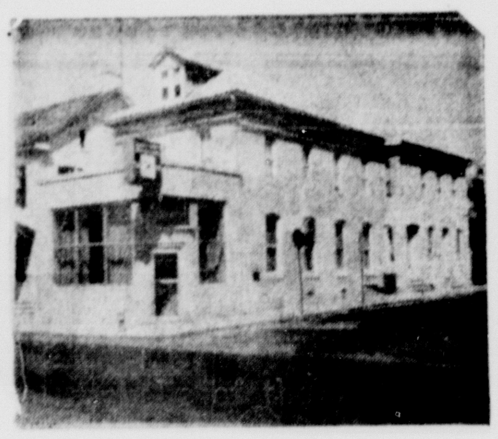


LINCOLN SQUARE, GETTYSBURG



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Expressing America,
Summed Up the Meaning
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Observing the Centennial
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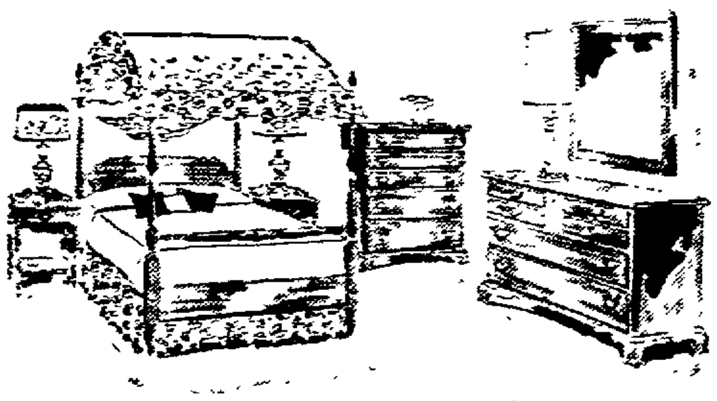
1863-1963



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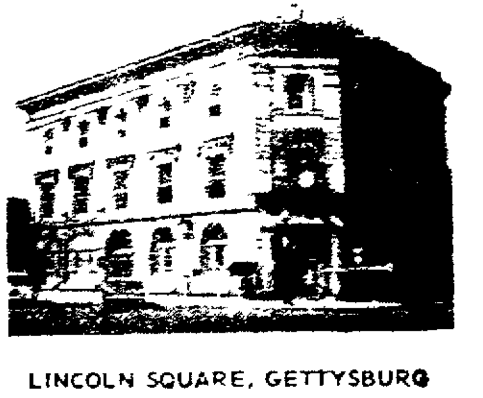

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Graphic Account Of The Confederate Invasion Of The North; Its Repulse In The Battle Of Gettysburg, A Sanguinary And Desperate Struggle, Told By Scribe

ONE OF the best and most graphic accounts of the invasion and the late repulse, which we have seen, is the following, from the pen of Mr. Cooke, the special correspondent of THE AGE:

The battle of Gettysburg will be one of longest remembered of all the battles of this war. It is the only contest yet fought upon Northern soil. It repelled an invasion. It was sanguinary and desperate. Both armies had good positions, and, what is most anamolous in war both occupied such advantageous ground that neither could drive the other away. At different times during the battle each commanding general contemplated a retreat. One made it, but the other did not. Both Lee and Meade wished to act on he defensive, but misapprehensions made each attack at different times, and both attacks were defeated.

Poor Reynolds lost his life when driven back from his advance on Cathtown; and Barksdale fell as Longstreet's Grand Division was repulsed in their fierce attack upon the Cemetery. Each commander, too, relied upon reinforcements to accomplish his purpose. Meade received his; but Lee got none. Eighty thousand men fought on each side, each army supported by at least a hundred cannon, and the losses may be safely stated at one fifth of the whole number engaged. Gettysburg, a small inland town, has become as famous as Waterloo.

THE BATTLEFIELD

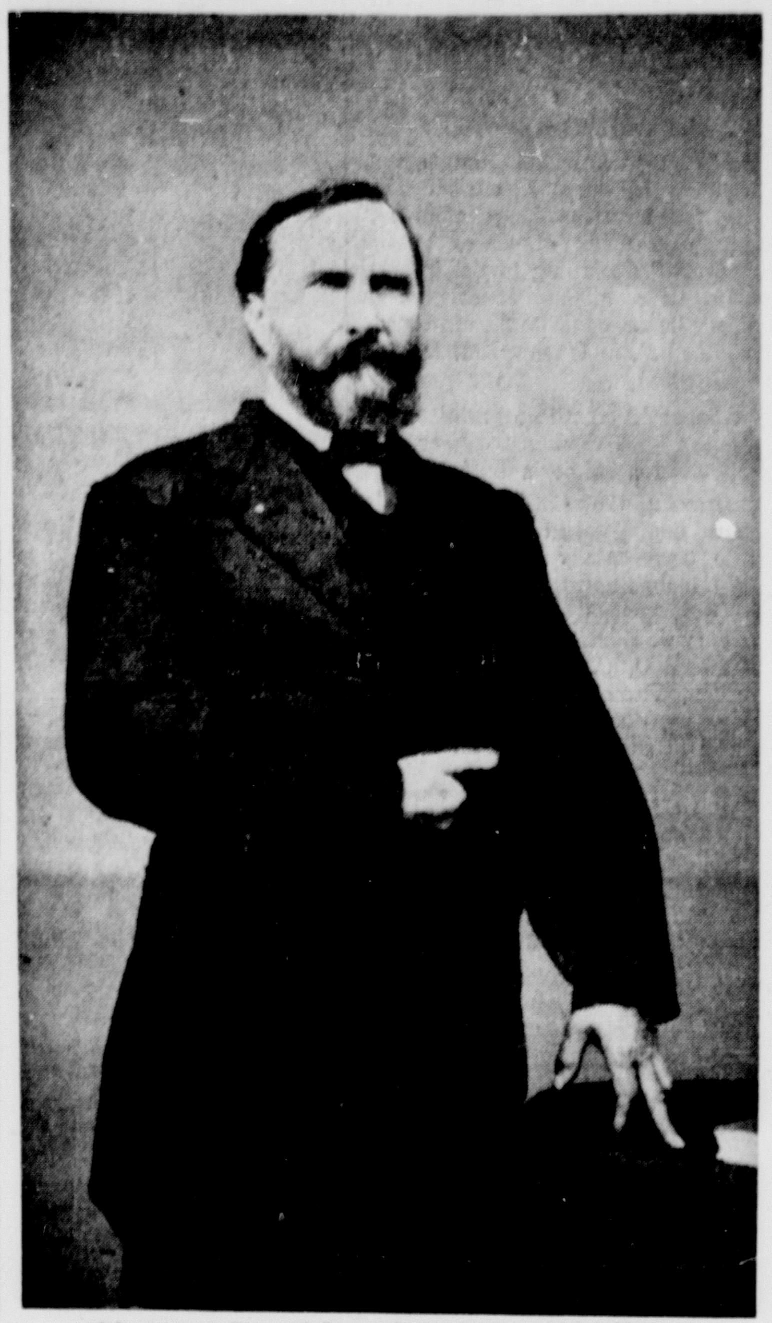
On Wednesday morning, July 1, Gen. Reynolds, with twenty-five thousand men, the advance of the Federal army, approached Gettysburg from the southeast and began the great battle. The field upon which it was fought was a peculiar one. The South Mountain, a long ridge several miles west of Gettysburg, is the great land mark, and the most prominent spot near the town is the hill upon which stood the unfortunate but famous cemetery. Gettysburg is siuated in a valley. Two ridges, a mile apart, parallel to each other, are on each side of the valley. It and the ridges are all curves, the concavity being towards the east. It was upon these ridges that the battle was fought, the combatants advancing and retreating through the town and across the valley above and below it. There is but one stream of water on the field — a narrow swampy one, a mile south of Gettysburg, which runs zigzag down the valley towards the Monocacy. The lines of battle formed by the two armies were upon these ridges, and resemble two horseshoes, one inside of the other.

THE BATTLE

In all the contests, except the opening one, the enemy attacked. On Wednesday morning, General Reynolds, with the Federal advance, approached the town from the southeast. He passed through and out on the west side, towards Chambersburg. He marched several miles, was met by the enemy in stronger force, and after a slight contest was compelled to retire. The enemy pushed him very hard, and he came into the town on a run, his troops going along every available road, and rushing out on the east side, closely followed by the enemy. One of his brigades came along the "Tape worm" with a Confederate brigade on each side of it. Three were abreast, running as hard as they could — the two outside ones pouring a heavy fire into the centre, out of which men dropped killed or wounded, at almost every footstep. This Federal brigade, in running that terrible gauntlet, lost half of its men. General Reynolds was killed, and Gettysburg was lost; but the Federal troops succeeded in mounting the Cemetery hill, and the enemy ceased pursuing. At night the enemy encamped in the town and the Federal troops on the hill.

ARTILLERY DUEL

During Wednesday night and Thursday morning the two armies were concentrating on the two ridges, which were to be next day's lines of battle, and by noon on Thursday each general had a force of eighty thousand men at his disposal. Then began the great artillery contest, the infantry on both sides crouching behind fences and trees and in rifle pits. The Federal soldiers in the Cemetery laid many of the tombstones on the ground to prevent injury, so that many escaped. There was but little infantry fighting on Thursday, and neither party made much impression upon the other. The Confederates in the town erected barricades, and had their sharpshooters posted in every available spot, picking off Federal soldiers on the hills to the north of the cemetery. The cannonade was fierce and incessant, the shell from both sides flew over and into the devoted town. Beyond killing and wounding, breaking trees and shattering houses, and making an awful noise, however, this cannonade had but little effect on the result of the battle. Both sides fought with great ferocity, and neither could drive the other out of position.


Lieutenant General James Longstreet out of uniform.

A TEMPTING BAIT

On Friday night, fearing that the enemy had flanking parties which might turn his rear, General Meade had serious intentions of retreating and he called a council of war. The advice of some generals, however, and the capture of Lee's courier, with dispatches from Richmond, from which it was learned that the enemy would receive no reinforcements made him decide to remain.

On Friday morning General Lee did not desire to make the attack. He saw the superiority of the Federal position, and wished to entice them out of it, and down into the valley. With this design he withdrew all of his sharpshooters and infantry from Gettysburg. The deserted town lay there a very tempting bait, but General Meade's men hid quietly behind the fences and trees, and banks upon the hills. They could look down into the streets and see everything which was in progress. They saw the enemy march out and retire to the seminary, but made no advance, and the Confederates gained nothing by the movement. A parting salute of musketry, however, from a knoll north of the cemetery, accelerated the Confederate retreat. For some time the town had scarcely a soldier in it. Scores of dead and wounded men and horses, with broken wagons, bricks, stones, timber, torn clothing and abandoned accoutrements, lay here. The frightened inhabitants peered out of their windows to see what the armies were doing to cause such a lull, and almost afraid of their own shadows, they hastened away and crouched in corners and cellars at the sound of every shot or shell.

MEADE STANDS FIRM

General Lee's evacuation had no effect. Meade was neither to be enticed into the town nor into the valley. Enough dead bodies lay in the fields and streets to give him warning of what happened to poor Reynolds two days before, and he wisely determined to stay where he was and let events shape themselves. The enemy soon became impatient. They could wait no longer; and after much solicitation from his subordinates, General Lee permitted General Longstreet to send his grand division on a charge upon the cemetery. The Federal soldiers were on the alert. They were hid behind their embankments, some kneeling and some flat on the ground. The Confederate artillery opened. It was a fierce a cannonade as the one the day before, but instead of being spread all over the line, every shell was thrown at the cemetery. Experienced soldiers soon devined what was coming, and in every portion of the Federal line the cannon were directed towards the valley in front of the cemetery. All were ready.

Amid the furious fire from the Confederate cannon, scarcely a Federal shot was heard. The artillerists, implements in hand, crouched in the little ditches dug behind their cannon. With arms loaded, the infantry awaited the charge.

"HIDEOUS SCREECH"

It soon came. From the woods of short, scrubby timber and the rocks near the seminary there rose a yell. It was a long, loud, unremitting, hideous screech from thousands of voices. At the yell the Federal cannon opened. Soon the enemy's column's emerged from the woods. They came on a rush down the hill, waiving their arms and still screeching. They climbed fences and rushed along, each one bent on getting first into the cemetery. The cannon roared, and grape and canister and spherical cane fell thick among them. Still they rushed onward, hundreds falling out of the line. They came within musket-shot of the Federal troops. Then the small arms began to rattle. The Confederates approached the outer line of works. They were laboring up the hill. As they mounted the low bank in front of the rifle-pits, the Federal soldiers retreated out of the ditch behind, turning and firing as they went along. It was a hand-to-hand conflict. Every man fought by himself and for himself.

Myriads of the enemy pushed forward down the hill, across into the works and up to the cemetery. All were shouting and screaming, and swearing, clashing their arms and firing their pieces. The enemy's shells flew over the field upon the Federal artillerists on the hills above. These, almost disregarding the storm which raged around them, directed all their fire upon the surging columns of the enemy's charge. Every available cannon on the Cemetery Hill and to the right and left, threw its shells and shot in the valley.

HUNDREDS SLAIN

The fight was terrible; but despite every effort the enemy pushed up the hill and across the second line of works. The fire became hotter. The fight swayed back and forth. One moment the enemy would be at the railings of the cemetery; then a rush from the Federal side would drive them down into the valley. — Then, with one of their horrid screeches, they would fiercely run up the hill again, into the cemetery, and have a fierce battle among the tombstones. It was the hardest fight of the day, and hundreds were slain there. Reckless daring, however, will not always succeed. Several attempts were made to take the place, but they were not successful; and late in the afternoon, leaving dead and wounded behind them, the enemy's forces slowly retreated up their own hill and into their woods again.

They were not routed. They can scarcely be said to have been driven. They had made an attack and been repulsed, and after renewed attempts, feeling that it was useless to try any more, they retreated. It was now General

(Continued on Page 13 Sec. E)

Photo Showing Present Gettysburg Engineering and Equipment Co. Business Office

This Building Was Built in 1857 and Was Used As a Hospital for the Union Soldiers During the Battle of Gettysburg

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The Siege Of Charleston

The Bombardment Of Friday And Saturday; Heavy Cannonading; Sumter Walls Breached

WE HAVE through the New York press, some interesting news from Charleston. — One of the writers states that on the 15th instant, the thermometer in the shade of Morris Island ranged from 105 to 110 degrees The troops, however were enjoying good health

A 200-pound Parrott opens fire—perfect accuracy of aim — seven out of fifteen strike the fort.

The following is from the Times' correspondent

Saturday; August 15, 1863. — Last evening, one of our 200-pounders was opened on Fort Sumter A few shots were fired from the same gun last Thursday, for the purpose of getting the range Altogether seven indentures have been made on the southeast side of the fort For accuracy of aim and danger inflicted, the practice of the 200-pounder could not be excelled Every shot after the three first shots fired struck the fort or exploded directly over it One projectile struck a recently closed up embrasure, tearing it completely open from top to bottom The only guns to be seen on Sumter are those en barbette.

FIRING CEASED

The rebels did not give a single response to our fire At 8 p m. the firing from the heavy gun had ceased. If out of 15 shots fired from the 200-pounder, seven of them made seven deep indentures in the fort, what have we to expect when the entire battery, including the guns from the naval fleet are turned upon it It is thought in some quarters that the rebels have made every preparation to evacuate Sumter — That they have removed some of the heavy guns from the fort, and placed them in position on James Island, is beyond doubt — For the past three days, 3,000 laborers could be seen working on the earth works on James Island As yet, they have not mounted guns on the south end of the Island

Forts Johnson, Gregg and Wagner are by no means idle They are determined our men shall not work on the trenches if their shrapnel and other missiles will prevent it The work progresses however, a fact which the rebels will be made aware of to their sorrow in an exceedingly short space of time

The Monitors gunboats mortar schooners and other war vessels are in readiness for action Some of them have already taken positions and got the range of their guns

Unfortunately, Gen Gilmore has been and is now quite ill with inflammation of the bowels Perhaps that circumstances has retarded active movements to a certain extent Today he is a little better although he is obliged to be constantly attended by a nurse

EXCHANGE SHOTS

While penning this letter a few shots are being exchanged by the opposing forces It is not likely the grand ball will open before next week When it does open, there will be one of the heaviest roars of thunder that ever swept over rebel dominions

The report that the Enfans Perdu captured 500 rebels on Folly Island two weeks ago is a ridiculous hoax There was not the least foundation for circulating the statement Not a rebel has been captured since the attack on Wagner.

A SEVERE AND OBSTINATE CANNONADE

The Tribune's correspondent, writing on the 15th says:

Yesterday morning the severest and most obstinate cannonade of the campaign came off, but with, as usual in all these expenditures of ammunition, very little loss of life or limb The night before we had advanced our lines on our right to within 420 yards of Fort Wagner without the least knowledge or suspicion of the rebels In the morning, to their surprise, they found that we were within easy rifle range of every man who lifted his head above the parapet of the fort, and at our leisure could drop their artillerists as they came out in sight to work their guns

In advancing our lines we had anticipated and prepared for an obstinate resistance but had met with none, and had been entirely successful. It seemed, however, to almost every one, that it could hardly be possible that they would allow us to continue our work unmolested much longer, and such, in a few hours, proved to be the case

While our men were at work in the trenches and our mortars were firing at intervals of half an hour, Forts Wagner Sumter, and Gregg opened a most terrible fire from all the guns they had bearing upon our right and left It was the most rapid firing heard in this department since the repulse of Dupont from Fort Sumter.

HEAVY FIRING

Fort Wagner threw, for two hours, a constant stream of 42 and 20 pounder grape and canister and spherical case shot, and Sumter and Gregg their heaviest shot and shell. Col. Bell, of the 4th New Hampshire commanded the front during the engagement and the moment it opened ordered all our mortars and 20-pounder Parrotts to reply, which they did instantly in splendid style After the heavens had tremived for more than two hours and just as the sun was rising in golden glory on the ocean, the fire from Fort Wagner began to slacken Fort Sumter's big guns seemed to grow weary, and little Fort Gregg was evidently completely exhausted The rain of shell from our mortars had been too much for them and though we may not have destroyed many lives, we had demoralized their gunners and compelled them to seek the shelter of the bombproofs Our own men being well protected during the whole engagement, we lost but one man killed and eight wounded.

The Herald's correspondent sends the following:

A STEAMER DISABLED

Earlier in the day, while a rebel steamer was lying in fancied security behind the northerly wall of Sumter, discharging sandbags with which to strengthen the imperilled work, a shot from this same heavy gun sped over the fort and struck the parapet upon the opposite side, hurling a vast mass of bricks and debris upon the unsuspecting craft. The vessel, which was like an old fashioned ferryboat in shape, was disabled by the shock, her smoke stack being carried away and her steam chest exploding.

NIGHT BOMBARDMENTS

The rebs have recently inaugurated a series of bombardments upon our nocturnal working parties, slightly interfering with our operations at the extreme front. In consequence, our own guns have maintained against the enemy's stronghold a fire nightly increasing in vigor and rapidity. — Until quite recently the foe has been content to explode his shells over the heads of our men in the trenches, but on the night of the 10th an eight-inch gun in Fort Wagner opened upon us with a sharp and galling fire of grape and canister. For several hours there were expectations that a sortie from the rebel lines was intended, and that their design was first to clear the way for such a movement by mowing down our forces with their furious volleys of grape. The troops were ordered out and every preparation made to receive them, but, wisely for themselves the rebels refrained from any assault in force.

SHARPSHOOTERS

Lurking behind rifle pits in front of Fort Wagner are a few rebel sharpshooters of the truest aim, armed with weapons of remarkable range They fire at all who are so venturesome as to expose themselves by day, sending a bullet, fashioned like the celebrated Whitworth bolt, at a marvellous distance toward our lines. Faster than sound these missiles travel, and in the daytime the least exposure at the front is perilous To circumvent the authors of this source of annoyance, Major Plympton, acting assistant inspector general, has selected the best marksmen from the different regiments and has organized a corps of sharpshooters, with which he hopes to thwart the rebel riflemen. Already our "crack shots" have partially accomplished their mission in bringing to the sand a number of the enemy's sharpshooters.

The Compiler
Aug. 24, 1863

Above is another photograph of six members of the first Pennsylvania Commission appointed to arrange for the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. It was taken at a banquet in the Hotel Gettysburg tendered the Commission by the Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce and the Travel Council. In the group are, from the left, first row: Atty. Donald M. Swope; Atty. Charles Weiner, Lt. Gen. Edward J. Stackpole, Maj. Gen. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, John S. Rice and Lt. Gen. Willard S. Paul, members of the commission. In the back row are: Paul L. Roy. Lt. Col. William M. Haller, former National Park Superintendent James Meyers, Senator Weiner's secretary, Chester Shriver, Henry M. Scharf, member of commission; Dr. Thomas Stevens, Dr. Frederick Tilberg, Walter B. Lane, William Shoemaker, Mares Sherman and Julian Estep.

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Graphic Account

(Continued from Page 12 Sec. E)

Though they had lost heavily, his soldiers felt elated. They saw hopes of a victory, and were ready to do almost anything to secure it. Although there had been so fierce a battle in the valley below Gettysburg, yet the town was as quiet and much deserted as ever. Shells flew over it, and now and then one of its houses would have a wall cracked or a roof broken, but neither force possessed it.

Gen. Meade turned his attention there. The day was waning and the battle had lulled, and he determined, if possible, to drive the enemy out of the seminary. His troops were placed in order, and charged down the hill and into the town. They ran along every street, chasing a few of the enemy, still hid there, before them.

ABANDON SEMINARY

They came out upon the west side, along the "Tape worm," and the Emmitsburg and Gettysburg roads, and ascending the enemy's hills amid a storm of grape and shell. At the seminary the Confederates were not very strong. They had weakened that portion of the line to make the attack further to the south upon the cemetery. They had but few cannon, and though they resisted some time, they finally retreated from the edge of the hill and abandoned the seminary. The Federal troops did not chase them. There was but little serious fighting after this, and night put an end to Friday's struggle, the Confederates having retired about a mile on the north, near the seminary, and a half mile on the south, at the little stream.

On the next morning General Meade expected another attack; but instead of making it the enemy retreated further, abandoning their entire line of battle, and the pickets reported that they were entrenching at South Mountain. The Federal army was terribly crippled and sadly in want of rest, and no advance was made, although pickets were thrown out across the enemy's old line of battle, and towards the place where they were building entrenchments. All the day was spent in feeding and resting the men. Gettysburg was turned into a vast hospital, and impromptu ones were made at a dozen places on the field. The rain came, too, and with it cool air and refreshment both from wind and rain. No one could tell what the enemy were doing; every picket reported that they were entrenched, and the night of the 4th of July closed upon the field with it in Federal possession.

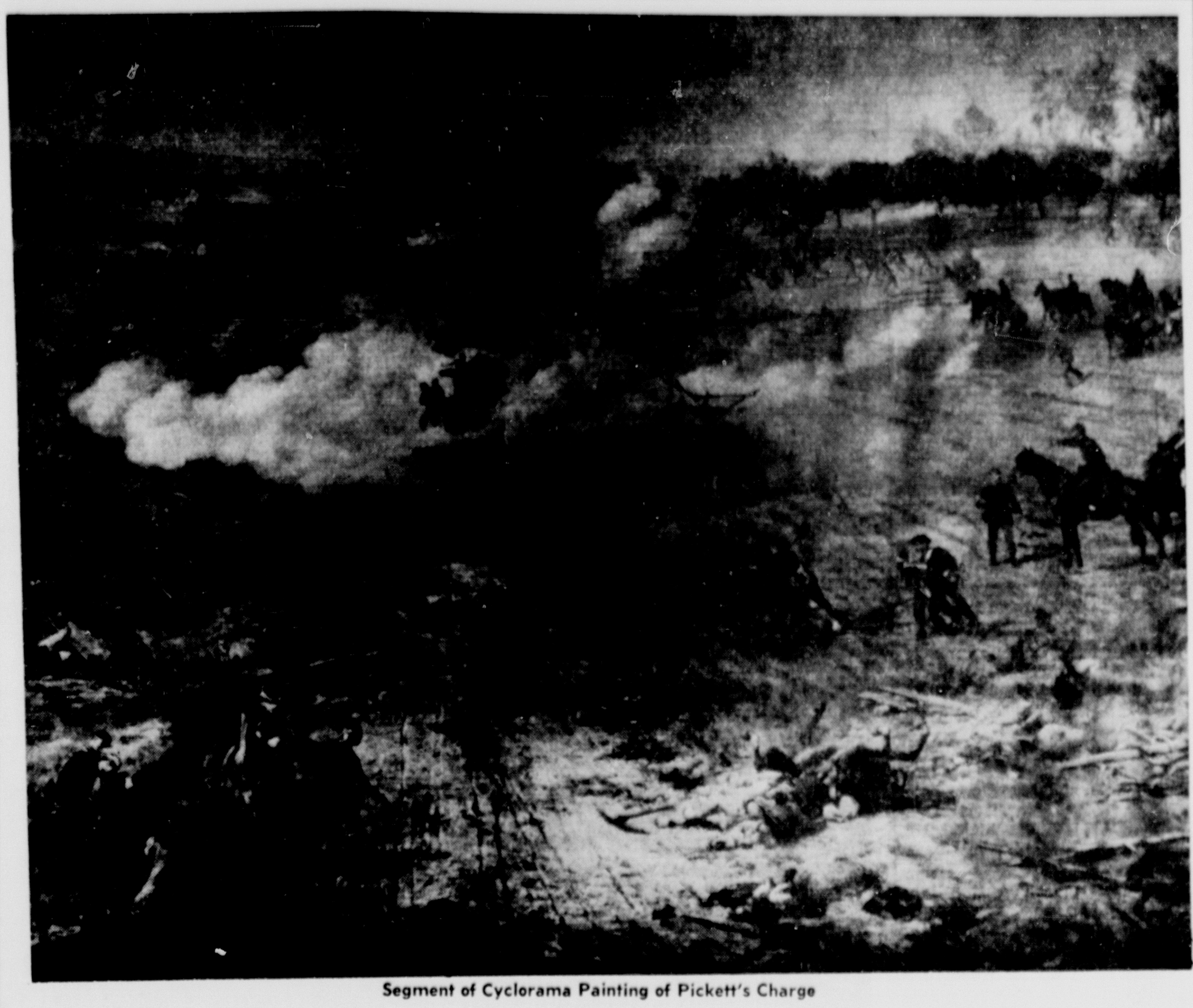
AFTER THE BATTLE

My visit to the field was made this (Tuesday) morning, and it presented a wonderful though sorrowful spectacle for the curious. Most of the dead had been buried, but many were still lying about, few, however, being federal soldiers. Every fence was knocked down, and every house or shed upon the battle field or around it had its windows shattered, its walls torn out and its roof in tatters. The fences had all been torn down by passing and repassing troops, or else they had been carried off bodily to make barricades or breastworks. The stones previously scattered" over the surface of the ground had been collected in piles for rifle pits. Nearly every tree had limbs torn from it, and all bore marks of bullets. Some had their bark stripped off in shreds by the wind of passing shells.

The ground was tramped into a bog, and was covered with every conceivable thing — old broken muskets, bayonets and ramrods, pieces of wagons, broken wheels, cartridge boxes, belts, torn clothing, blankets, fragments of shells, and sometimes unexploded ones, bullets, cartridges, powder — everything used in war or by soldiers was scattered around in plenty. The grain and grass which once grew there was almost ground to a jelly. Everywhere could be seen traces of the carnage. Hundreds of dead horses, still unburied, lay on the field; and boggy places and spots distant from the town, many of the men were still unburied.

TEACHES SAD LESSON

There is something impressive about a dead man on a battle field. To see him lying there, with his hands clenched, his limbs drawn up, with ramrod or musket firmly held — lying just as he was standing when the fatal bullet struck him, teaches a sad lesson. To see scores of them is more impressive; and that, with the awful desolation and havoc and ruin on all sides, shows far too plainly for delicate senses the terrible end of battle. To know that at this fence where so many lie, a tug of war was had for hours — to feel that that tree whose bark is stripped off, showing red stains on the inner wood, has received the gushing blood of some poor soldier, is by far the best teacher of war's evils. And when after all is over, men still lie on the damp ground, undisturbed as they fell, with hawks and crows and buzzards sailing lazily over them — their countenances bearing an expression of horror, as the blearing, bloodshot eyes, the blackened face and the contorted features turn up towards you — when all this is seen, and the fact that thousands like them have lain there before is pressed upon the mind, a remembrance is left which cannot be effaced.



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THE RESULT

So far as the fight was concerned neither army can be said to have gained any material advantage.

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The Compiler
July 20, 1863

1863
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Graphic Account

(Continued from Page 12 Sec. E)

Though they had lost heavily, his soldiers felt elated. They saw hopes of a victory, and were ready to do almost anything to secure it. Although there had been so fierce a battle in the valley below Gettysburg, yet the town was as quiet and much deserted as ever. Shells flew over it, and now and then one of its houses would have a wall cracked or a roof broken, but neither force possessed it.

Gen. Meade turned his attention there. The day was waning and the battle had lulled and he determined, if possible, to drive the enemy out of the seminary. His troops were placed in order, and charged down the hill and into the town. They ran along every street, chasing a few of the enemy still hid there, before them.

ABANDON SEMINARY

They came out upon the west side, along the "Tape worm," and the Emmitsburg and Gettysburg roads, and ascending the enemy's hills amid a storm of grape and shell. At the seminary the Confederates were not very strong. They had weakened that portion of the line to make the attack further to the south upon the cemetery. They had but few cannon, and though they resisted some time, they finally retreated from the edge of the hill and abandoned the seminary. The Federal troops did not chase them. There was but little serious fighting after this, and night put an end to Friday's struggle, the Confederates having retired about a mile on the north, near the seminary, and a half mile on the south, at the little stream.

On the next morning General Meade expected another attack: but instead of making it the enemy retreated further, abandoning their entire line of battle, and the pickets reported that they were entrenching at South Mountain. The Federal army was terribly crippled and sadly in want of rest, and no advance was made, although pickets were thrown out across the enemy's old line of battle, and towards the place where they were building entrenchments. All the day was spent in feeding and resting the men. Gettysburg was turned into a vast hospital, and impromptu ones were made at a dozen places on the field. The rain came, too, and with it cool air and refreshment both from wind and rain. No one could tell what the enemy were doing: every picket reported that they were entrenched, and the night of the 4th of July closed upon the field with it in Federal possession.

AFTER THE BATTLE

My visit to the field was made this (Tuesday) morning, and it presented a wonderful though sorrowful spectacle for the curious. Most of the dead had been buried, but many were still lying about, few, however, being federal soldiers. Every fence was knocked down, and every house or shed upon the battle field or around it had its windows shattered, its walls torn out and its roof in tatters. The fences had all been torn down by passing and repassing troops, or else they had been carried off bodily to make barricades or breastworks. The stones previously scattered" over the surface of the ground had been collected in piles for rifle pits. Nearly every tree had limbs torn from it, and all bore marks of bullets. Some had their bark stripped off in shreds by the wind of passing shells.

The ground was tramped into a bog, and was covered with every conceivable thing — old broken muskets, bayonets and ramrods, pieces of wagons, broken wheels, cartridge boxes, belts, torn clothing, blankets, fragments of shells, and sometimes unexploded ones, bullets, cartridges, powder — everything used in war or by soldiers was scattered around in plenty. The grain and grass which once grew there was almost ground to a jelly. Everywhere could be seen traces of the carnage. Hundreds of dead horses, still unburied, lay on the field; and boggy places and spots distant from the town, many of the men were still unburied.

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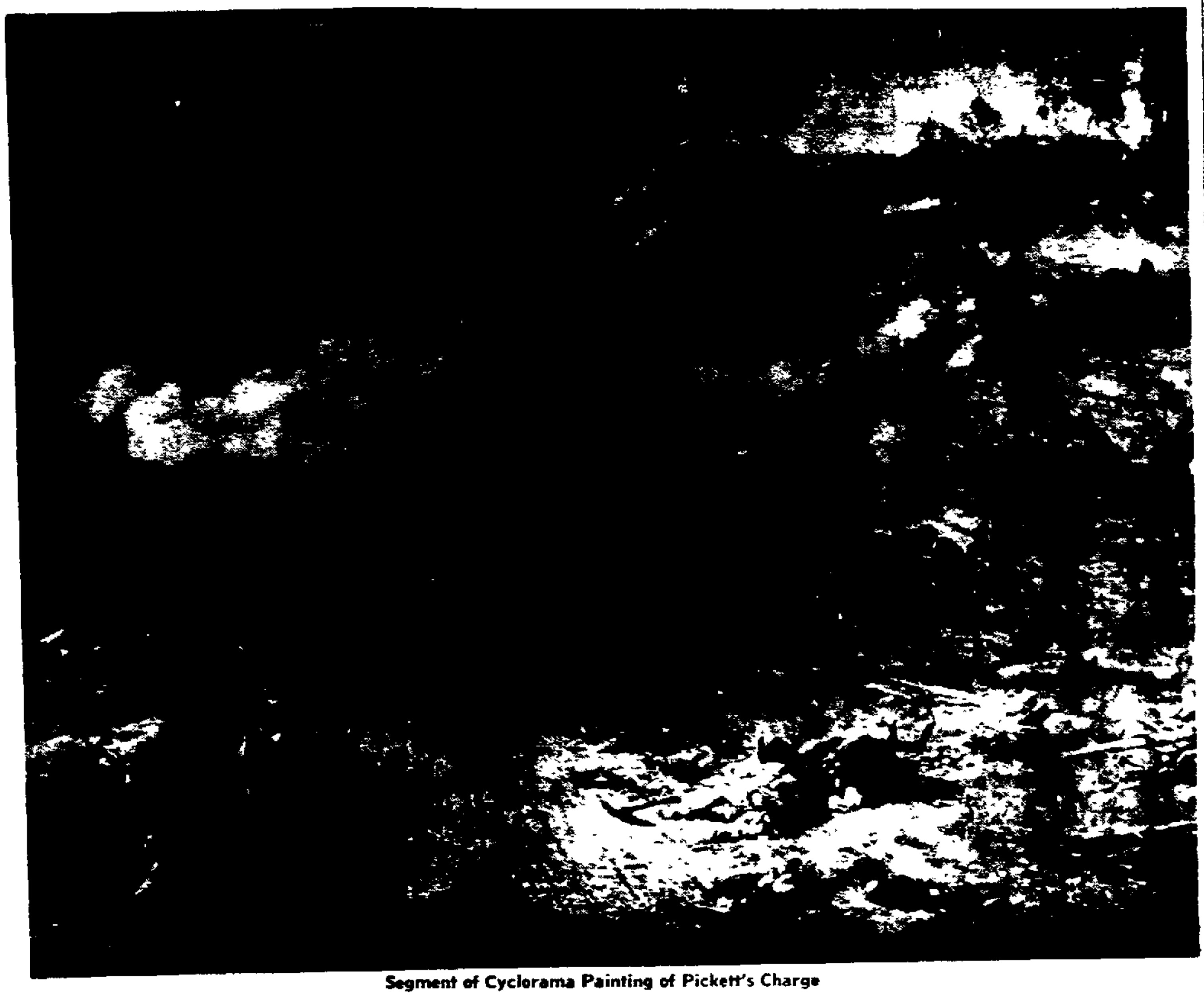

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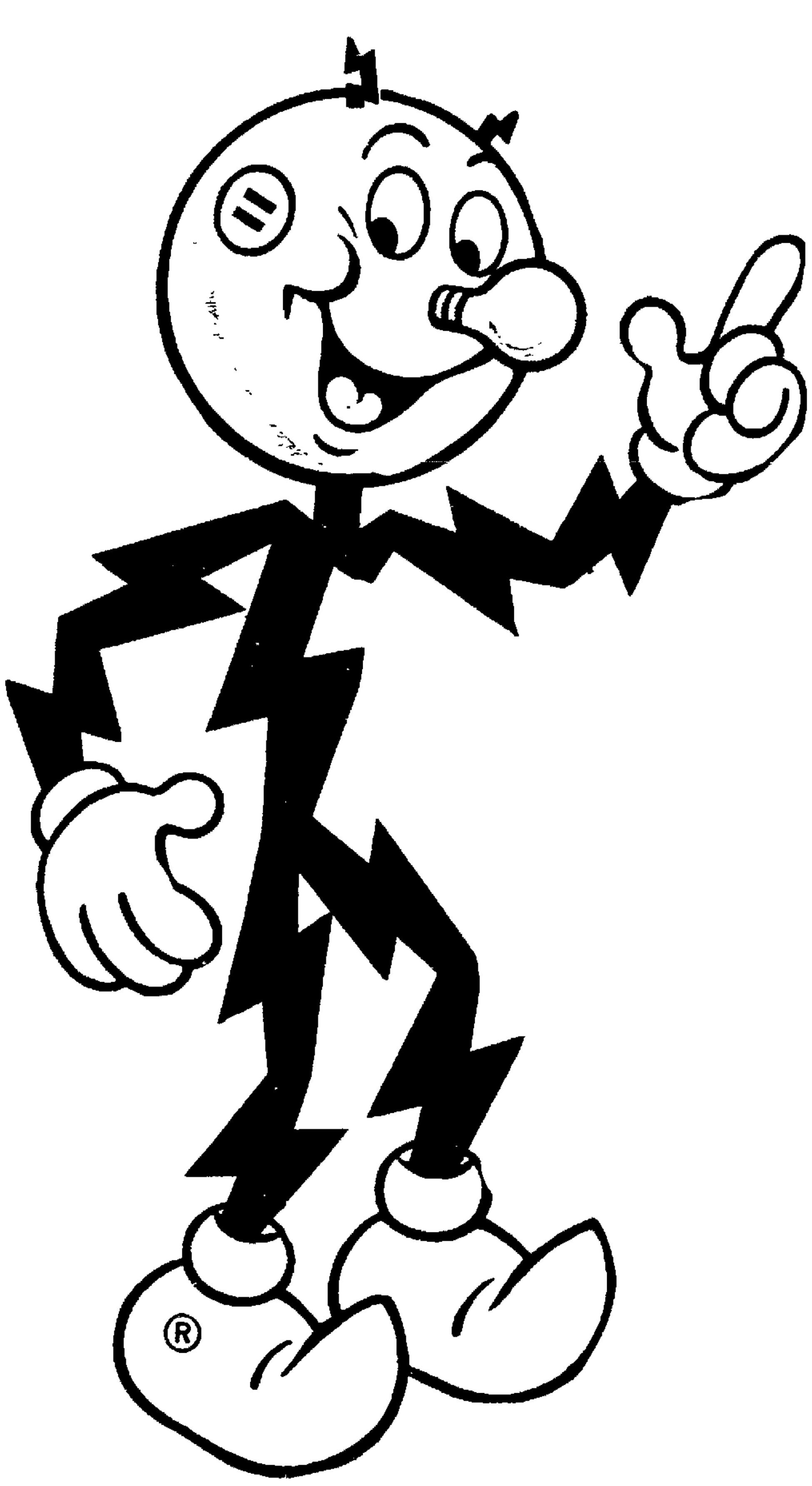

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Metropolitan Edison Company

Cornerstone Of Soldiers' Monument Laid On Second Anniversary Of Battle

July 4th Ceremonies Attract Crowds To Gettysburg For Parades, Programs

THE FOURTH OF JULY ANOTHER GREAT DAY IN GETTYSBURG

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Soldiers' National Monument

THREE IMPORTANT events marks the history of Gettysburg—the great Battle, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863—the Dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery on the 19th of November in the same year—and the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Soldiers' National Monument on Tuesday last, the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. These three eras lend to our borough an interest which no other town in the country possesses — a fact attested by the immense concourse of people here on Tuesday, to participate in and witness the proceedings of the day.

ARRIVALS

As early as Friday and Saturday previous the trains came in crowded with visitors, causing an unusual stir.

Six companies of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, Col. Ives, arrived on Friday, and went into camp on Culp's Hill. A battery of ten guns of Horse Artillery, Brig. Gen. Robison commanding, arrived on Saturday, and encamped lower down on Rock Creek. On Sunday morning, the 50th Pa. Regiment, Col. Telford, arrived in an extra train, and encamped on Culp's Hill. The military gave much additional life to the town, which was raised to a high pitch on Sunday evening by the infantry appearing on dress parade in Centre Square. Two excellent bands discoursed their richest music on the occasion — the band of the 56th Massachusetts, and the band of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps.

Gen. Geary, the Chief Marshal, got here on Saturday, anad at once went to work perfecting the arrangements. On Monday strangers poured in from all quarters — the distinguished arrivals being Gen. Meade, Gen. Howard, Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Sykes, Adj. Gen. Thomas, Gov. Curtin, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Marshal Gooding, and many others, more or less distinguished. In the evening the Baltimore City Councils Musical Association, Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., arrived — extra trains coming in every few hours. The town seemed a jam, and it became a matter of general wonder how all were to be boarded and slept; but we believe comfortable quarters were found for everybody.

SERENADES

During Monday evening, amidst a profuse display of rockets and other pyrotechnics in Centre Square, a band of music appeared in front of the residence of David Wills, Esq., where a number of the distinguished visitors stayed, and commenced a beautiful air. This attracted a vast crowd, and after the music ceased, calls were made for Gov. Curtin. He responded briefly. Gen. Meade was also called for; he bowed hs thanks, but dma pec heosne his thanks, but made no speech — he never makes speeches. Gen. Howard made a few remarks, and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tenn., spoke as the representative of the President's party, regretting that President Johnson was prevented from attending the ceremonies of the 4th, on account of severe indisposition. The crowd soon after dispersed.

THE FOURTH

The day broke clear and pleasant, and was ushered in by a national salute. The bells rang out a joyous peal, sending forth the glad tidings that another national anniversary had dawned. More railroad trains arrived, and from every part of the county, and the surrounding counties, there was an extraordinary influx of people, in every possible kind of conveyance. With the crowds of people, (a large proportion of them ladies,) the flags floating in the breeze, the music of the bands, the marshals and the military in their best trappings — all conspired to make up an impressive and long-to-be-remembered scene.

THE MARSHALS

The Marshals assembled at the Court-house at 9 o'clock — the military marshals wearing straw colored silk sashes, and the citizen marshals sashes of white sil — all with white gloves and batons.

The following is a list of the marshals and aids, whose position was assigned at the right of the line of procession:

Chief Marshal, Major General John W. Gearay.

Assistants — Adjutant General E. P. Pierpont, of Virginia; Colonel Herbert B. Titus, New Hampshire; Lieutenant W. J. Collins, Eighth New York Artillery; Richard King, Esq., of Baltimore; Colonel W. H. Telford, of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and some twenty others.

The procession formed between 10 and 11 o'clock and marched up Baltimore street to the Cemetery, in the order following, as nearly as we could get it: Chief Marshal and Aids, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Gen. Meade and Staff, Army and ex-Army Officers, Soldiers of the War of 1812, Foreign Ministers, Orator, Chaplains and Poet, Governors, Managers of Soldiers' Cemetery, Masons, Odd Fellows, City Councils, &c., citizens bringing up the rear.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

AT THE CEMETERY

Arrived on the ground, the infantry was drawn up in line with "arms present;" the artillery was wheeled out in front of the stand and unlimbered; the cavalry, with drawn sabres, stationed on the left, and the Masonic and other civic bodies placed in the immediate front, in juxtaposition to the site of the monument. Passing along the line of soldiers, General Meade, with uncovered head, and surrounded by a brilliant concourse of generals, ascended the steps of the stand, amid the cheers of all assembled. The rush of those on the stand to the front, to get a glimpse of the generals, caused a number of seats to break down, resulting in a few bruises and a great many frights.

The stand was erected in the centre of the Cemetery, where the Monument is to be located. It was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, evergreens and flowers.

THE SCENE

The scene was magnificent, and calculated to inspire in the dullest breast feelings of a poetic nature. In the area immediately in front the display of arms and banners, and of jewels of the civil orders, dazzled the gaze — while in the distance the bright guns of the artillerists in position, gave a warlike aspect to the scene, which unwittingly carried our thoughts back to the day whereof this was the second anniversary, when, stripped of the attractive panoply of war, our brave soldiers occupied the self-same ground, and after a desperate struggle, succeeded in resisting one of the most daring and impetuous attacks of the battle.

Nothing could have been grander than the splendid prospect, with the bright sun shining down upon the glistening arms and accoutrements of the soldiers, the fluttering ribbons, and gentle, agitated look that always characterizes a congregation composed in great part of ladies; the deep blue of the heavens; the dark green of the grass and foliage, and the dusky frown of the distant hills, now made classic by the blood of brave men.

CEREMONIES

The ceremonies of the day were inaugurated by Major General Geary, Chief Marshal, who ordered that the formation above described should be held until the cornerstone was laid, after which the spectators would approach the stand and make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

After music by the band, the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng made a few remarks, and offered up a most fervent prayer for a perpetuation of the Government, and a continuation of the blessings of peace. Upon repeating the Lord's Prayer, the Rev Father was followed by the vast assembly, who seemed to feel touched by the solemnity of the occasion.

After prayers, the National Musical Association of Baltimore, under the leadership of Prof. Root, sung the "Gettysburg Monumental Ode," by Gen. W. H. Hayward, of Baltimore.

Judge Gooding, United States Marshal, of the District of Columbia, was introduced as a special messenger from the President, bearing a letter from his Excellency. Mr. Gooding read the letter as follows:

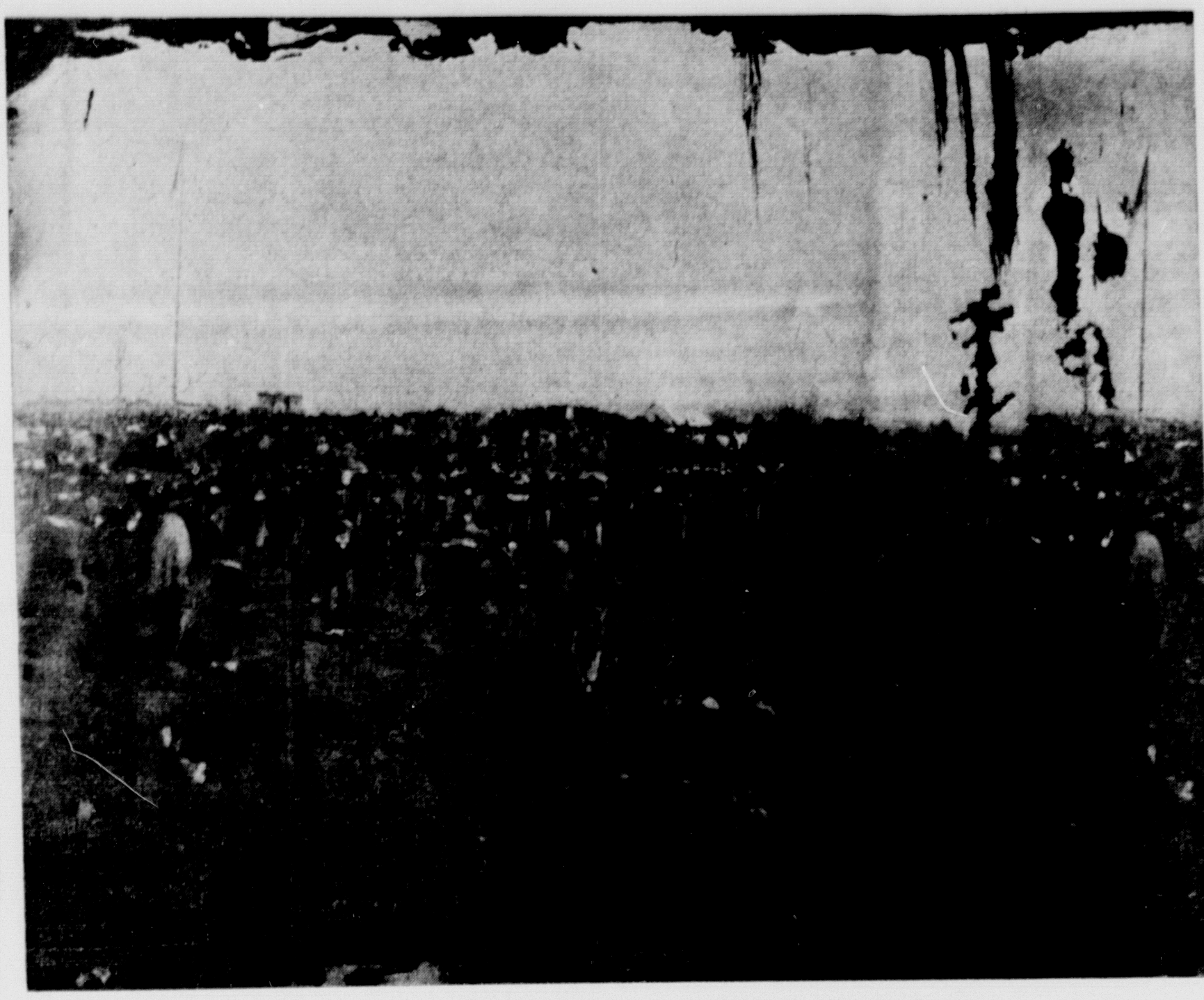
PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LETTER

Executive Mansion
Washington, D. C., July 3

Mr. David Wills, Chairman, &c., Gettysburg, Pa. — Dear Sir: — I had promised myself the pleasure of participating in person, in the proceedings at Gettysburg tomorrow. That pleasure, owing to my indisposition, I am reluctantly compelled to forego.

I should have been pleased, standing on that twice consecrated spot, to share with you your joy at the return of peace, to great with you the surviving heroes of the war who come back with light hearts, though heavy laden with honors, and with you to drop grateful tears to the memory of those that will never return.

Unable to do so in person, I can only send you my greetings, and assure you of my full sympathy with the purpose and spirit of your exercises tomorrow.



Crowds at the dedication of the battlefield cemetery at Gettysburg November 19, 1863.

Of all the anniversaries of the Declaration of Independence, none has been more important and significant than that upon which you assemble.

Four years of struggle for the nation's life have been crowned with success; armed treason is swept from the land; our ports are reopened; our relations with other nations are of the most satisfactory character; our internal commerce is free; our soldiers and sailors resume the peaceful pursuits of civil life; our flag floats in every breeze; and the only barrier to our national progress—human slavery—is forever at an end.

Let us trust that each recurring Fourth of July shall find our nation stronger in numbers, stronger in wealth, stronger in the harmony of its citizens, stronger in its devotion to nationality and freedom.

As I have often said, I believe that God sent this people on a mission among the nations of the earth, and that when He founded our nation He founded it in perpetuity. That faith sustained me through the struggle that is past. It sustains me now that new duties are devolved upon me and new dangers threaten us. I feel that whatever the means He uses, the Almighty is determined to preserve us as a people.

FAITH STRENGTHENED

And since I have seen the love our fellow-citizens bear their country, and the sacrifices they have made for it, my abiding faith has become stronger than ever that a government of the people is the strongest as well as the best of governments.

In your joy tomorrow I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well blacks, whom the war has emancipated, who will hail this fourth of July with a delight which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them. Controlled so long by ambitious, selfish leaders, who used them for their own unworthy ends, they are now free to serve and cherish the Government against whose life they in their blindness struck, I am greatly mistaken if in the States lately in rebellion we do not henceforward have an exhibition of such loyalty and patriotism as were never seen or felt there before.

Where you have consecrated a National Cemetery, you are to lay the cornerstone of a National Monument, which, in all human probability, will rise to the full height and proportion you design.

Noble as this monument of stone may be, it will be but a faint symbol of the grand monument which, if we do our duty, we shall raise among the nations of the earth upon the foundation laid nine and eighty years ago in Philadelphia. Time shall wear away and crumble this monument, but that, based as it is upon the consent, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the people, each year shall make firmer and more imposing.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
Andrew Johnson.

Upon the conclusion of the letter three cheers were given for President Johnson, and the bands played the Star Spangled Banner and the Musical Association sang a very beautiful ode to the "Memory of Our Fallen Heroes."

FRATERNITY
COL. PAT'K H. O'RORKE
KILLED JULY 2, 1863

New York Memorial
(Col. O'Rorke)

LAY CORNER STONE

This ceremony is one of peculiar interest and antiquity, and on the present occasion was carried out in magnificent style. The implements were of silver. The pitcher containing the oil, and the cornucopia containing the corn, were of the same precious metal, highly wrought, and decorated with the devices of the order. The ceremony of testing, fitting and setting the stone, the pouring of corn and oil and other features of the ritual, occupied half an hour, and concluded with this invocation by R. W. Grand Master Lucius H. Scott, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: "May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessaries of life, abound among men throughout the world, and may the blessing of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the monument here to be erected to commemorate the noble and the brave, who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their country, be preserved to the latest posterity?"

Quite a large number of articles were deposited within the tin box, which is inserted in a receptacle cut for it within the corner-stone. Among the documents were the Constitutions of all the States whose soldiers fought for the Union in the Gettysburg battle; Constitution of the United States; President's emancipation proclamation; list of soldiers who were killed, and the names of those who are buried in the Cemetery; together with rolls of the Army of the Potomac; an account of the battle of Gettysburg, and a copy of the consecration ceremonies.

After music by the band, came

THE ORATION

The orator of the day, Major General O. O. Howard, of Maine, one of the heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, was introduced, and delivered the following address. He said:

Fellow citizens and soldiers, as I stand here today, before this peaceful audience, composed, as it is, of beautiful ladies, joyous children and happy citizens, and think of my last visit to this place, just two years ago, and of the terrible scenes in which it was my lot then to bear a part, I cannot help exclaiming how changed! how changed! It is the same rich landscape, broad and beautiful, covered with every variety of natural objects to please the eye. It is the same wooded ridges and cultivated fields, the same neat little town, clinging to the hillside, the same broad avenues of approach, the same ravines and creeks, but the awful magnificence of hosts arrayed against each other in deadly strife, is wanting. Yonder heights are no longer crowned with hostile cannon, the valleys do not reverberate with their fearful roar; the groves and the houses do not give back that indescribable peal of musketry fire, and oh! how like a dream seems that sad spectacle of broken tombstones, prostrate fences, and the ground strewn with our wounded and dead companions. Then there is after battle the mingling of friends and enemies, with suffering depicted in all possible modes of portraiture. There are the surgeons with bloody hands and resolute hearts; there are pale faces of relatives searching the fields for dear ones; the busy sanitary and Christian wokrers, pass before my mind in group after group; my friends, my countrymen, my companions, suffer me to congratulate you anew today, this fourth day of July, 1865, that this sad work is completely done, and that sweet peace has really dawned upon us.

On the 19th of November, 1863, this national cemetery, a pious tribute to manliness and virtue, was consecrated. The Hon. Edward Everett delivered the address in his own clear, neat, elegant style, which having long since been published, has already become historical and affords us a complete and graphic picture of the campaign and battle of Gettysburg. I am deeply grateful to this noble patriot for his indefatigable industry in securing facts, and for the clear narrative he has left us of this great battle, in which every living loyal soldier that was here is now proud to have borne a part. He joining the patriotic band whom he honored by his eloquence, has gone to his reward, and let his memory ever be mingled with those here, upon whose graves he so earnestly invoked your benediction. Mr. Everett was followed by the few remarkable words of President Lincoln, and now that Mr. Lincoln's name is so near and so dear to us, and the memory of his work and sacrifice so fresh, I deem it not inappropriate to repeat his own words. He said: — "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can any longer endure. We are met upon a great battlefield of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the last resting place of those who gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have already dedicated it beyond our power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored graves we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here, highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation under God shall experience a new birth of freedom; that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The civil war is ended. The test was complete. He (Abraham Lincoln) did not forget his own devotion till the work was finished. He did display even increased devotion, if that were possible. The dead did not die in vain, and the nation has already experienced the "new birth of freedom," of which he spoke. Oh, that in the last throes of darkness and crime, it had pleased God to spare us that great heart out of which proceeded such solemn words of wisdom and encouragement. How very much of grateful recollection clusters around the name of Abraham Lincoln, as we pronounce it here today, amongst the dead who have died that our nation might not perish from the earth.

This cemetery has already been consecrated, and is doubly sacred from the memory of those who lie here, and from those two remarkable men, Mr. Everett and Mr. Lincoln, who gave tone to the exercises of consecration two years ago, whose bodies now rest beneath the sod, but whose spirits are unmistakably animating every true American heart this day.

We have been called to lay the corner stone of a monument. This monument is not a mere family record — not simply the memorial of individual fame, nor the silent tribute to genius. It is raised to the soldier. It is the memorial of his life and his noble death. It embraces a patriotic brotherhood of heroes in its inscriptions, and is an unceasing herald of toil, suffering, union, liberty and sacrifice. Let us then, as is very proper on an occasion like this give a few thoughts to the American soldier, under which generic name is embraced the dutiful officer, the volunteer, the regular, the colored and the conscript.

General Howard then went into a graphic and vigorous eulogy of the American volunteer soldier springing at the call of his country from the workshop and the farm, marching through the then "gloomy, flagless, defiant streets of Baltimore," struggling through the "sacred red clay of Virginia," toiling through the swamps of the Carolinas and Georgia, illustrating the name of his country with such fields of glory and devotion as that dedicated here, until peace had been conquered and happiness once more brought to

(Continued on Page 15 Sec. E)

LEE-MEADE AT GETTYSBURG!
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Graphic Account Of The Confederate Invasion Of The North; Its Repulse In The Battle Of Gettysburg, A Sanguinary And Desperate Struggle, Told By Scribe

ONE OF the best and most graphic accounts of the invasion and the late repulse, which we have seen, is the following, from the pen of Mr. Cooke, the special correspondent of THE AGE:

The battle of Gettysburg will be one of longest remembered of all the battles of this war. It is the only contest yet fought upon Northern soil. It repelled an invasion. It was sanguinary and desperate. Both armies had good positions, and, what is most anomolous in war both occupied such advantageous ground that neither could drive the other away. At different times during the battle each commanding general contemplated a retreat. One made it, but the other did not. Both Lee and Meade wished to act on the defensive, but misapprehensions made each attack at different times, and both attacks were defeated.

Poor Reynolds lost his life when driven back from his advance on Cathtown; and Barksdale fell as Longstreet's Grand Division was repulsed in their fierce attack upon the Cemetery. Each commander, too, relied upon reinforcements to accomplish his purpose. Meade received his, but Lee got none. Eighty thousand men fought on each side, each army supported by at least a hundred cannon, and the losses may be safely stated at one fifth of the whole number engaged. Gettysburg, a small inland town, has become as famous as Waterloo.

THE BATTLEFIELD

On Wednesday morning July 1, Gen. Reynolds, with twenty five thousand men, the advance of the Federal army, approached Gettysburg from the southeast and began the great battle. The field upon which it was fought was a peculiar one. The South Mountain, a long ridge several miles west of Gettysburg, is the great landmark, and the most prominent spot near the town is the hill upon which stood the unfortunate but famous cemetery. Gettysburg is situated in a valley. Two ridges, a mile apart, parallel to each other, are on each side of the valley. It and the ridges are all curves, the concavity being towards the east. It was upon these ridges that the battle was fought, the combatants advancing and retreating through the town and across the valley above and below it. There is but one stream of water on the field — a narrow swampy one, a mile south of Gettysburg, which runs zigzag down the valley towards the Monocacy. The lines of battle formed by the two armies were upon these ridges, and resemble two horseshoes, one inside of the other.

THE BATTLE

In all the contests, except the opening one, the enemy attacked. On Wednesday morning, General Reynolds, with the Federal advance, approached the town from the southeast. He passed through and out on the west side, towards Chambersburg. He marched several miles, was met by the enemy in stronger force, and after a slight contest was compelled to retire. The enemy pushed him very hard, and he came into the town on a run, his troops going along every available road, and rushing out on the east side, closely followed by the enemy. One of his brigades came along the "Tape worm" with a Confederate brigade on each side of it. Three were abreast, running as hard as they could — the two outside ones pouring a heavy fire into the centre, out of which men dropped killed or wounded, at almost every footstep. This Federal brigade, in running that terrible gauntlet, lost half of its men. General Reynolds was killed, and Gettysburg was lost; but the Federal troops succeeded in mounting the Cemetery hill, and the enemy ceased pursuing. At night the enemy encamped in the town and the Federal troops on the hill.

ARTILLERY DUEL

During Wednesday night and Thursday morning the two armies were concentrating on the two ridges, which were to be next day's lines of battle, and by noon on Thursday each general had a force of eighty thousand men at his disposal. Then began the great artillery contest, the infantry on both sides crouching behind fences and trees and in rifle pits. The Federal soldiers in the Cemetery laid many of the tombstones on the ground to prevent injury, so that many escaped. There was but little infantry fighting on Thursday, and neither party made much impression upon the other. The Confederates in the town erected barricades, and had their sharpshooters posted in every available spot, picking off Federal soldiers on the hills to the north of the cemetery. The cannonade was fierce and incessant, the shell from both sides flew over and into the devoted town. Beyond killing and wounding, breaking trees and shattering houses, and making an awful noise, however, this cannonade had but little effect on the result of the battle. Both sides fought with great ferocity, and neither could drive the other out of position.

Lieutenant General James Longstreet out of uniform.

A TEMPTING BAIT

On Friday night, fearing that the enemy had flanking parties which might turn his rear, General Meade had serious intentions of retreating and he called a council of war. The advice of some generals, however, and the capture of Lee's courier, with dispatches from Richmond, from which it was learned that the enemy would receive no reinforcements made him decide to remain.

On Friday morning General Lee did not desire to make the attack. He saw the superiority of the Federal position, and wished to entice them out of it, and down into the valley. With this design he withdrew all of his sharpshooters and infantry from Gettysburg. The deserted town lay there a very tempting bait, but General Meade's men hid quietly behind the fences and trees, and banks upon the hills. They could look down into the streets and see everything which was in progress. They saw the enemy march out and retire to the seminary, but made no advance, and the Confederates gained nothing by the movement. A parting salute of musketry, however, from a knoll north of the cemetery, accelerated the Confederate retreat. For some time the town had scarcely a soldier in it. Scores of dead and wounded men and horses, with broken wagons, bricks, stones, timber, torn clothing and abandoned accoutrements, lay here. The frightened inhabitants peered out of their windows to see what the armies were doing to cause such a lull, and almost afraid of their own shadows, they hastened away and crouched in corners and cellars at the sound of every shot or shell.

MEADE STANDS FIRM

General Lee's evacuation had no effect. Meade was neither to be enticed into the town nor into the valley. Enough dead bodies lay in the fields and streets to give him warning of what happened to poor Reynolds two days before, and he wisely determined to stay where he was and let events shape themselves. The enemy soon became impatient. They could wait no longer; and after much solicitation from his subordinates, General Lee permitted General Longstreet to send his grand division on a charge upon the cemetery. The Federal soldiers were on the alert. They were hid behind their embankments, some kneeling and some flat on the ground. The Confederate artillery opened. It was a fierce a cannonade as the one the day before, but instead of being spread all over the line, every shell was thrown at the cemetery. Experienced soldiers soon devined what was coming, and in every portion of the Federal line the cannon were directed towards the valley in front of the cemetery. All were ready.

Amid the furious fire from the Confederate cannon, scarcely a Federal shot was heard. The artillerists, implements in hand, crouched in the little ditches dug behind their cannon. With arms loaded, the infantry awaited the charge.

"HIDEOUS SCREECH"

It soon came. From the woods of short, scrubby timber and the rocks near the seminary there rose a yell. It was a long, loud, unremitting, hideous screech from thousands of voices. At the yell the Federal cannon opened. Soon the enemy's column's emerged from the woods. They came on a rush down the hill, waiving their arms and still screeching. They climbed fences and rushed along, each one bent on getting first into the cemetery. The cannon roared, and grape and canister and spherical cane fell thick among them. Still they rushed onward, hundreds falling out of the line. They came within musket-shot of the Federal troops. Then the small arms began to rattle. The Confederates approached the outer line of works. They were laboring up the hill. As they mounted the low bank in front of the rifle-pits, the Federal soldiers retreated out of the ditch behind, turning and firing as they went along. It was a hand-to-hand conflict. Every man fought by himself and for himself.

Myriads of the enemy pushed forward down the hill, across into the works and up to the cemetery. All were shouting and screaming, and swearing, clashing their arms and firing their pieces. The enemy's shells flew over the field upon the Federal artillerists on the hills above. These, almost disregarding the storm which raged around them, directed all their fire upon the surging columns of the enemy's charge. Every available cannon on the Cemetery Hill and to the right and left, threw its shells and shot in the valley.

HUNDREDS SLAIN

The fight was terrible; but despite every effort the enemy pushed up the hill and across the second line of works. The fire became hotter. The fight swayed back and forth. One moment the enemy would be at the railings of the cemetery; then a rush from the Federal side would drive them down into the valley. — Then, with one of their horrid screeches, they would fiercely run up the hill again, into the cemetery, and have a fierce battle among the tombstones. It was the hardest fight of the day, and hundreds were slain there. Reckless daring, however, will not always succeed. Several attempts were made to take the place, but they were not successful; and late in the afternoon, leaving dead and wounded behind them, the enemy's forces slowly retreated up their own hill and into their woods again.

They were not routed. They can scarcely be said to have been driven. They had made an attack and been repulsed, and after renewed attempts, feeling that it was useless to try any more, they retreated. It was now General

(Continued on Page 13 Sec. E)

Photo Showing Present Gettysburg Engineering and Equipment Co. Business Office

This Building Was Built in 1857 and Was Used As a Hospital for the Union Soldiers During the Battle of Gettysburg

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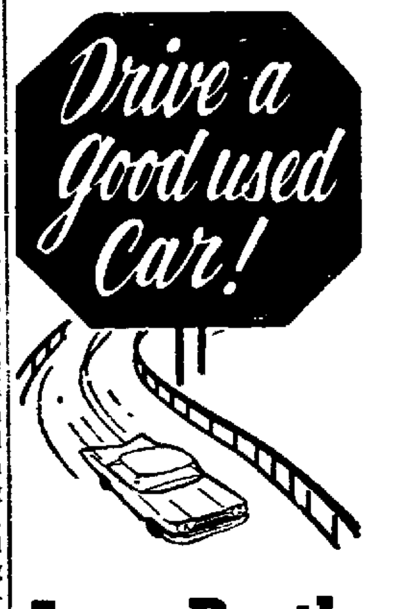

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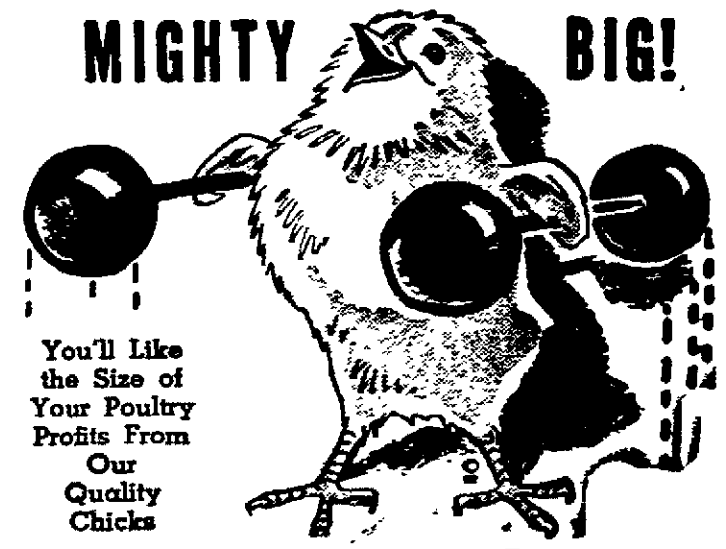

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Battle of Gettysburg 1863

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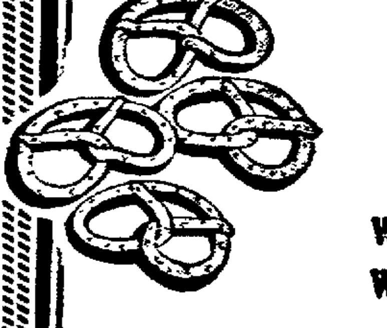

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July 4th Ceremonies Attract Crowds To Gettysburg For Parades, Programs

(Continued from Page 14 Sec. E)

the land and the people.

The barefooted winter march to relieve Knoxville, the following spring campaign, the battles at Dalton, Rocky Face, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Pine Top, Lost Mountain, Kennesaw, Smyrna, Jonesboro, were briefly alluded to by the orator who showed that for a hundred days the American soldier scarcely rested from the conflict; for hundred of miles he gave his aid to dig that endless chain of entrenchments which compassed every one of the enemy's fortified positions, the tail whereof ended not until "Atlanta was ours and fairly won." Nor did his toil and suffering stop here, nor can you feel the full hardships of his life during four years of war unless you had stood upon the battle-field during the struggle and completed your observation in the army hospitals and upon those countless grounds peopled with the dead. The maimed bodies; the multitude of graves; the historic fields; the monumental stones, like this one we are laying today, after all, are only meagre memorials of the soldier's work, God grant that what he planted, nourished and has now preserved with his blood, I mean American liberty, may be a plant dear to us as the apple of the eye, and that its growth may not be hindered till its roots are firmly set in every State of this Union, and till the full fruition of its blessed fruit is realized by men of every name, color and description in this broad land.

Now, as I raise my eyes, and behold the place where my friend and commander Gen. Reynolds, fell, let me add my own testimony to that of others, that we lost in him a true patriot, a true man, a complete general and a thorough soldier. Upon him and the others who died here for their country, let there never cease to descend the most earnest bendiction of very American heart. Let me congratulate the noble Keystone State that it was able to furnish such true and able men as Reynolds, who fell, and Meade, who lived to guide us successfully through this wonderful and hotly contested battle. In the midst of all conflicts, of all sorrows and triumphs, let us never for an instant forget that there is a God in Heaven, whose arm is strong to help, whose balm is able to assuage every pain, and whose love embraces all joy To Him, then, let us look in gratitude and praise, that it has been His will so greatly to bless our nation; and may this monument ever remind us and our posterity in view of the fact that we prevailed against our enemies, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

THE POEM

Col. C. G. Halpine, of New York, well known as Private Miles O'Reilly, then read the following suggestive and appropriate poem, which was received with great interest:

THOUGHTS OF THE PLACE AND TIME

As men beneath some load of grief,
Or sudden joy, will dumbly stand,
Finding no words to give relief—
Clear, passion-warm precise, and brief—
To thoughts with which their souls expand;
So here today — these trophies night—
Our trembling lips no utterance reach;
The hills around — the graves — the sky—
The silent poem of the eye
Surpasses all the arts of speech.

To day a Nation meets to build
A Nation's trophy to the dead,
Who, living, formed her sword and shield—
The arms she sadly learned to wield
When other hope of peace had fled.
And not alone for those who lie
In honored graves before us blent,
Shall our proud column, broad and high,
Climb upward to the smiling sky,
But be for all a monument.

An emblem of our grief, as well
For others as for these, we raise;
For these beneath our feet who dwell,
And all who in the good cause fell
On other fields, in other frays.
To all the self same love we bear
Which here for marble memory strives:
No soldier for a wreath would care
Which all true comrades might not share—
Brothers in death as in their lives!

On Southern hill-sides, parched and brown,
In tangled swamp, on verdant ridge,
Where pines and broadening oaks look down,
And jasmine weaves its yellow crown,
And trumpet creepers clothe the hedge.
Along the shores of endless sand,
Beneath the palms of Southern plains,
Sleep everywhere, hand locked in hand,
The brothers of the gallant band
Who here poured life thro' throbbing veins.

Around the closing eyes of all
The same red glories glared and flew—
The tossing flags, the bugle-call,
The whistle of the angry ball,
The elbow touch of comrades true!
The skirmish fire — a spattering spray;
The long, sharp growl of fire by file,
The thickening fury of the fray
When opening batteries get in play,
And the lines form o'er many a mile.

The foremen's yell, our answering cheer
Red flashes through the gathering smoke,
Swift orders, resonant and clear,
Blithe cries from comrades tried and dear,
The shell-scream and the sabre stroke;
The rolling fire from left to right,
From right to left we hear its swell;
The headlong charges, swift and bright,
The thickening tumult of the fight
And bursting thunder of the shell.
Now denser, deadlier, grows the strife,
And here we yield, and thence we gain;
The air with hurtling missiles rife,
Volley for volley, life for life—
No time to heed the cries of pain!
Panting as up the hills we charge,
Or down them as we broken roll,
Life never felt so high, so large,
And never o'er so wide a marge
In triumph swept the kindling soul!

New raptures waken in the breast
Amid this hell of scene and sound;
The barking batteries never rest,
And broken foot, by horsemen pressed,
Still stubbornly contest their ground.
Fresh waves of battle rolling in
To take the place of shattered waves;
Torn lines each moment grow more thin —
A blinding cloud, a maddening din—
'Twas thus were filled these very graves!

Night falls at length with pity-in veil,
A moonlit silence deep and fresh;
These upturned features cold and pale,
Vainly the chill night dews assail—
For colder than the dews their flesh!
And flickering far through brush and wood
Go searching parties, torch in hand—
"Seize if you can some rest and food,
At dawn the fight will be renewed,
Sleep on your arms!" the hushed command.

They talk in whispers as they lie
In line — these rough and weary men;
"Dead or but wounded?" then a sigh;
"No coffee either!" "Guess we'll try
To get those two guns back again."
"We've five flags to their one! oho!"
"That bridge, 'twas hot there as as we pass'd."
"The Colonel dead! It can't be so;
Wounded and badly — that I know;
But he kept saddle to the last."

"Be sure to send it if I fall —"
"Any tobacco! Bill, have you?"
"A brown-haired, blue-eyed, laughing doll"
"Good night, boys and God keep you all!"
"What, sound asleep? Guess I'll sleep too."
"Yes, just about this hour they pray
For Dad—" "Stop talking! pass the word."
And soon as quiet as the clay
Which thousands will but be next day,
The long-draw, sighs of sleep are heard.

Oh, men! to whom this sketch, though rude,
Calls back some scene of pain and pride;
Oh, widow! hugging close your brood,
Oh, wife! with happiness renewed,
Since he again is at your side;
This trophy that today we raise
Should be a monument for all,
And on its sides no niggard phrase
Confine a generous Nation's praise
To those who here have chanced to fall.

But let us all today combine
Still other monuments to raise,
Here for the Dead we build a shrine,
And now to those who, crippled, pine,
Let us give hope of happier days!
Let Homes for these sad wrecks of war
Through all the land with speed arise;
Tongues cry from every gaping scar
"Let not our brother's tomb debar
The Wounded living from your eyes."

A noble day, a deed as good,
A noble scene in which 'tis done,
The Birthday of our Nationhood;
And here again the Nation stood,
On this same day — its life rewon!
A bloom of banners in the air,
A double calm of sky and soul;
Triumphal chant and bugle blare,
And green fields spreading bright and fair,
While Heavenward our Hosannas roll.
Hosanna for a land redeemed,

The bayonet sheathed, the cannon dumb;
Passed as some horror we have dreamed,
The fiery meteors that here streamed,
Threatening within our homes to come.
Again our banner floats abroad,
Gone the one stain that on it fell,
And, bettered by His chastening rod,
With streaming eyes uplift to God,
We say, He doeth all things well!

GOVERNOR SPEAKS

At the conclusion of the Poem, Governor Curtin addressed the assemblage with an eloquent endorsement of Gen. Howard's account of the soldiers. He contrasted the smiling, peaceful valleys that lay in view with the same valleys under the foot of the ruthless invader, and closed with a tribute to the Pennsylvania militia.

After the regular programme had been disposed of, Hon. Horace Maynard, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Geary, and others, were loudly called for and made speeches.

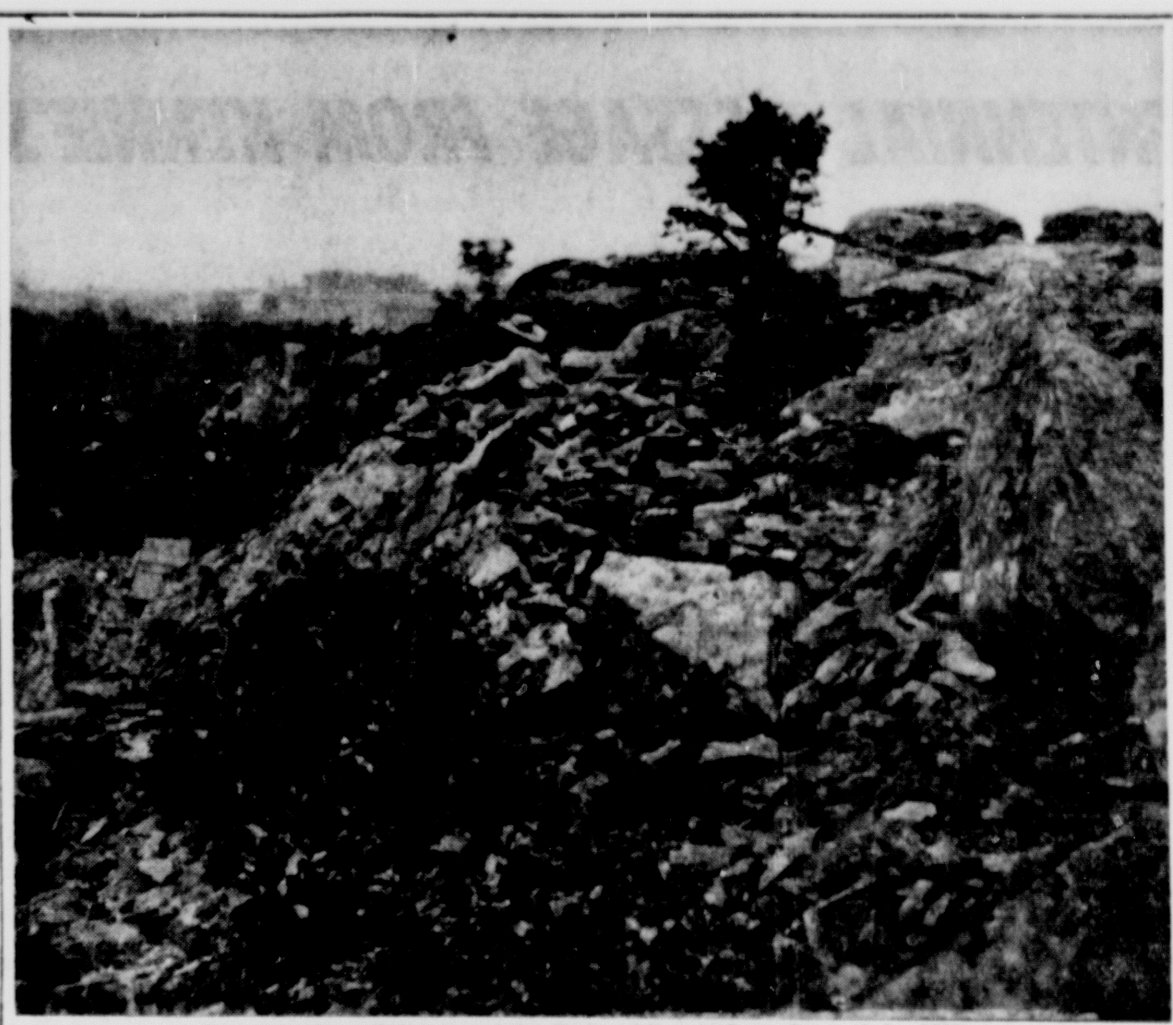
The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. D. T. Carnahan — when, the great ceremony being accomplished, the vast crowd in attendance was dismissed.

The numbers present were variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. We think it safe to put them at 20,000 There were certainly more lookers on than on the 19th of November, though the procession may not have been quite as large.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, Vice Admiral Farragut, Lt. General Scott, and a few others who had been invited, and whose names appeared on the original programme, failed to get here, much to the regret of all present.

The town has again assumed its old-fashioned quiet. The great bulk of the visitors left on Tuesday night, and Wednesday saw them nearly all off. On Thursday morning the military took their departure — thus winding up the pleasures and the excitements of the 4th of July in Gettysburg on the second anniversary of the great battle of the war.

The Adams Sentinel
July 11, 1865


Breastworks on left wing of the Federal line at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

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Then Dash Right Off to Attend the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Observance
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Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle Fought on Gettysburg Soil

1863—1963
Observing the 100th Anniversary Battle of Gettysburg
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
We Are Pleased to Join All Our Neighbors in Adams County Observing This Great Occasion
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We Are Pleased to Join in Observing the Centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg
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On This Occasion — the
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Representative of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange
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Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Great Events Occurring on the Fields of Gettysburg Is a Great Occasion
We Are Proud to Join in Paying Homage to the Soldiers Who Wore the Uniforms of the Blue and the Gray a Century Ago
Littlestown Manufacturing Co.
Jack Tar Toys
Littlestown, Penna.

July 4th Ceremonies Attract Crowds To Gettysburg For Parades, Programs

(Continued from Page 14 Sec. E)

the land and the people.

The barefooted winter march to relieve Knoxville, the following spring campaign, the battles at Dalton, Rocky Face, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, Pine Top, Lost Mountain, Kennesaw, Smyrna, Jonesboro, were briefly alluded to by the orator who showed that for a hundred days the American soldier scarce[illegible] rested from the conflict; for [illegible]dred of miles he gave his a[illegible] dig that endless chain of entrenchments which compassed every one of the enemy's fortified positions, the tail whereof ended not until "Atlanta was ours and fairly won." Nor did his toil and suffering stop here, nor can you feel the full hardships of his life during four years of war unless you had stood upon the battle-field during the struggle and completed your observation in the army hospitals and upon those countless grounds peopled with the dead. The maimed bodies; the multitude of graves; the historic fields; the monumental stones, like this one we are laying today, after all, are only meagre memorials of the soldier's work. God grant that what he planted, nourished and has now preserved with his blood, I mean American liberty, may be a plant dear to us as the apple of the eye, and that its growth may not be hindered till its roots are firmly set in every State of this Union, and till the full fruition of its blessed fruit is realized by men of every name, color and description in this broad land.

Now, as I raise my eyes, and behold the place where my friend and commander Gen. Reynolds, fell, let me add my own testimony to that of others, that we lost in him a true patriot, a true man, a complete general and a thorough soldier. Upon him and the others who died here for their country, let there never cease to descend the most earnest bendiction of very American heart. Let me congratulate the noble Keystone State that it was able to furnish such true and able men as Reynolds, who fell, and Meade, who lived to guide us successfully through this wonderful and hotly contested battle. In the midst of all conflicts, of all sorrows and triumphs, let us never for an instant forget that there is a God in Heaven, whose arm is strong to help, whose balm is able to assuage every pain, and whose love embraces all joy. To Him, then, let us look in grati[illegible] and praise, that it has been [illegible] will so greatly to bless our nation: and may this monument ever remind us and our posterity in view of the fact that we prevailed against our enemies, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

THE POEM

Col C. G Halpine, of New York, well known as Private Miles O'Reilly, then read the following suggestive and appropriate poem, which was received with great interest:

THOUGHTS OF THE PLACE AND TIME

As men beneath some load of grief,
Or sudden joy, will dumbly stand,
Finding no words to give relief—
Clear, passion-warm precise, and brief—
To thoughts with which their souls expand;
So here today — these trophies night—
Our trembling lips no utterance reach:
The hills around — the graves — the sky—
The silent poem of the eye
Surpasses all the arts of speech.

To day a Nation meets to build
A Nation's trophy to the dead,
Who, living, formed her sword and shield—
The arms she sadly learned to wield
When other hope of peace had fled.
And not alone for those who lie
In honored graves before us blent,
Shall our proud column, broad and high,
Climb upward to the smiling sky,
But be for all a monument

An emblem of our grief, as well
For others as for these, we raise;
For these beneath our feet who dwell,
And all who in the good cause fell
On other fields, in other frays.
To all the self same love we bear
Which here for marble memory strives;
No soldier for a wreath would care
Which all true comrades might not share—
Brothers in death as in their lives!

On Southern hill-sides, parched and brown,
In tangled swamp, on verdant ridge,
Where pines and broadening oaks look down,
And jasmine weaves its yellow crown,
And trumpet creepers clothe the hedge.
Along the shores of endless sand,
Beneath the palms of Southern plains,
Sleep everywhere, hand locked in hand,
The brothers of the gallant band
Who here poured life thro' throbbing veins.

Around the closing eyes of all
The same red glories glared and flew—
The tossing flags, the bugle-call,
The whistle of the angry ball,
The elbow touch of comrades true!
The skirmish fire — a spattering spray;
The long, sharp growl of fire by file,
The thickening fury of the fray
When opening batteries get in play,
And the lines form o'er many a mile.

The foremen's yell, our answering cheer
Red flashes through the gathering smoke,
Swift orders, resonant and clear,
Blithe cries from comrades tried and dear,
The shell-scream and the sabre stroke;
The rolling fire from left to right,
From right to left we hear its swell;
The headlong charges, swift and bright,
The thickening tumult of the fight
And bursting thunder of the shell,
Now denser, deadlier, grows the strife,
And here we yield, and thence we gain;
The air with hurtling missiles rife,
Volley for volley, life for life—
No time to heed the cries of pain!
Panting as up the hills we charge,
Or down them as we broken roll,
Life never felt so high, so large,
And never o'er so wide a marge
In triumph swept the kindling soul!

New raptures waken in the breast
Amid this hell of scene and sound;
The barking batteries never rest,
And broken foot, by horsemen pressed,
Still stubbornly contest their ground,
Fresh waves of battle rolling in
To take the place of shattered waves:
Torn lines each moment grow more thin —
A blinding cloud, a maddening din—
'Twas thus were filled these very graves!

Night falls at length with pity-in veil,
A moonlit silence deep and fresh,
These upturned features cold and pale,
Vainly the chill night dews assail—
For colder than the dews their flesh!
And flickering far through brush and wood

Breastworks on left wing of the Federal line at Gettysburg, July, 1863.

Go searching parties, torch in hand—
"Seize if you can some rest and food,
At dawn the fight will be renewed,
Sleep on your arms!" the hushed command.

They talk in whispers as they lie
In line — these rough and weary men:
"Dead or but wounded?" then a sigh:
"No coffee either!" "Guess we'll try
To get those two guns back again."
"We've five flags to their one! oho!"
"That bridge, 'twas hot there as as we pass'd."
"The Colonel dead! It can't be so:
Wounded and badly — that I know;
But he kept saddle to the last."

"Be sure to send it if I fail —"
"Any tobacco! Bill, have you?"
"A brown-haired, blue-eyed, laughing doll"
"Good night, boys and God keep you all!"
"What, sound asleep? Guess I'll sleep too."
"Yes, just about this hour they pray
For Dad—" "Stop talking! pass the word."
And soon as quiet as the clay
Which thousands will but be next day,
The long-drawn sighs of sleep are heard.

Oh, men! to whom this sketch, though rude,
Calls back some scene of pain and pride;
Oh, widow! hugging close your brood,
Oh, wife! with happiness renewed,
Since he again is at your side;
This trophy that today we raise
Should be a monument for all,
And on its sides no niggard phrase
Confine a generous Nation's praise
To those who here have chanced to fall.

But let us all today combine
Still other monuments to raise,
Here for the Dead we build a shrine,
And now to those who crippled, pine
Let us give hope of happier days!
Let Homes for these sad wrecks of war
Through all the land with speed arise;
Tongues cry from every gaping scar
"Let not our brother's tomb debar
The Wounded living from your eyes."

A noble day, a deed as good,
A noble scene in which 'tis done,
The Birthday of our Nationhood;
And here again the Nation stood,
On this same day — its life rewon!
A bloom of banners in the air,
A double calm of sky and soul;
Triumphal chant and bugle blare,
And green fields spreading bright and fair,
While Heavenward our Hosannas roll,
Hosanna for a land redeemed.

The bayonet sheathed the cannon dumb;
Passed as some horror we have dreamed,
The fiery meteors that here streamed,
Threatening within our homes to come.
Again our banner floats abroad,
Gone the one stain that on it fell,
And, bettered by His chastening rod,
With streaming eyes uplift to God,
We say, He doeth all things well!

GOVERNOR SPEAKS

At the conclusion of the Poem, Governor Curtin addressed the assemblage with an eloquent endorsement of Gen Howard's account of the soldiers. He contrasted the smiling, peaceful valleys that lay in view with the same valleys under the foot of the ruthless invader, and closed with a tribute to the Pennsylvania militia

After the regular programme had been disposed of, Hon Horace Maynard, Gen Thomas, Gen Geary, and others were loudly called for and made speeches.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev D. T Carnahan — when, the great ceremony being accomplished, the vast crowd in attendance was dismissed.

The numbers present were variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. We think it safe to put them at 20,000. There were certainly more lookers on than on the 19th of November, though the procession may not have been quite as large

Lieut. Gen. Grant, Vice Admiral Farragut, Lt. General Scott, and a few others who had been invited, and whose names appeared on the original programme, failed to get here, much to the regret of all present

The town has again assumed its old-fashioned quiet. The great bulk of the visitors left on Tuesday night and Wednesday saw them nearly all off. On Thursday morning the military took their departure — thus winding up the pleasures and the excitements of the 4th of July in Gettysburg on the second anniversary of the great battle of the war

The Adams Sentinel,
July 11, 1865

We Pay Honor to the Courageous Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray on the Occasion of the Battle of Gettysburg
CENTENNIAL
As we observe this historic event- it is our sincere hope that we may have the pleasure of serving you for many years.
• Washing • Lubrication
• Batteries • Accessories
Orner's Sinclair Service
C. H. Orner and Sons
YORK SPRINGS, PENNA.

Hurry to Bowman's for
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Littlestown Manufacturing Co.
Littlestown, Penna.

A CENTENNIAL MESSAGE FROM KENNIE'S FOOD MARKETS:

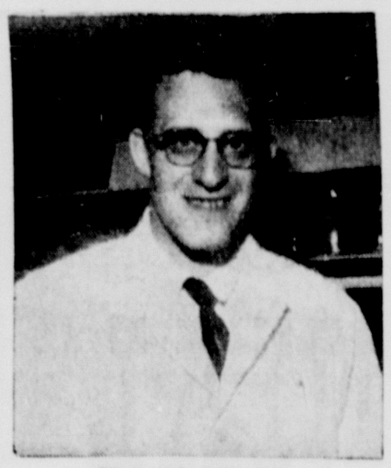
STORES CHANGE, TOO

THE ENTIRE STAFF OF KENNIE'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoover, Owners and Managers

James Shearer
Assistant Meat Manager

James Plank Sr.
Meat Manager



Harold Plank
Produce Manager

James J. Dillman
Floor Manager

Robert Coddington
Clerk

John E. Powell
Truck Driver

Charlotte M. Mummert
Checker

Left to right—John Kerrigan, Janet Brame, Sylvia Dick and Barbara Bollinger
Meat Department

Left to right—Clerks as follows: David H. Mummert, William P. Pinko, Donald Coddington, Larry J. Dillman and Richard Smith

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
THE HIGH WATER MARK

In today's era of supermarketing, we sometimes forget those early years of the crossroads general store where nearly every retailed item was available. TODAY, FOOD SPECIALISTS FUNCTION TO SUPPLY YOUR TABLE NEEDS WITH THE VERY FINEST FOOD PRODUCTS ON THE MARKET . . . at KENNIE'S.

KENNIE'S FOOD MARKETS

CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND WEST MIDDLE STREETS IN HISTORIC GETTYSBURG

Cornerstone Of Soldiers' Monument Laid On Second Anniversary Of Battle

July 4th Ceremonies Attract Crowds To Gettysburg For Parades, Programs

THE FOURTH OF JULY ANOTHER GREAT DAY IN GETTYSBURG

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Soldiers' National Monument

THREE IMPORTANT events marks the history of Gettysburg—the great Battle, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863—the Dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery on the 19th of November in the same year—and the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Soldiers' National Monument on Tuesday last, the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. These three eras lend to our borough an interest which no other town in the country possesses — a fact attested by the immense concourse of people here on Tuesday to participate in and witness the proceedings of the day.

ARRIVALS

As early as Friday and Saturday previous the trains came in crowded with visitors, causing an unusual stir.

Six companies of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, Col. Ives, arrived on Friday, and went into camp on Culp's Hill. A battery of ten guns of Horse Artillery, Brig Gen. Robinson commanding, arrived on Saturday and encamped over coan on Rock Creek. On Sunday morning, the 50th Pa. Regiment, Col. Telford, arrived in an extra train, and encamped on Culp's Hill. The military gave much additional life to the town, which was raised to a high pitch on Sunday evening by the infantry appearing on dress parade in Centre Square. Two excellent bands discoursed their richest music on the occasion — the band of the 56th Massachusetts, and the band of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps.

Gen Geary, the Chief Marshal, got here on Saturday, anad at once went to work perfecting the arrangements. On Monday strangers poured in from all quarters — the distinguished arrivals being Gen. Meade, Gen. Howard, Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Sykes, Adj. Gen. Thomas, Gov. Curtin, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Marshal Gooding, and many others, more or less distinguished. In the evening the Baltimore City Councils Musical Association, Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., arrived — extra trains coming in every few hours. The town seemed a jam, and it became a matter of general wonder how all were to be boarded and slept; but we believe comfortable quarters were found for everybody.

SERENADES

During Monday evening, amidst a profuse display of rockets and other pyrotechnics in Centre Square, a band of music appeared in front of the residence of David Wills, Esq., where a number of the distinguished visitors stayed, and commenced a beautiful air. This attracted a vast crowd, and after the music ceased, calls were made for Gov. Curtin. He responded briefly. Gen. Meade was also called for; he bowed hs thanks, but dma pec heosne his thanks, but made no speech — he never makes speeches. Gen Howard made a few remarks, and Hon Horace Maynard, of Tenn., spoke as the representative of the President's party, regretting that President Johnson was prevented from attending the ceremonies of the 4th on account of severe indisposition. The crowd soon after dispersed.

THE FOURTH

The day broke clear and pleasant, and was ushered in by a national salute. The bells rang out a joyous peal sending forth the glad tidings that another national anniversary had dawned. More railroad trains arrived and from every part of the county, and the surrounding counties there was an extraordinary influx of people, in every possible kind of conveyance. With the crowds of people, a large proportion of them ladies, the flags floating in the breeze, the music of the bands, the marshals and the military in their best trappings — all conspired to make up an impressive and long-to-be-remembered scene.

THE MARSHALS

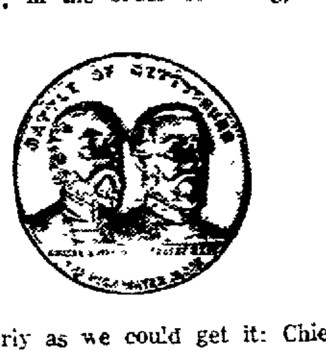
The Marshals assembled at the Court-house at 9 o'clock — the military marshals wearing straw colored silk sashes and the citizen marshals sashes of white silk — all with white gloves and batons.

The following is a list of the marshals and aids, whose position was assigned at the right of the line of procession:

Chief Marshal — Major General John W. Geary.

Assistants — Adjutant General E. P. Pierpont of Virginia; Colonel Herbert B. Titus, New Hampshire, Lieutenant W. J. Collins, Eighth New York Artillery; Richard King, Esq. of Baltimore; Colonel W. H. Telford, of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and some twenty others.

The procession formed between 10 and 11 o'clock and marched up Baltimore street to the Cemetery, in the order following, as nearly as we could get it: Chief Marshal and Aids, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Gen. Meade and Staff, Army and ex-Army Officers, Soldiers of the War of 1812, Foreign Ministers, Orator, Chaplains and Poet, Governors, Managers of Soldiers' Cemetery, Masons, Odd Fellows, City Councils, &c citizens bringing up the rear.



AT THE CEMETERY

Arrived on the ground, the infantry was drawn up in line with "arms present:" the artillery was wheeled out in front of the stand and unlimbered: the cavalry, with drawn sabres, stationed on the left, and the Masonic and other civic bodies placed in the immediate front in juxtaposition to the site of the monument. Passing along the line of soldiers, General Meade, with uncovered head, and surrounded by a brilliant concourse of generals, ascended the steps of the stand, amid the cheers of all assembled. The rush of those on the stand to the front to get a glimpse of the generals, caused a number of seats to break down, resulting in a few bruises and a great many frights.

The stand was erected in the centre of the Cemetery, where the Monument is to be located. It was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, evergreens and flowers.

THE SCENE

The scene was magnificent, and calculated to inspire in the dullest breast feelings of a poetic nature. In the area immediately in front the display of arms and banners, and of jewels of the civil orders, dazzled the gaze — while in the distance the bright guns of the artillerists in position gave a warlike aspect to the scene, which unwittingly carried our thoughts back to the day whereof this was the second anniversary, when, stripped of the attractive panoply of war, our brave soldiers occupied the self-same ground, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in resisting one of the most daring and impetuous attacks of the battle.

Nothing could have been grander than the splendid prospect, with the bright sun shining down upon the glistening arms and accoutrements of the soldiers, the fluttering ribbons, and gentle, agitated look that always characterizes a congregation composed in great part of ladies, the deep blue of the heavens, the dark green of the grass and foliage, and the dusky frown of the distant hills, now made classic by the blood of brave men.

CEREMONIES

The ceremonies of the day were inaugurated by Major General Geary, Chief Marshal, who ordered that the formation above described should be held until the cornerstone was laid, after which the spectators would approach the stand and make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

After music by the band, the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng made a few remarks, and offered up a most fervent prayer for a perpetuation of the Government, and a continuation of the blessings of peace. Upon repeating the Lord's Prayer, the Rev. Father was followed by the vast assembly, who seemed to feel touched by the solemnity of the occasion.

After prayers, the National Musical Association of Baltimore, under the leadership of Prof. Root, sung the "Gettysburg Monumental Ode," by Gen. W. H. Hayward, of Baltimore.

Judge Gooding, United States Marshal, of the District of Columbia, was introduced as a special messenger from the President, bearing a letter from his Excellency. Mr. Gooding read the letter as follows.

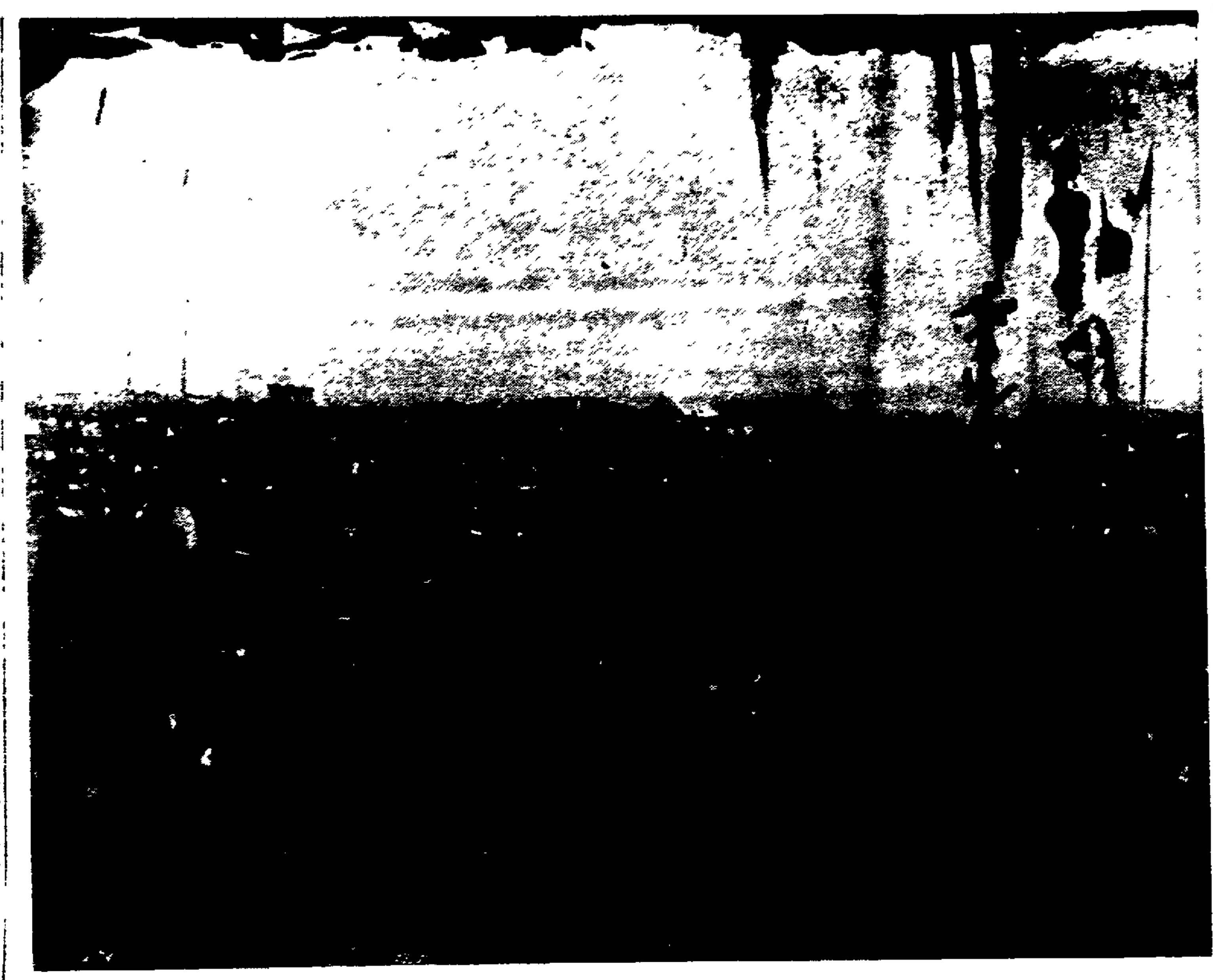
PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S LETTER

Executive Mansion
Washington, D. C., July 3

Mr. David Wills, Chairman, &c., Gettysburg, Pa. — Dear Sir: — I had promised myself the pleasure of participating in person in the proceedings at Gettysburg tomorrow. That pleasure, owing to my indisposition, I am reluctantly compelled to forego.

I should have been pleased, standing on that twice consecrated spot, to share with you your joy at the return of peace, to great with you the surviving heroes of the war who come back with light hearts though heavy laden with honors, and with you to drop grateful tears to the memory of those that will never return.

Unable to do so in person I can only send you my greetings, and assure you of my full sympathy with the purpose and spirit of your exercises tomorrow.



Crowds at the dedication of the battlefield cemetery at Gettysburg November 19, 1863.

Of all the anniversaries of the Declaration of Independence, none has been more important and significant than that upon which you assemble.

Four years of struggle for the nation's life have been crowned with success, armed treason is swept from the land, our ports are reopened, our relations with other nations are of the most satisfactory character, our internal commerce is free: our soldiers and sailors resume the peaceful pursuits of civil life, our flag floats in every breeze: and the only barrier to our national progress—human slavery—is forever at an end.

Let us trust that each recurring Fourth of July shall find our nation stronger in numbers, stronger in wealth, stronger in the harmony of its citizens, stronger in its devotion to nationality and freedom.

As I have often said, I believe that God sent this people on a mission among the nations of the earth, and that when He founded our nation He founded it in perpetuity. That faith sustained me through the struggle that is past. It sustains me now that new duties are devolved upon me and new dangers threaten us. I feel that whatever the means He uses, the Almighty is determined to preserve us as a people.

FAITH STRENGTHENED

And since I have seen the love our fellow-citizens bear their country, and the sacrifices they have made for it, my abiding faith has become stronger than ever that a government of the people is the strongest as well as the best of governments.

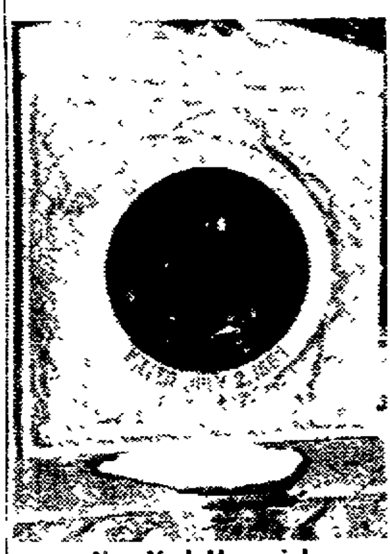
In your joy tomorrow I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well blacks, whom the war has emancipated, who will hail this fourth of July with a delight which no previous anniversary of the Declaration of Independence ever gave them. Controlled so long by ambitious, selfish leaders, who used them for their own unworthy ends, they are now free to serve and cherish the Government against whose life they in their blindness struck. I am greatly mistaken if in the States lately in rebellion we do not henceforward have an exhibition of such loyalty and patriotism as were never seen or felt there before.

Where you have consecrated a National Cemetery, you are to lay the cornerstone of a National Monument, which, in all human probability, will rise to the full height and proportion you design.

Noble as this monument of stone may be, it will be but a faint symbol of the grand monument which, if we do our duty, we shall raise among the nations of the earth upon the foundation laid nine and eighty years ago in Philadelphia. Time shall wear away and crumble this monument, but that, based as it is upon the consent, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the people, each year shall make firmer and more imposing.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
Andrew Johnson.

Upon the conclusion of the letter three cheers were given for President Johnson, and the bands played the Star Spangled Banner and the Musical Association sang a very beautiful ode to the "Memory of Our Fallen Heroes."



New York Memorial
(Coi O'Rorke)

LAY CORNER STONE

This ceremony is one of peculiar interest and antiquity, and on the present occasion was carried out in magnificent style. The implements were of silver. The pitcher containing the oil, and the cornucopia containing the corn, were of the same precious metal, highly wrought, and decorated with the devices of the order. The ceremony of testing, fitting and setting the stone, the pouring of corn and oil and other features of the ritual, occupied half an hour, and concluded with this invocation by R. W. Grand Master Lucius H. Scott, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: "May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessaries of life, abound among men throughout the world, and may the blessing of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the monument here to be erected to commemorate the noble and the brave, who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their country, be preserved to the latest posterity?"

Quite a large number of articles were deposited within the tin box, which is inserted in a receptacle cut for it within the corner-stone. Among the documents were the Constitutions of all the States whose soldiers fought for the Union in the Gettysburg battle: Constitution of the United States: President's emancipation proclamation: list of soldiers who were killed, and the names of those who are buried in the Cemetery: together with rolls of the Army of the Potomac; an account of the battle of Gettysburg, and a copy of the consecration ceremonies.

After music by the band, came

THE ORATION

The orator of the day, Major General O. O. Howard, of Maine, one of the heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, was introduced, and delivered the following address. He said:

Fellow citizens and soldiers, as I stand here today, before this peaceful audience, composed, as it is, of beautiful ladies, joyous children and happy citizens, and think of my last visit to this place, just two years ago, and of the terrible scenes in which it was my lot then to bear a part, I cannot help exclaiming how changed! how changed! It is the same rich landscape, broad and beautiful, covered with every variety of natural objects to please the eye. It is the same wooded ridges and cultivated fields, the same neat little town, clinging to the hillside, the same broad avenues of approach, the same ravines and creeks, but the awful magnificence of hosts arrayed against each other in deadly strife, is wanting. Yonder heights are no longer crowned with hostile cannon, the valleys do not reverberate with their fearful roar: the groves and the houses do not give back that indescribable peal of musketry fire, and oh! how like a dream seems that sad spectacle of broken tombstones, prostrate fences, and the ground strewn with our wounded and dead companions. Then there is after battle the mingling of friends and enemies, with suffering depicted in all possible modes of portraiture. There are the surgeons with bloody hands and resolute hearts: there are pale faces of relatives searching the fields for dear ones; the busy sanitary and Christian wokrers, pass before my mind in group after group: my friends, my countrymen, my companions, suffer me to congratulate you anew today, this fourth day of July, 1865, that this sad work is completely done, and that sweet peace has really dawned upon us.

On the 19th of November, 1863, this national cemetery, a pious tribute to manliness and virtue, was consecrated. The Hon. Edward Everett delivered the address in his own clear, neat, elegant style, which having long since been published, has already become historical and affords us a complete and graphic picture of the campaign and battle of Gettysburg. I am deeply grateful to this noble patriot for his indefatigable industry in securing facts, and for the clear narrative he has left us of this great battle, in which every living loyal soldier that was here is now proud to have borne a part. He joining the patriotic band whom he honored by his eloquence, has gone to his reward, and let his memory ever be mingled with those here, upon whose graves he so earnestly invoked your benediction. Mr. Everett was followed by the few remarkable words of President Lincoln, and now that Mr. Lincoln's name is so near and so dear to us, and the memory of his work and sacrifice so fresh, I deem it not inappropriate to repeat his own words. He said: — "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can any longer endure. We are met upon a great battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the last resting place of those who gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have already dedicated it beyond our power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored graves we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion: that we here, highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain: that the nation under God shall experience a new birth of freedom: that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

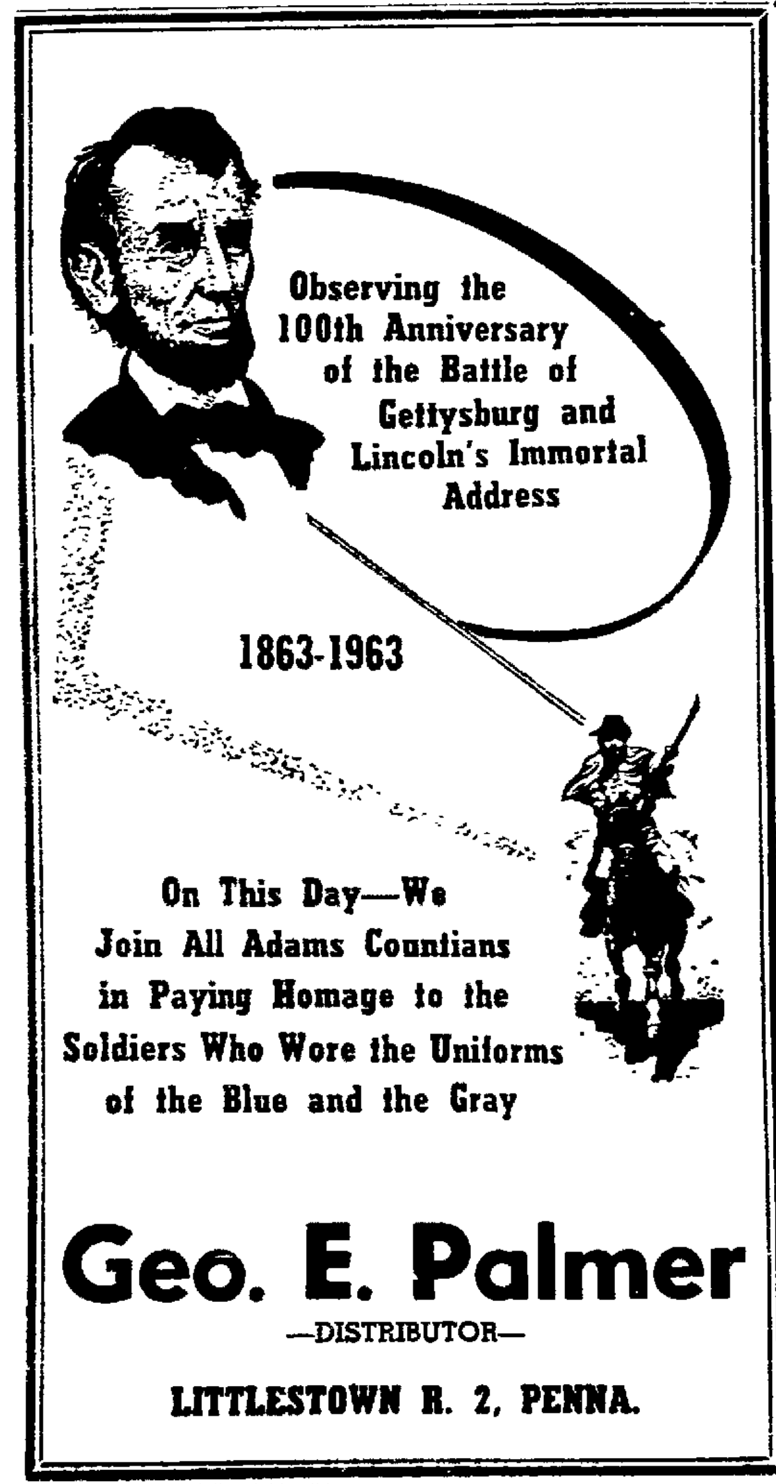
The civil war is ended. The test was complete. He (Abraham Lincoln) did not forget his own devotion till the work was finished. He did display even increased devotion, if that were possible. The dead did not die in vain, and the nation has already experienced the "new birth of freedom," of which he spoke. Oh, that in the last throes of darkness and crime, it had pleased God to spare us that great heart out of which proceeded such solemn words of wisdom and encouragement. How very much of grateful recollection clusters around the name of Abraham Lincoln, as we pronounce it here today, amongst the dead who have died that our nation might not perish from the earth.

This cemetery has already been consecrated, and is doubly sacred from the memory of those who lie here, and from those two remarkable men, Mr. Everett and Mr. Lincoln, who gave tone to the exercises of consecration two years ago whose bodies now rest beneath the sod, but whose spirits are unmistakably animating every true American heart this day.

We have been called to lay the corner stone of a monument. This monument is not a mere family record — not simply the memorial of individual fame, nor the silent tribute to genius. It is raised to the soldier. It is the memorial of his life and his noble death. It embraces a patriotic brotherhood of heroes in its inscriptions, and is an unceasing herald of toil, suffering, union, liberty and sacrifice. Let us then, as is very proper on an occasion like this give a few thoughts to the American soldier, under which generic name is embraced the dutiful officer, the volunteer, the regular, the colored and the conscript.

General Howard then went into a graphic and vigorous eulogy of the American volunteer soldier springing at the call of his country from the workshop and the farm, marching through the then "gloomy, flagless, defiant streets of Baltimore," struggling through the "sacred red clay of Virginia," toiling through the swamps of the Carolinas and Georgia, illustrating the name of his country with such fields of glory and devotion as that dedicated here, until peace had been conquered and happiness once more brought to

(Continued on Page 15 Sec. E)



Observing the
100th Anniversary
of the Battle of
Gettysburg and
Lincoln's Immortal
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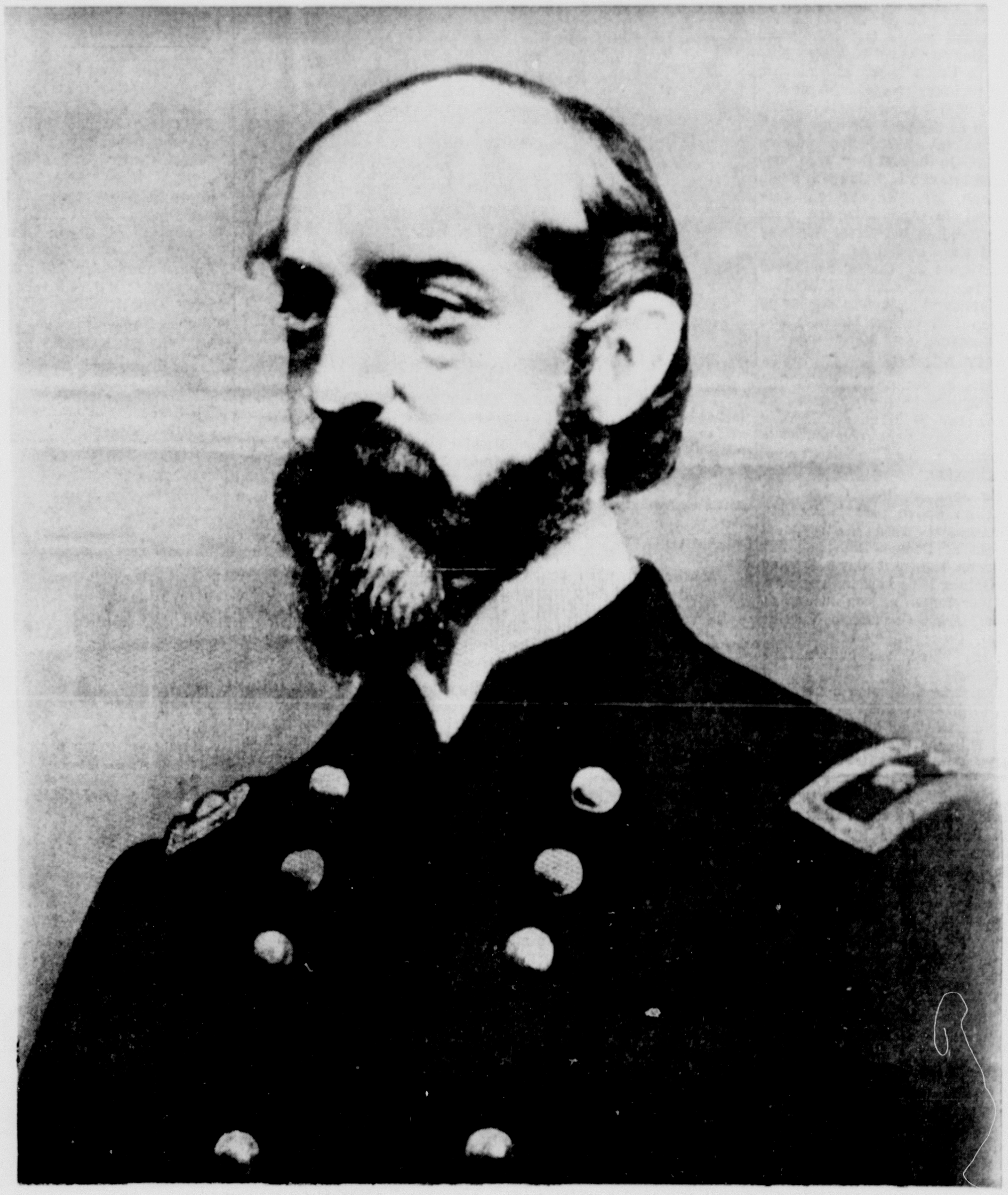
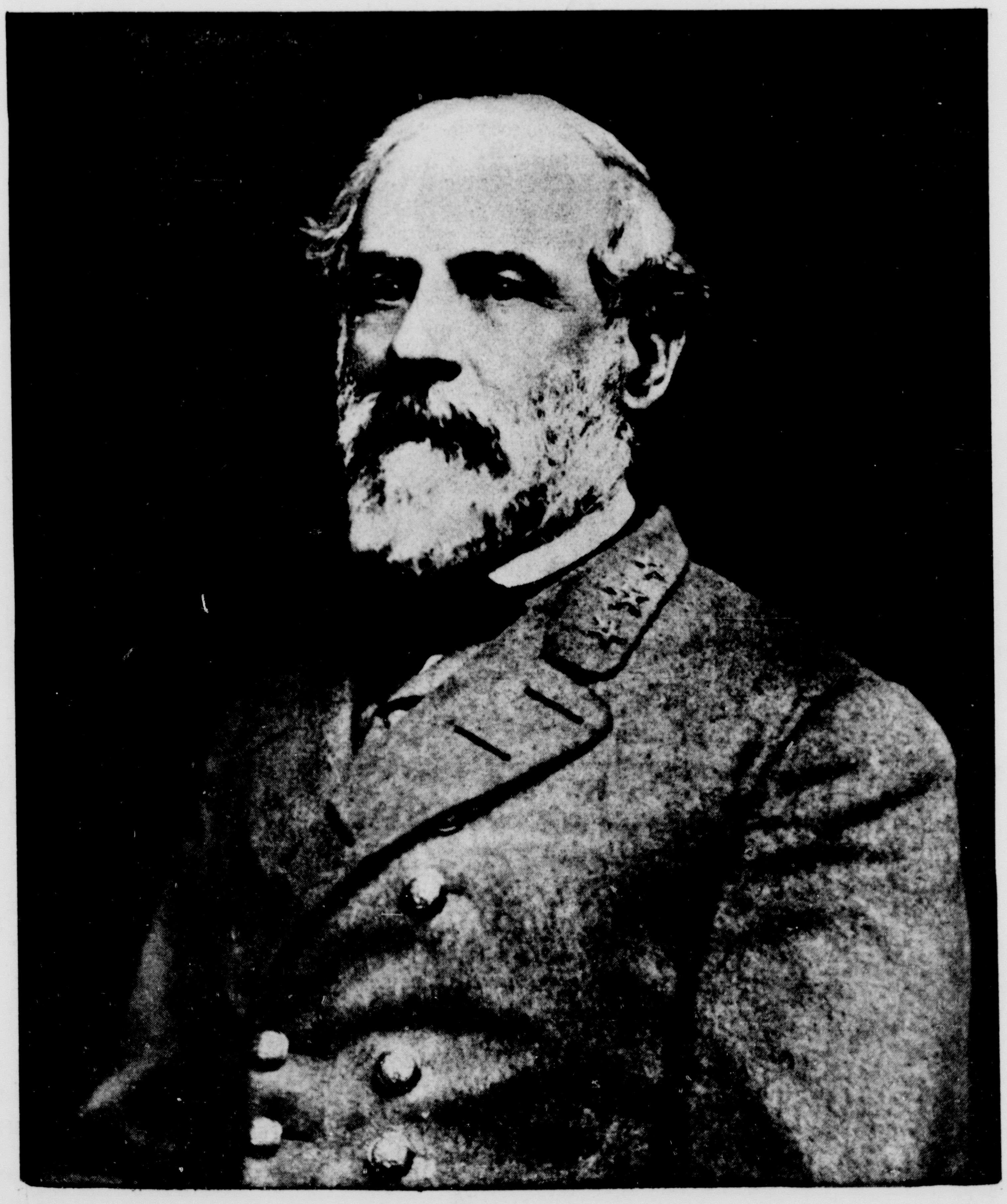
GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE

Overshadowed by some of his military colleagues, it is General Meade's claim to enduring fame that he wrested victory from calamitous circumstances, saved the Union in one of its direst crises and insured the safety of the nation. In an hour of supreme trial, he clearly demonstrated the mark of greatness.





GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Universally revered by friend and foe alike, General Lee has become a symbol of the true spirit of America. Talented, generous, devoted to duty, persevering, he brought glory to the cause of the Confederacy and the nation at large. He is no longer only a Southern hero he belongs to all of us.

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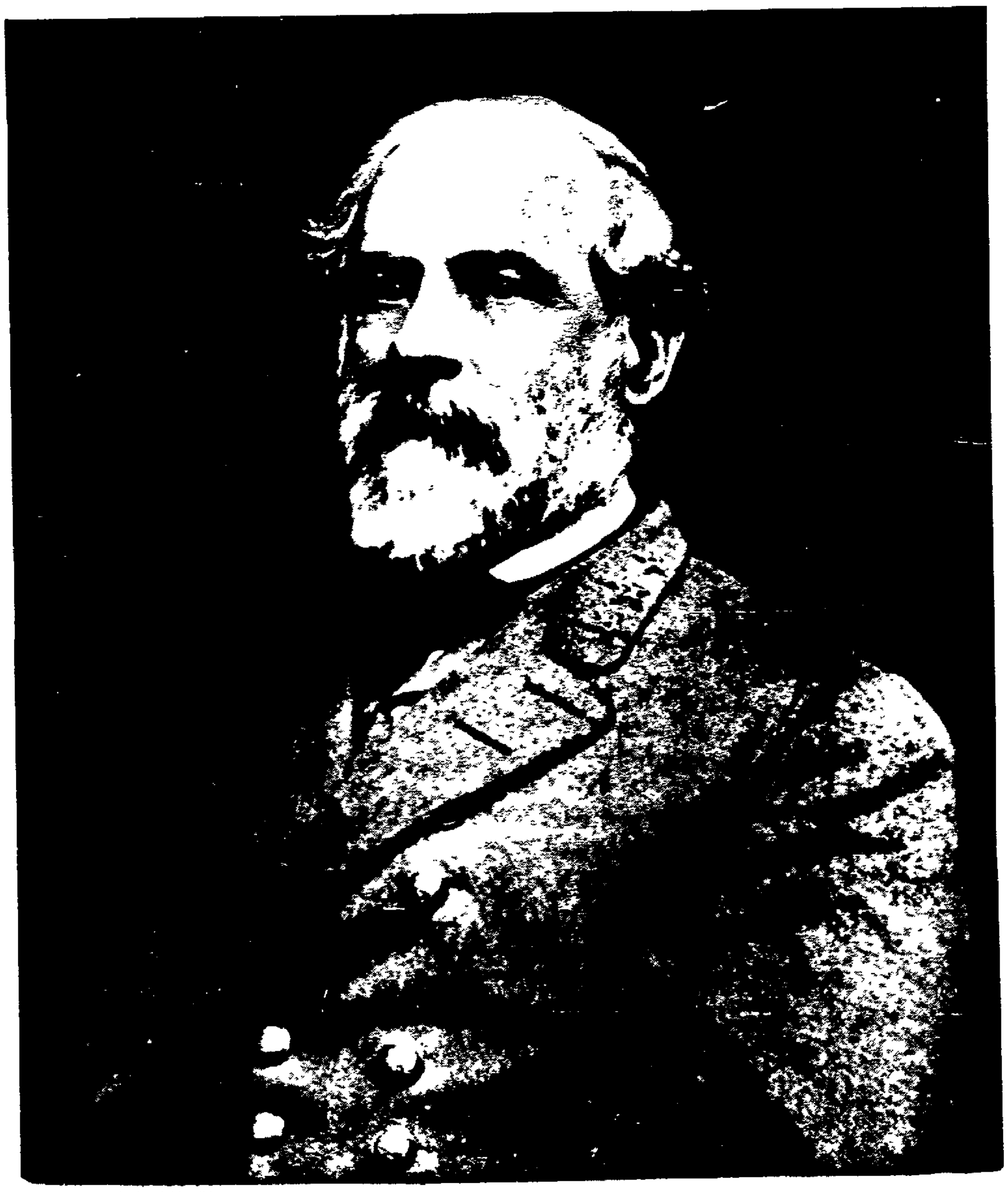

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Company K, The Adams Infantry, Had Brilliant Record Here And During 3 Years Of Campaigning

ONE OF THE earliest responses to the appeal of President Lincoln for the three-month enlistment of men following the shelling of Fort Sumter in 1861 was that made by Company K, the Adams Infantry as it was called.

The Company met on June 1 at the County Courthouse when a large attendance of recruits and citizenry gathered to organize the outfit as a part of the State Reserve Corps of the Fifteenth Regiment. Edward McPherson was elected captain, J. Finly Bailey, first lieutenant and J. J. Herron, 2nd lieutenant and they led the company to Camp Wayne in West Chester on June 8 to begin training. Shortly after Captain McPherson secured 7 new recruits in Gettysburg to fill out the company and returned to Congress after turning over his command to Lt. Bailey.

At West Chester, the troops were occasionally entertained by townspeople. On July 4, 1861, Governor Curtin addressed the regiment and a fete followed in Everhart's Grove. With the defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run, the regiment, marching from daylight until 9 p.m., moved to Baltimore as the need for more troops to defend Washington became acute. On July 26 they were mustered into the U.S. Army at Camp Carroll, Md. The next day they moved to Annapolis and were quartered in the Naval Academy until they moved to Washington on August 30. During September the regiment encamped at Tennellytown, Va., before moving to Camp Pierpont at Langley, Va., in October.

Four stone figures representing "Peace, Hope, History and War" grace the sides of the imposing Soldiers' National monument in the National Cemetery. The figure above represents "War."

FIRST ACTION

Having performed their first reconnaissance at Dranesville on December 20 in admirable fashion, the regiment soon moved to Alexandria for the defense of Washington.

On June 26, 1862, Company K took an active part in its first engagement when the regiment fought at Beaver Dam and lost 7 men. The next day's fighting at Gaines Mills cost the regiment another 7 men and on June 29 at New Market Crossroads (Charles City), Capt. Bailey of Company K was killed, the outfit's first casualty.

Company K became a parat of the Fifth Army Corps, one of two new units formed by Gen. McClellan. With the Union forces pinned down, Company K remained at Harrison's Landing from July 2 until August 14, 1862. It then saw service in the Second Battle of Bull Run, fighting for two days without rations. In September the troops moved from Fairfax, Va., to South Mountain, Md., where on September 14, the regiment stormed a hill which Hill and Longstreet had fortified and were holding for the Confederates as a defensive position. The attack was largely responsible for the success of the battle. The company lost John Sadler who was killed in action.

FIGHT AT ANTIETAM

Two days later at Antietam, these same forces turned back the first Confederate attempt to invade the North. The troops also fought at Sharpsburg on September 18.

Company K moved with the Fifth Army Corps into the Peninsula area as plans were readied for an attempt to attack Richmond. By November 16 they were in battle line at Fredericksburg.

On July 2, 1863, Company K moved to the battlefield at Gettysburg with other reserves. They had been ordered by Meade to move on July 1 from Frederick to Hanover and when notice of the battle arrived they marched by night to Gettysburg and immediately took up position on Little Round Top. They were met by fleeing Union soldiers in disorderly retreat from the advances of Longstreet's Corps.

MINNIGH CAMPAIGNS

Capt. Henry Minnigh commanded Company K at Gettysburg. As a part of the 1st Brigade under Col. William McCandless, the troops charged down the hill and fell upon the enemy with bayonets. The struggle which ensued was terrible in the extreme. The Confederates, unable to withstand the charge, broke and fled from the valley back to the stone wall east of the Wheatfield, where after hand - to - hand conflict they were dislodged and forced into the grove beyond.

It was not until after Pickett's Charge on July 3 that Company K saw further action. As a Confederate battery before the Union left swept the lines with fire, Meade ordered the Pennsylvania Reserves to capture the guns. McCandless formed his Brigade along the east front of the Wheatfield and led them gallantly against the battery under a terrific shower of shot and shell. The artillerymen retired but McCandless's troops changed front and charged upon a Confederate brigade in their entrenchments. The Confederates, taken in the flank, fled in disorder. More than 250 prisoners were taken, two battle flags and more than 5,000 muskets.

After 42 hours of consecutive fighting, Company K rested. Fighting in defense of home, it had played an important part in the Union Army's greatest victory.

OTHER BATTLES

By September 1, 1863, the troops had encamped at Culpeper and participated in the battles at Bristoe Station and Mine Run. The regiment also fought in the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864, and on May 8 at Spottsylvania. Company K served its last day of service on May 31 at Bethesda Church, where a brilliant victory provided a fitting conclusion to their years of fighting. The company moved from Washington to Harrisburg to Philadelphia and was mustered out on June 13.

Company K in three years saw duty in three peninisular campaigns, served in defense of Washington, and twice helped to turn back the Confederates from Northern soil. In Company K, 64 men were mustered in, 2 officers and 4 men were killed, 6 died during the term of service, 2 officers and 15 men were wounded and discharged and 8 officers and 22 men re-enlisted.

The original roster of Company K, with those who fought at Gettysburg starred, was as follows: Capt. Edward McPherson; 1st Lt. J. Finley Bailey; 2nd Lt. J. J. Herron; Orderly Sgt. W. W. Stewart*; 2nd Sgt. John Donee; 3rd Sgt. Peter Henry; 4th Sgt. Henry Minnigh*; 1st Cpl. John Sadler; 2nd Cpl. Philip Houck;; 3rd Cpl. Jacob Resser; 4th Cpl. Daniel Bailey.

GETTYSBURG RECRUITS

From Cumberland Twp., Henry Beamer*.

From Gettysburg, Obadiah Beard*, John Gibson, Barnett Hart, Levi Hart, Adam Holtzworth, George Holtzworth, James McGonigle*, George Kitzmiller*, Michael Miller*, Jefferson Myers, Adam Pfoutz, William Riggs*, Zephaniah Rogers, Robert Sheads, Jacob Stouffer, Frank Weber, Craig Wizotsky, Daniel Robinson*, Charles Gilbert* and D. E. Remmell.

From Fairfield: David and Samuel Bingaman, Bernard Divine, Samuel Dixon*, William Dixon, Calvin Harbaugh*, Jacob Mackley* and John Mackley*.

From York Springs: Isaac Brandon, John Brandon*, Samuel Cassat*, Charles Caufman, Henry Caufman, Amos Chronister*, Hiram Fanns, Amos Gardner, John Hildebrand, John Jacobs*, William Jobe*, David Johns*, William Megary*, Wooster Metcalfe, William Mumper*, Jesse Shank and David Stewart.

OTHER RECRUITS

From Menallen Twp.: Cyrus Carson*, and Fred Keim.

From Mt. Joy Twp.: Isaac Durboraw*.

From East Berlin: Philip Hollinger and David Myers*.

From Center Mills: George Pensyl.

From Heidlersburg: Samuel Sheets.

From Oxford Twp.: Andrew Slagle*.

From Emmitsburg, Md.: James Culbertson*, Henry Danner, George Gibbs*, John Pittinger* and John Rosensteel*.

HAD TWO DRUMMERS

From Lancaster: George Lanning.

From Louisville, Ky.: Henry Jones.

Charles Gilbert and D. E. Remmell were originally drummers. The former was transferred from the company but Remmell remained until the mustering out date. Isaac Durboraw wanted to enlist at the sound of the first gun. At Gettysburg he was a second lieutenant.

W. W. Stewart, originally an orderly sergeant, was a York Springs civil engineer who rose to brevet colonel for his gallant conduct at the Battle of the Wilderness. He was severely wounded at Charles City Cross Roads and again at the Battle of North Anna. He was for a time a prisoner of war in Libby prison. He served at Gettysburg as a lieutenant colonel and in 1865 was a commissioned colonel of the 192nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Killed in action were Capt. John F. Bailey, June 30, 1862; 1st Lt. John D. Sadler, September 14, 1862; Peter Miller, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Va., as were Jeremiah Naylor; John W. Shipley, May 18, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and Craig Wizotskey, June 26, 1862, at Mechanicsville, Va.

John T. Creamer, Frederick Keim, George W. Myers, John W. McKinney, William McGrew and Jesse Shank died in service.

Charles W. Caufman, Bernard Divine, William Dixon, Samuel Eyster, Hiram Fanns, Levi Hart, Philip Hollinger, Henry Hortkins, Hiram Lady, John Myers, J. Shaw Pierce, Andrew Rhoads, David Shaffer, Mathias Siplinger, William Trimmer, Philip Houck and Peter Henry were discharged as a result of wounds.

Jacob Stouffer became a prisoner of war.

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and
Gettysburg Is History

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1863-1963

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Centennial
of the
Battle of Gettysburg

A Tribute
To
Brave
Americans
Of All
Generations

Today, and always, let us honor all Americans who bravely fought to preserve the liberty of free men for which they gave so much!

On this occasion, the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, we pay a special tribute to the soldiers of the Blue and the Gray—for out of this great conflict in our history came a strong and united nation—and we are grateful!

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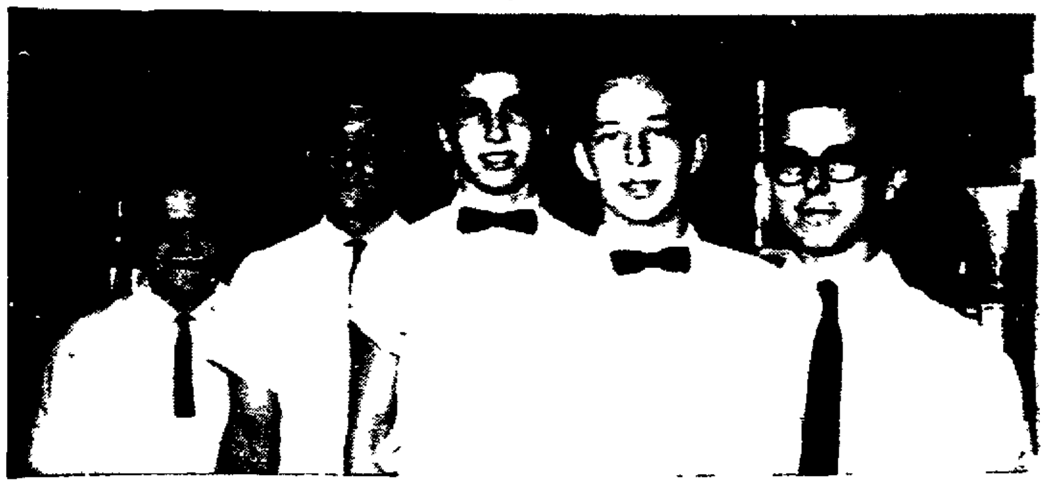
James J. Dillman
Floor Manager

Robert Coddington
Clerk

John E. Powell
Truck Driver

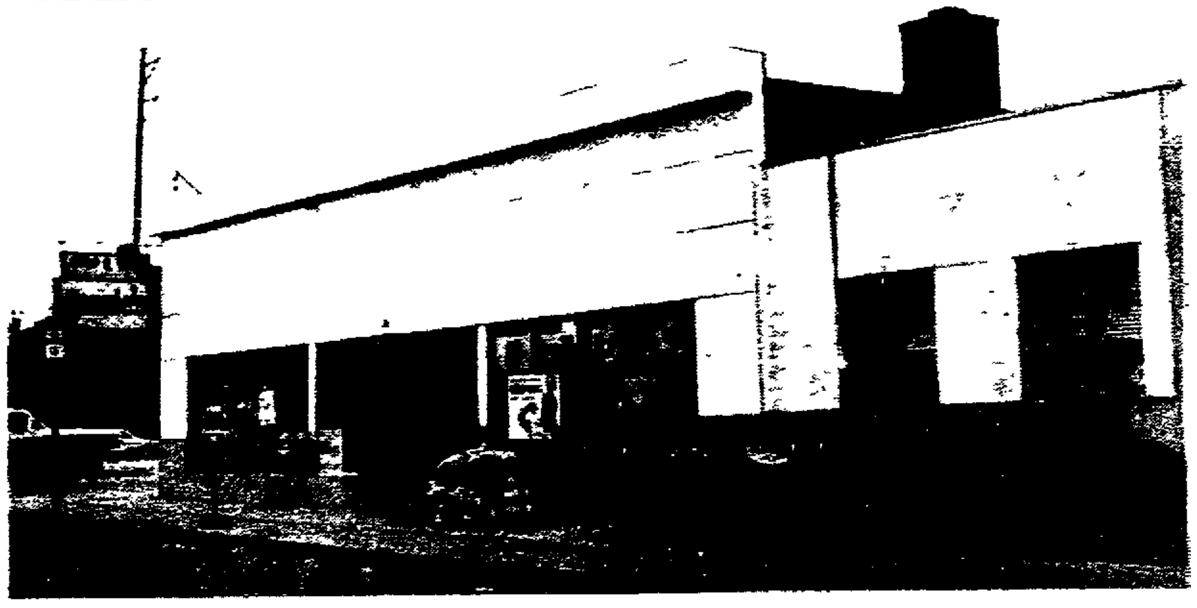
Charlotte M. Mummert
Checker

Left to right—John Kerrigan, Janet Brame, Sylvia Dick and Barbara Bollinger
Meat Department



Left to right—Clerks as follows: David H. Mummert, William P. Pinko, Donald Coddington, Larry J. Dillman and Richard Smith

In today's era of supermarketing, we sometimes forget those early years of the crossroads general store where nearly every retailed item was available. TODAY, FOOD SPECIALISTS FUNCTION TO SUPPLY YOUR TABLE NEEDS WITH THE VERY FINEST FOOD PRODUCTS ON THE MARKET . . . at KENNIE'S.

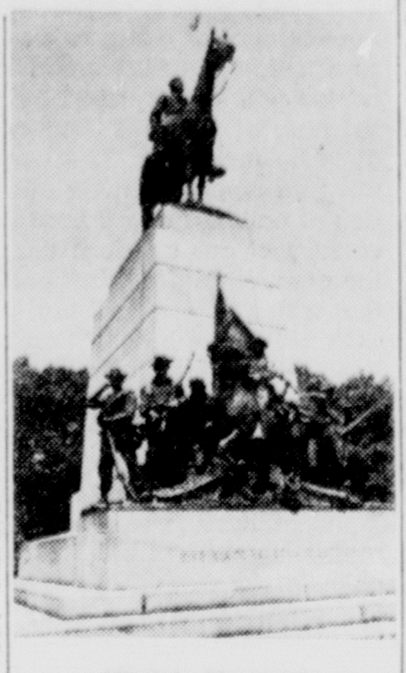


KENNIE'S FOOD MARKETS

CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND WEST MIDDLE STREETS IN HISTORIC GETTYSBURG

Lee's Lessons In Leadership Have Benefited Soldiers Of All Nations Through The Years

By LT. GEN. R. J. WOOD
Air Defense Command


Virginia Memorial

THE STUDY of the strategy and tactics used in the American Civil War has been basic to military education everywhere for years. Because this is the beginning of the Centennial observance of that four-year struggle, I thought it would be particularly appropriate to discuss some of the principles of leadership as recorded in American military history, and particularly as exemplified by leaders in the Confederate Army. In this, I shall rely fairly heavily upon the writings and speeches of the late Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, the South's greatest historian whom I was privileged to know personally, and who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his definitive four-volume study on General Robert E Lee.

What can we learn from a brief look at General Lee, an individual worshipped by his troops and considered by all students of military history as one of the great leaders of all time?

Dr. Freeman felt that his study of history had revealed to him three simple maxims which represented the whole duty of a soldier in terms of leadership. The first of these was study. It wasn't enough, he felt, for one to study only while in school. He felt that no military man could be a competent leader unless he dedicated himself to a whole life of study.

General Lee had that peculiar quality of study which is one of the tests of the great soldier. He would take his battle plan; he would work it out carefully; he would labor over his supply problems; he would survey his map with the most critical care; and when he had developed his own plan, he had that almost unique mental gift of being able to lay his plan down and then go over, figuratively, to the other side of the hill and consider his plan critically in terms of what the enemy might do.

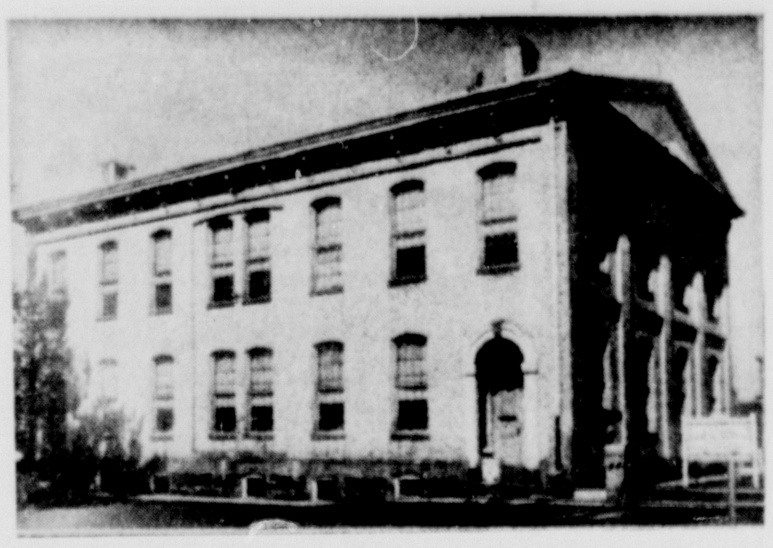
These basic criticisms of his own strategy took time and energy, but I don't doubt they gave General Lee just as sound an evaluation of his plan as all the expensive computers and other gear which we rely on to come up with answers to what we call our "war games" today.

Study — one of the first duties of the military leader — means balanced study. Yesterday and today are the only two fixed points by which we can project tomorrow. But if you look always over your shoulder, you are apt to stumble. On the other hand, if you don't look over your shoulder, sometimes you are apt to lose your way. The balance between his technical and cultural study, between his military and sociological study, is something that a leader always must keep in mind.

CHARACTER

The second maxim which Dr. Freeman deduced from his studies was character.

We assume that the character of the individual consists of certain positive attributes. It is easy to tick off such things as principle, dedication, integrity, judgment; but there is another side to it. Just as surely as a man of character avoids intrigue, so he cannot be indolent. I have seen very few able men of character who were indolent, and I have seen very, very few historical figures of any importance who were lazy.


The office of the Gettysburg Engineering and Equipment Company, formerly the High St. School, was converted into a hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg to care for the wounded soldiers.

In this day and time, when there is a premium on military operations involving all three services, there is an equal premium on cooperation. Character eliminates selfishness, it eliminates false pride, and in their place it inspires cooperation.

With General Lee, principle was a matter of the utmost importance. "Duty," he said, "is the sublimest word in the English language."

There came a time in 1864 when the loss of Jackson and Longstreet, the capture of Johnson and a succession of calamities, including the illness of A. P. Hill and the death of Jeb Stuart, put upon General Lee a burden of leadership he never had been compelled to carry before.

During the latter phases of the withdrawal from the Rapidan to the James River, he got up at three o'clock in the morning and worked usually until ten at night. I think at that time he never had more than five hours sleep. Why did he do this? Because he felt the responsibility was his; because he was dedicated to principle; because he was a man of character.

He was critical, too, of the lack of these capabilities in lesser men. When asked why he didn't promote an individual who was magnificent in attack, but between operations was as likely as not drunk in quarters, General Lee said, "I cannot trust with higher command, with command of others, a man who cannot command himself. Discipline of self, as well as of others, is the soul of an army."

Dr. Freeman records that, when he was young, he had queried many old soldiers: "What was it about General Lee that you men appreciated most? What was the greatness of Lee?"

That was the equivalent of asking what was the secret of the morale of the Army of Northern Virginia. The answer was, with incredible frequency, and yet according to no pattern or design, "He always looked after his men."

And Lee's lieutenants followed his example. The story is told of General John R. Cooke who commanded a brigade consisting of a North Carolina regiment and an Arkansas regiment at the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) in September 1862. He suddenly found himself with Jackson knocked down on his left, Longstreet forced back on his front, Hill in confusion on his right. And here he was, with two little regiments stuck out as a wedge in the Federal line of attack, faced by superior force on three sides. He put up such a fight that the corps commander sent him a message asking how he could hold his position without help.

Cooke sent back a reply in language so sulphurous and picturesque that it stands unrivaled to this day. He did not want any help, he said, and by the eternal gods he was going to stay there until every damn Yankee who tried to take his position was burning in hell. That's the sum and substance — suitably sanitized.

Why were Cooke's men loyal to him? Why didn't they turn and run?

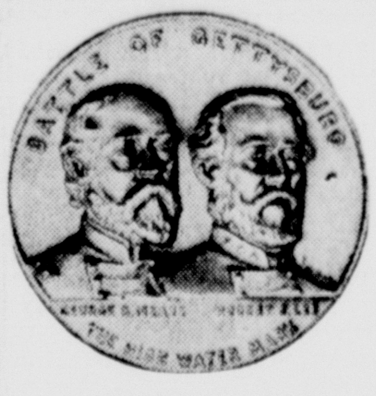
The secret stemmed from Cooke's care of his men, well illustrated by an incident in the battle of Malvern Hill three months before. His troops were green. They had been out in front that day and were scared to death. They had been caught in a thunder shower. They had been subjected to enfilade from 12-inch shells from a gunboat in the river. That night when they withdrew through the rain to their bivouac they found that General Cooke — he was a colonel then — had ridden ahead and had fires built so they could warm themselves and cook their food. Now that seems trivial enough, doesn't it? But it built morale and loyalty and it paid dividends that day at Sharpsburg when the whole of Lee's line depended for an hour and a half on the resistance offered by Cooke's brigade.

STRATEGY AND TACTICS

The third maxim which Dr. Freeman deduced from his studies he called strategy and tactics. A more meaningful expression today would be professional know-how, because what he said was "You can't fight yesterday's battle over again tomorrow." What he meant was that you cannot rely on yesterday to solve tomorrow, that imagination and flexibility are as essential as dedication and historical study.

It is the disposition of man to approach new war in terms of old. This is inevitable. A man always brings to bear his own experience, but the danger is that the military leader approaching a new conflict generally will think of the first stages of that conflict in terms of the full equipment of the last stage of the war in which he previously had fought.

It used to be said that tactics change every five years, and strategy changes never. That may be true enough, but there is always that border line of what the old writers used to call "grand tactics." We should never distain — i.e., discolor or tarnish — the border line between tactics and strategy, and yet we ought never to be so tied to the tactics we employed when we won that we think they are the tactics that are certain always to win.



Look backward for strategical instruction and spiritual inspiration. Look forward and visualize new tactics for new situations.

Cadet Robert E. Lee, at West Point (he ranked second in the class of 1829) lived in the afterglow of the Napoleonic tradition, as did all military students of his day. Lee was reared in that tradition. The military language, engineering books, every text that was used at West Point were French in their origin.

But mark this. In the 1840's the United States got into a scrap with Mexico. It didn't last very long, but it proved to astute students such as Lee — and Grant who was there, too — that the tactics of Napoleon were no longer applicable. By 1861, Lee was convinced that the war he was about to fight could not be fought according to his West Point textbooks. He realized that in addition to some improvements in weapons, two incalculably valuable changes had occurred: This was the first war where commanders were to have railroads at their command; and it would be the first war in which commanders were to have telegraphic communications.

In this day of scientific and technological revolution, the changes which young men face and the evolving form of battle will require studious application. Time marches on; it never turns backward. You must keep your own professional education in step with the weapons and equipment of the times.

In this process, awareness and application of the three principles of leadership as exemplified by Robert E. Lee and as deduced by a great historian from the study of American military history are indispensable — Study, Character, Professional Know-How.

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Lee's Lessons In Leadership Have Benefited Soldiers Of All Nations Through The Years

By LT. GEN. R. J. WOOD
Air Defense Command

THE STUDY of the strategy and tactics used in the American Civil War has been basic to military education everywhere for years. Because this is the beginning of the Centennial observance of that four-year struggle. I thought it would be particularly appropriate to discuss some of the principles of leadership as recorded in American military history, and particularly as exemplified by leaders in the Confederate Army. In this, I shall rely fairly heavily upon the writings and speeches of the late Dr Douglas Southall Freeman, the South's greatest historian whom I was privileged to know personally, and who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his definitive four-volume study on General Robert E Lee

Virginia Memorial

What can we learn from a brief look at General Lee, an individual worshipped by his troops and considered by all students of military history as one of the great leaders of all time?

Dr. Freeman felt that his study of history had revealed to him three simple maxims which represented the whole duty of a soldier in terms of leadership. The first of these was study. It wasn't enough, he felt, for one to study only while in school! He felt that no military man could be a competent leader unless he dedicated himself to a whole life of study

General Lee had that peculiar quality of study which is one of the tests of the great soldier. He would take his battle plan he would work it out carefully. he would labor over his supply problems. he would survey his map with the most critical care and when he had developed his own plan, he had that almost unique mental gift of being able to lay his plan down and then go over, figuratively, to the other side of the hill and consider his plan critically in terms of what the enemy might do

These basic criticisms of his own strategy took time and energy, but I don't doubt they gave General Lee just as sound an evaluation of his plan as all the expensive computers and other gear which we rely on to come up with answers to what we call our "war games" today

Study — one of the first duties of the military leader — means balanced study Yesterday and today are the only two fixed points by which we can project tomorrow. But if you look always over your shoulder, you are apt to stumble On the other hand if you don't look over your shoulder, sometimes you are apt to lose your way The balance between his technical and cultural study, between his military and sociological study, is something that a leader always must keep in mind

CHARACTER

The second maxim which Dr Freeman deduced from his studies was character

We assume that the character of the individual consists of certain positive attributes It is easy to tick off such things as principle, dedication integrity, judgment, but there is another side to it Just as surely as a man of character avoids intrigue so he cannot be indolent. I have seen very few able men of character who were indolent and I have seen very, very few historical figures of any importance who were lazy

The office of the Gettysburg Engineering and Equipment Company, formerly the High St. School, was converted into a hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg to care for the wounded soldiers.

In this day and time, when there is a premium on military operations involving all three services, there is an equal premium on cooperation. Character eliminates selfishness. it eliminates false pride, and in their place it inspires cooperation.

With General Lee, principle was a matter of the utmost importance "Duty," he said, "is the sublimest word in the English language "

There came a time in 1864 when the loss of Jackson and Longstreet, the capture of Johnson and a succession of calamities, including the illness of A P. Hill and the death of Jeb Stuart, put upon General Lee a burden of leadership he never had been compelled to carry before

During the latter phases of the withdrawal from the Rapidan to the James River, he got up at three o'clock in the morning and worked usually until ten at night. I think at that time he never had more than five hours sleep. Why did he do this? Because he felt the responsibility was his; because he was dedicated to principle; because he was a man of character

He was critical, too, of the lack of these capabilities in lesser men When asked why he didn't promote an individual who was magnificent in attack, but between operations was as likely as not drunk in quarters, General Lee said, "I cannot trust with higher command, with command of others, a man who cannot command himself. Discipline of self, as well as of others, is the soul of an army."

Dr. Freeman records that, when he was young, he had queried many old soldiers: "What was it about General Lee that you men appreciated most? What was the greatness of Lee?"

That was the equivalent of asking what was the secret of the morale of the Army of Northern Virginia. The answer was, with incredible frequency, and yet according to no pattern or design, "He always looked after his men."

And Lee's lieutenants followed his example. The story is told of General John R. Cooke who commanded a brigade consisting of a North Carolina regiment and an Arkansas regiment at the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) in September 1862. He suddenly found himself with Jackson knocked down on his left, Longstreet forced back on his front, Hill in confusion on his right. And here he was, with two little regiments stuck out as a wedge in the Federal line of attack, faced by superior force on three sides. He put up such a fight that the corps commander sent him a message asking how he could hold his position without help.

Cooke sent back a reply in language so sulphurous and picturesque that it stands unrivaled to this day He did not want any help, he said, and by the eternal gods he was going to stay there until every damn Yankee who tried to take his position was burning in hell. That's the sum and substance — suitably sanitized

Why were Cooke's men loyal to him? Why didn't they turn and run?

The secret stemmed from Cooke's care of his men well illustrated by an incident in the battle of Malvern Hill three months before His troops were green They had been out in front that day and were scared to death They had been caught in a thunder shower They had been subjected to enfilade from 12-inch shells from a gunboat in the river That night when they withdrew through the rain to their bivouac they found that General Cooke — he was a colonel then — had ridden ahead and had fires built so they could warm themselves and cook their food Now that seems trivial enough, doesn't it? But it built morale and loyalty and it paid dividends that day at Sharpsburg when the whole of Lee's line depended for an hour and a half on the resistance offered by Cooke's brigade

STRATEGY AND TACTICS

The third maxim which Dr Freeman deduced from his studies he called strategy and tactics A more meaningful expression today would be professional know-how, because what he said was "You can't fight yesterday's battle over again tomorrow" What he meant was that you cannot rely on yesterday to solve tomorrow, that imagination and flexibility are as essential as dedication and historical study

It is the disposition of man to approach new war in terms of old This is inevitable A man always brings to bear his own experience but the danger is that the military leader approaching a new conflict generally will think of the first stages of that conflict in terms of the full equipment of the last stage of the war in which he previously had fought

It used to be said that tactics change every five years, and strategy changes never That may be true enough, but there is always that border line of what the old writers used to call "grand tactics" We should never distain — i.e. discolor or tarnish — the border line between tactics and strategy and yet we ought never to be so tied to the tactics we employed when we won that we think they are the tactics that are certain always to win

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Look backward for strategical instruction and spiritual inspiration Look forward and visualize new tactics for new situations

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College Chums, Split By Loyalties, Discover Mutual Love For Same Girl

SNAP, CRASH! "At last I am through that cursed thicket." It was the first of July, 1863, and the terrific struggle at Gettysburg had just begun. After the remark with which our story opens the speaker, a young man clad in the gray and gold of a Confederate staff officer, slipped from his saddle, and leaving his horse to graze about on the scanty grass, climed a little farther up the hill, and stepping upon a pile of stones, swept the surrounding country with his field glasses.

"Surrender or die!" suddenly exclaimed a low voice, in which there was a perceptbl not of laughter. The officer lowered his glasses with a start, and turned in the direction from which the sound had come, whilst he fumbled for his revolver. The next moment, with a cry of surprise and joy he passionately embraced a tall blue-clad figure. For awhile the grim business on which they were engaged was forgotten, and they fairly overwhelmed each other with questions. They had been chums at college, but at the outbreak of the rebellion they had enlisted, the one in the Northern, the other in the Southern army; and now while out scouting, chance had thrown them together near their old college home. Suddenly as they talked the glad light of welcome faded in the Northerner's face. "And what do you know about Bess Marl?" he asked.

ADMITS CALLS

"Why, you know I used to go out there frequently. Don't you remember?"

"No, I don't."

"Well, perhaps I didn't tell you where I went; we used to keep such things quiet at college, but that is where I made the calls you and the other fellows used to jolly me so much about. How is she?"

"Her father and brothers are all enlisted in the Northern army and she and her mother, as they remained on the place, are right in your line of attack. But Bob, how come you are so interested?"

The Southerner's face reddened even through its bronze, and as the Northerner noticed it, it angered him.

"So you love the pretty Bessie, do you?"

Something in his tone caused Bob Lancy to look at him.

"And what does that signify?" he questioned sharply.

SWEARS LOVE

The Northerner's face softened and his grey eyes lit up.

"Because I would give my life to keep her from all harm," he said softly.

Lancy's face grew dark, and for a few momehts neither spoke. Then the Northerner stretched out his hand to Lancy as he said solemnly: "God knows, my only wish is her happiness, She shall decide between you and me; and you, Bob Lancy shield her and hers, because till evening your lines will have enclosed her home.

The Southerner grasped and wrung the outstretched hand while he repeated, "She shall decide between us."

Then the two men pledged each other to shield and protect the girl for whom they would both have given their lives.

"We may never meet again, who knows," said Lancy. "Goodbye, Harry Sinclair, dear old chum." Once more they wrung each other's hands, and then hurried away in opposite directions.

MARL FAMILY MOVES

It was late afternoon, and in the living room of a comfortable old farm house, all was confusion. Heaps of household goods were lying packed, preparatory to being taken out of the reach of harm. Two women were hard at work gathering together the most valuable articles, which an old servant was loading on the wagon. At last everything that could be taken with them was loaded and with a last tearful look at the old home which the shot and shell of the morrow would tear to pieces, they hurriedly mounted the wagon and drove away. Suddenly a horseman appeared beside the wagon from the already dusky woods along the road, and with terror they noticed that he was clothed in Confederate gray. The next instant their terror gave way to joy as they recognized in the officer Robert Lancy.

"Why, Miss Bess, I am in luck," he exclaimed in joyous tones as he recognized the occupants of the wagon.

Greetings were exchanged. Then, Lancy having assured them that the road was open as far as he knew, was compelled to hurry away to report to his commander. Not before he had looked deep into Bess Marl's eyes, which met his for a moment, and then dropped as he inquired where he might see them again if he lived.

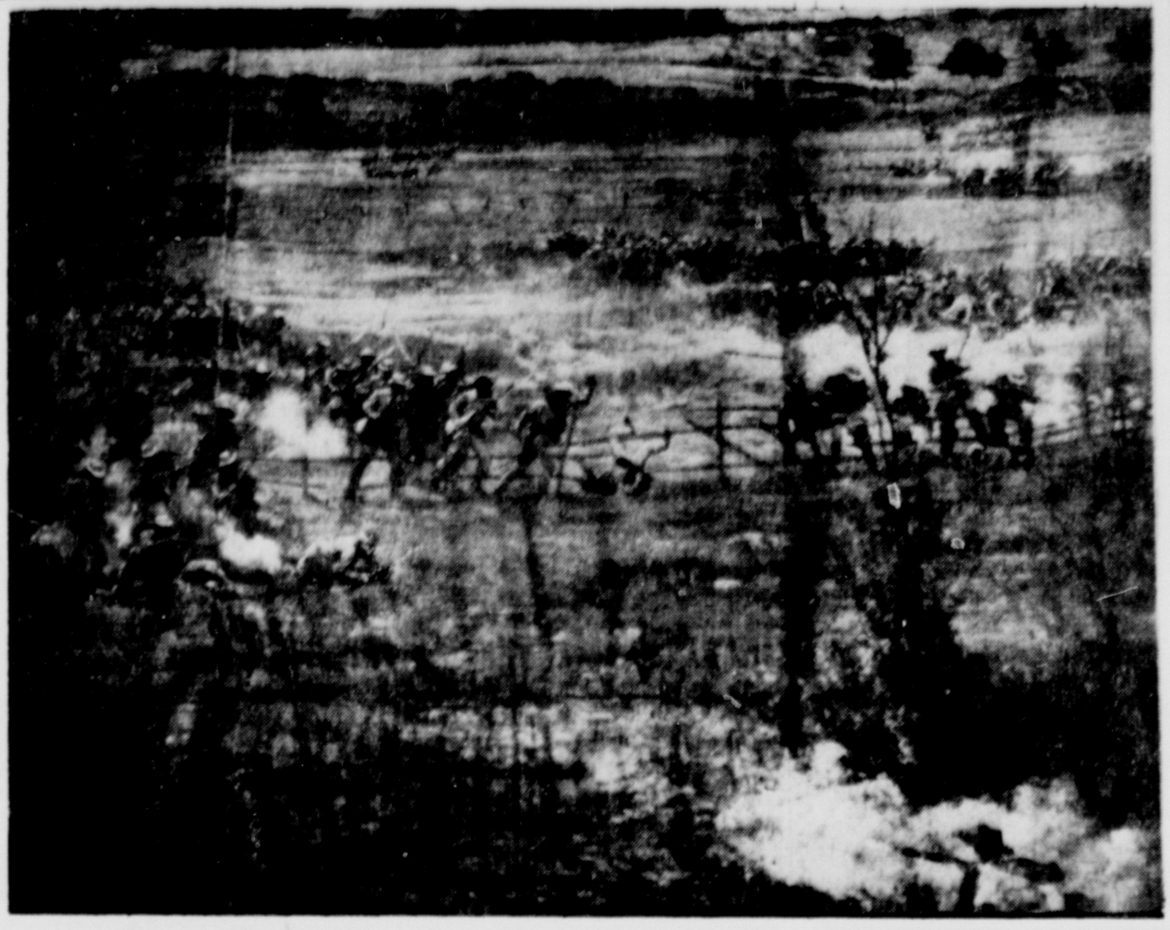
At the last proviso Miss Marl had looked up quickly and then had bent to arrange something in the wagon and he saw her lips trembling; then, with a lingering hand clasp he was gone.

SILENT SPECTATOR

There had been a silent spectator in the woods beside the wagon, Harry Sinclair had been about to ride up to the wagon, when Lancy appeared from the other side of the road. Now, as Sinclair rode away through the woods, his teeth were shut tight, and his face was perfectly bloodless in its pallor. He had seen the soft flush on Miss Marl's cheek and the dropping head. Alas, he knew too well what they meant. At first, fierce jealousy and anger took possession of his heart, then the wish that the woman he loved so tenderly might be happy at whatever cost to himself overcame all other considerations.

At noon the next day the Blue and Gray clashed again. Sabres gleamed — horses were trampled — saddles were emptied — hundreds paid with their lives — Sinclair and Lancy clashed in hand to hand conflict — sabres flashed again — Sinclair fell from a stray shot — Lancy is at his side. "Good-bye, Bob, — dear — old — chum. Tell — Bess — I — knew she — loved you and so I didn't —" but his voice failed him. His last whisper, "Give — Mother —" with a final effort he pointed to his coat pocket and his noble young spirit faded away.

The wave of battle has swept into the distance and still Bob Lancy sits like a statue, gazing piteously at the form of his chivalrous-hearted friend, who had redeemed his love with his life.



Troops hidden in the thickets begin to mow down enemy soldiers advancing across an open field and impeded by fences. The center group is taking particularly heavy fire as other formations continue to advance from the rear.

Blockade Made Women Invent Ersatz Items

WHEN MANUFACTURED goods and commodities could no longer be brought through the blockade to replenish empty markets, the Confederacy in general, and its women in particular, began devising substitutes.

They made coffee from parched corn, wheat, rye, acorns, rice, and the seeds of okra and cotton. "The seeds of okra, when mature, and nicely browned, came nearer in flavor to the real coffee than any other substitute," said one Alabama girl. "Yam potatoes peeled, sliced thin, cut into small squares, dried, and parched brown were thought to be the next best to okra for coffee."

Raspberry, huckleberry, blackberry, and holly leaves were used as a substitute for tea, and were found to be palatable. "We all drank sassafras tea for awhile," said Kate Stone of Brokenburn plantation in Louisiana, "but soon got tired of it, pretty and pink as it is."

OTHER SUBSTITUTES

Mrs. Clement Clay reported drinking peanut chocolate and potato coffee. Honey and molasses served for sugar. A substitute for soda was made from the ashes of corncobs. The juice of the pokeberry or of oak balls produced ink. Dyes were made from indigo, walnut hulls, and the bark of various trees. Susan Bradford of Florida stated that "indigo plants furnished many shades of blue and was a basis for other colors as well. Butternut brown was popular; copperas played a prominent part, and the juice of the pokeberry. The color most needed in this war-stricken land was black, and there is nothing more difficult to dye."

Persimmon seeds were used for buttons, and thorns took the place of pins. Mrs. Eliza McHatton Ripley, a Louisiana refugee sojourning in Texas, once recalled: "A needle dropped or mislaid was searched after for hours. Needles, pins, hairpins, and such insignificant articles, so common in every household, rapidly became very scarce, and occasionally vanished entirely. Toothbrushes were replaced by twigs of shrubs, nicely peeled, and the ends chewed into brushes. Often the comb did duty for the whole family, the aid of a hair-brush being entirely dispensed with."

The best lights were tallow candles, a South Carolina woman stated, but they were too scarce to be used except on special occasions. "The ordinary lights were knots of pine, supported on racks of iron at the back of the chimney to let the smoke fly up. Another odd light, known as a wax taper, was made by winding thirty yards of wick, previously dipped in melted wax, round an old candlestick."

MADE CLOTH SHOES

An Alabama woman reported using the oil of cotton seed, ground peas, and lard as substitutes for kerosene. Shoes were sometimes made from cloth, or knit of homespun, either cotton or wool, and lined with cloth of suitable texture. Old felt hats or old carpets were often converted into footwear. A Richmond lady made her shoes from parts of a canvas sail rescued from a wrecked vessel. Another shoeless Confederate soon fashioned a pair from plaited shucks. "They are a little rough," she reported, "so I have pasted inside a lining of velvet."

Hats were made of palmetto straw, rye, wheat, and the needles of the long-leaf pine. Betty Maury of Virginia produced such a headpiece for her husband and remarked: "made it every bit myself and its looks elegant."

Drug shortages resulting from the blockade brought tragic deprivations to a land where malaria and other fevers were an ever-present danger. The lack of quinine and calomel during the war caused hundreds of deaths in the South. A bereft Mississippi mother wrote to her husband in Virginia: "Twenty grains of quinine would have saved our two children. They were too nauseated to drink the bitter willow tea and they are now at rest, and I have no one to work for but you. I am well and strong and am not dismayed. I think day and night of your sorrow. I have their little graves near me."

The need for drugs became so desperate that many Southern women risked their lives in smuggling these important items through the lines. Others sometimes substituted for quinine the berries of the dogwood, cherry, and willow trees. In many illnesses women resorted to roots and herbs. Some even planted poppies in their garden in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain opium and laudanum.

The first successful sea voyage by steam boat was made by John Stevens' Phoenix in 1809. In 1962 steamship advertisers invested over $4,700,000 in newspapers to tell travelers about their accomodations.

The Proclamation

Abraham Lincoln (says the Press,) has proclaimed the downfall of slavery in the United States. The Proclamation we print this morning announces his decree in brief, eloquent, and immortal sentences. It is not an argument, or a defence, or a declaration; it is simply the frank announcement of a brave and frank man. Those who expect to read in invocation to blood and massacre and rapine will be surprised by the sincere and affectionate warning of the President to the people whose deliverance he proclaims. The beneficent power that declares freedom does not incite murder; it takes away the burden of national death from the hereafter, and makes the country of our children the country of freemen. This is the general thought that pervades the Proclamation; but that which is practical and immediate, is the conversion of this silent, oppressed, and anxious race into active allies of the Union. It adds a reserve force to the army of the Union, and makes three million of slaves three million of ablebodied recruits, who have only to see the Union banner to follow it with their lives. It takes away the labor that sustains the power of the South, and adds to the military power of the North. It is a war measure, and will add strength to our armies and glory to the object of the war. These ideas should be impressed upon the minds of all who read the Proclamation this morning. Let the people accept this great deed in the spirit that animates the President, appreciating the beautiful sentiments in which he declares it to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, and invokes the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

January 6, 1863
Adams Sentinel

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and the South Who Bore
Arms for the Cause They
Deemed Just—They Were Truly

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Company K, The Adams Infantry, Had Brilliant Record Here And During 3 Years Of Campaigning

Four stone figures representing "Peace, Hope, History and War" grace the sides of the imposing Soldiers' National monument in the National Cemetery. The figure above represents "War."

ONE OF THE earliest responses to the appeal of President Lincoln for the three-month enlistment of men following the shelling of Fort Sumter in 1861 was that made by Company K, the Adams Infantry as it was called.

The Company met on June 1 at the County Courthouse when a large attendance of recruits and citizenry gathered to organize the outfit as a part of the State Reserve Corps of the Fifteenth Regiment. Edward McPherson was elected captain, J. Finly Bailey, first lieutenant and J. J. Herron, 2nd lieutenant and they led the company to Camp Wayne in West Chester on June 8 to begin training. Shortly after Captain McPherson secured the recruits in Gettysburg to fill out the company and returned to congress after turning over his command to Lt. Bailey.

At West Chester the troops were occasionally entertained by townspeople. On July 4, 1861 Governor Curtin addressed the regiment and a fete followed in Everhart's Grove. With the defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run, the regiment, marching from daylight until 9 p.m., moved to Baltimore as the need for more troops to defend Washington became acute. On July 26 they were mustered into the U.S. Army at Camp Carroll, Md. The next day they moved to Annapolis and were quartered in the Naval Academy until they moved to Washington on August 30. During September the regiment encamped at Tennellytown, Va., before moving to Camp Pierpont at Langley, Va., in October.

FIRST ACTION

Having performed their first reconnaissance at Dranesville on December 20 in admirable fashion, the regiment soon moved to Alexandria for the defense of Washington.

On June 26, 1862, Company K took an active part in its first engagement when the regiment fought at Beaver Dam and lost 7 men. The next day's fighting at Gaines Mills cost the regiment another 7 men and on June 29 at New Market Crossroads (Charles City), Capt. Bailey of Company K was killed, the outfit's first casualty.

Company K became a parat of the Fifth Army Corps, one of two new units formed by Gen. McClellan. With the Union forces pinned down, Company K remained at Harrison's Landing from July 2 until August 14, 1862. It then saw service in the Second Battle of Bull Run, fighting for two days without rations. In September the troops moved from Fairfax, Va., to South Mountain, Md., where on September 14, the regiment stormed a hill which Hill and Longstreet had fortified and were holding for the Confederates as a defensive position. The attack was largely responsible for the success of the battle. The company lost John Sadler who was killed in action.

FIGHT AT ANTIETAM

Two days later at Antietam, these same forces turned back the first Confederate attempt to invade the North. The troops also fought at Sharpsburg on September 18.

Company K moved with the Fifth Army Corps into the Peninsula area as plans were readied for an attempt to attack Richmond. By November 16 they were in battle line at Fredericksburg.

On July 2, 1863, Company K moved to the battlefield at Gettysburg with other reserves. They had been ordered by Meade to move on July 1 from Frederick to Hanover and when notice of the battle arrived they marched by night to Gettysburg and immediately took up position on Little Round Top. They were met by fleeing Union soldiers in disorderly retreat from the advances of Longstreet's Corps.

MINNIGH CAMPAIGNS

Capt. Henry Minnigh commanded Company K at Gettysburg. As a part of the 1st Brigade under Col. William McCandless, the troops charged down the hill and fell upon the enemy with bayonets. The struggle which ensued was terrible in the extreme. The Confederates, unable to withstand the charge, broke and fled from the valley back to the stone wall east of the Wheatfield, where after hand-to-hand conflict they were dislodged and forced into the grove beyond.

It was not until after Pickett's Charge on July 3 that Company K saw further action. As a Confederate battery before the Union left swept the lines with fire, Meade ordered the Pennsylvania Reserves to capture the guns. McCandless formed his Brigade along the east front of the Wheatfield and led them gallantly against the battery under a terrific shower of shot and shell. The artillerymen retired but McCandless's troops changed front and charged upon a Confederate brigade in their entrenchments. The Confederates, taken in the flank, fled in disorder. More than 250 prisoners were taken, two battle flags and more than 5,000 muskets.

After 42 hours of consecutive fighting, Company K rested. Fighting in defense of home, it had played an important part in the Union Army's greatest victory.

OTHER BATTLES

By September 1, 1863, the troops had encamped at Culpeper and participated in the battles at Bristoe Station and Mine Run. The regiment also fought in the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864, and on May 8 at Spottsylvania. Company K served its last day of service on May 31 at Bethesda Church, where a brilliant victory provided a fitting conclusion to their years of fighting. The company moved from Washington to Harrisburg to Philadelphia and was mustered out on June 13.

Company K in three years saw duty in three peninisular campaigns, served in defense of Washington, and twice helped to turn back the Confederates from Northern soil. In Company K, 64 men were mustered in, 2 officers and 4 men were killed, 6 died during the term of service, 2 officers and 15 men were wounded and discharged and 8 officers and 22 men re-enlisted.

The original roster of Company K with those who fought at Gettysburg starred, was as follows: Capt. Edward McPherson; 1st Lt. J. Finley Bailey; 2nd Lt. J. J. Herron; Orderly Sgt. W. W. Stewart*; 2nd Sgt. John Donee; 3rd Sgt. Peter Henry; 4th Sgt. Henry Minnigh*; 1st Cpl. John Sadler; 2nd Cpl. Philip Houck; 3rd Cpl. Jacob Resser; 4th Cpl. Daniel Bailey.

GETTYSBURG RECRUITS

From Cumberland Twp., Henry Beamer*.

From Gettysburg: Obadiah Beard*, John Gibson, Barnett Hart, Levi Hart, Adam Holtzworth, George Holtzworth, James McGongle*, George Kitzmiller*, Michael Miller*, Jefferson Myers, Adam Ploutz, William Riggs*, Zephaniah Rogers, Robert Sheads, Jacob Stouffer, Frank Weber, Craig Wizotsky, Daniel Robinson*, Charles Gilbert* and D. E. Remmell.

From Fairfield: David and Samuel Bingaman, Bernard Divine, Samuel Dixon, William Dixon, Calvin Harbaugh*, Jacob Mackley* and John Mackley*.

From York Springs: Isaac Brandon, John Brandon*, Samuel Cassat*, Charles Caufman, Henry Caufman, Amos Cororster*, Hiram Fanns, Amos Gardner, John Hildebrand, John Jacobs*, William Jobe*, David Johns*, William Megary*, Wooster Metcalfe, William Mumper*, Jesse Shank and David Stewart.

OTHER RECRUITS

From Menallen Twp.: Cyrus Carson*, and Fred Keim.

From Mt. Joy Twp.: Isaac Durboraw*.

From East Berlin: Philip Hollinger and David Myers*.

From Center Mills: George Pensyl.

From Heidlersburg: Samuel Sheets.

From Oxford Twp.: Andrew Slagle*.

From Emmitsburg, Md.: James Culbertson*, Henry Danner, George Gibbs*, John Pittinger and John Rosensteel*.

HAD TWO DRUMMERS

From Lancaster: George Lanning.

From Louisville, Ky.: Henry Jones.

Charles Gilbert and D. E. Remmell were originally drummers. The former was transferred from the company but Remmell remained until the mustering out date. Isaac Durboraw wanted to enlist at the sound of the first gun. At Gettysburg he was a second lieutenant.

W. W. Stewart originally an orderly sergeant, was a York Springs civil engineer who rose to brevet colonel for his gallant conduct at the Battle of the Wilderness. He was severely wounded at Charles City Cross Roads and again at the Battle of North Anna. He was for a time a prisoner of war in Libby prison. He served at Gettysburg as a lieutenant colonel and in 1865 was a commissioned colonel of the 192nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Killed in action were Capt. John F. Bailey, June 30, 1862; 1st Lt. John D. Sadler, September 14, 1862; Peter Miller, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Va., as were Jeremiah Naylor; John W. Shipley, May 18, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and Craig Wizotskey, June 26, 1862, at Mechanicsville, Va.

John T. Creamer, Frederick Keim, George W. Myers, John W. McKinney, William McGrew and Jesse Shank died in service.

Charles W. Caufman, Bernard Divine, William Dixon, Samuel Eyster, Hiram Fanns, Levi Hart, Philip Hollinger, Henry Hortkins, Hiram Lady, John Myers, J. Shaw Pierce, Andrew Rhoads, David Shatter, Mathias Siplinger, William Trimmer, Philip Houck and Peter Henry were discharged as a result of wounds.

Jacob Stouffer became a prisoner of war.

Congratulations
Gettysburgians!
We Can Be Proud of Our Heritage

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and
Gettysburg Is History

We Are Proud of the Past . . . and Look to the Future With Confidence as We Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of History's Greatest Battle on Our Home Soil — the Battle of Gettysburg
1863-1963

ADAMS COUNTY
MEDICAL SOCIETY

A Tribute
To
Brave
Americans
Of All
Generations

Today, and always, let us honor all Americans who bravely fought to preserve the liberty of free men for which they gave so much!

On this occasion, the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, we pay a special tribute to the soldiers of the Blue and the Gray—for out of this great conflict in our history came a strong and united nation—and we are grateful!

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Joins Our Fellow Citizens
in Observing the
Centennial
of the
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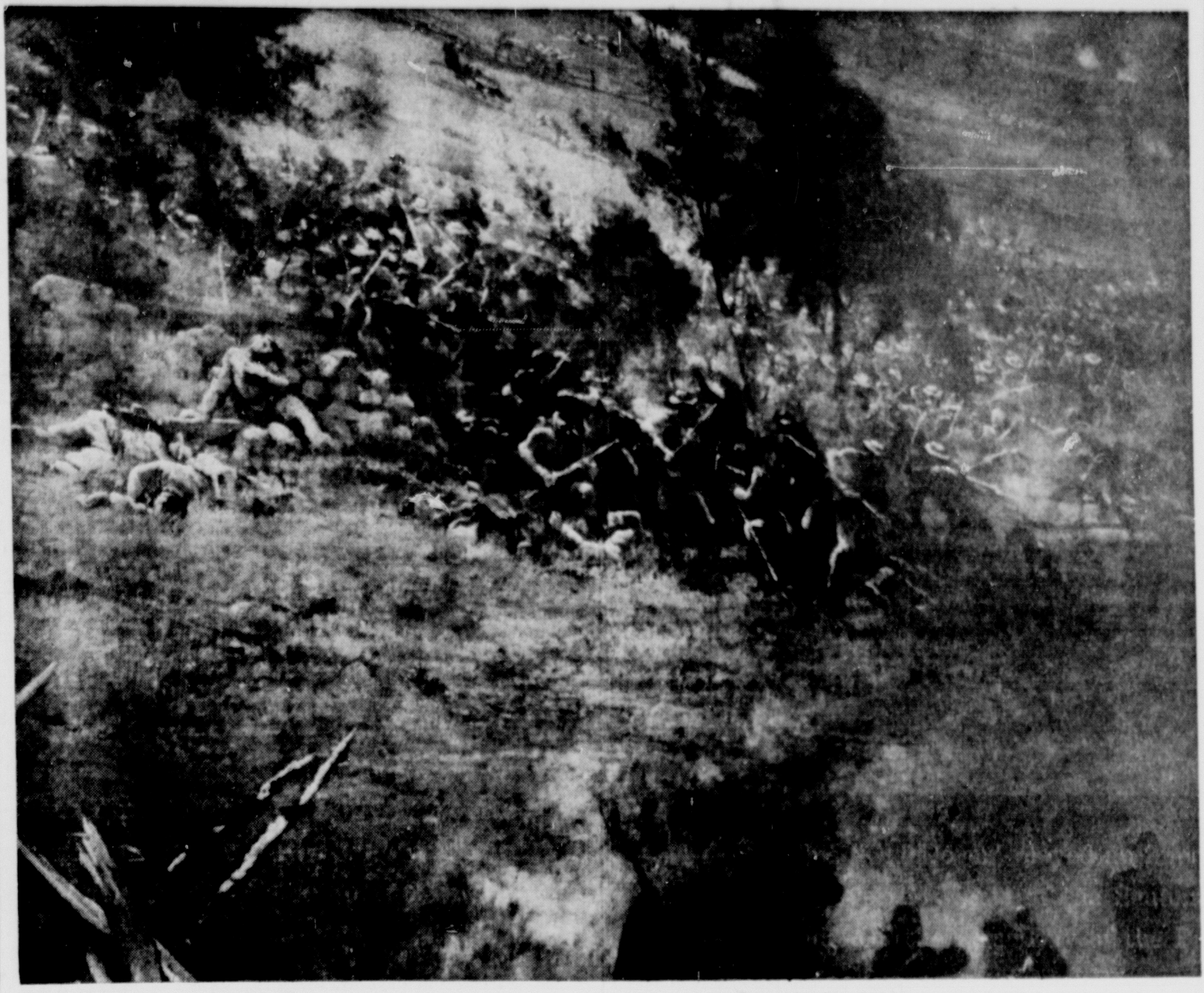

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Battle of Gettysburg

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1863-1963

Observing the 100th Anniversary Battle of Gettysburg

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"Best Wishes" on This Great Occasion — the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

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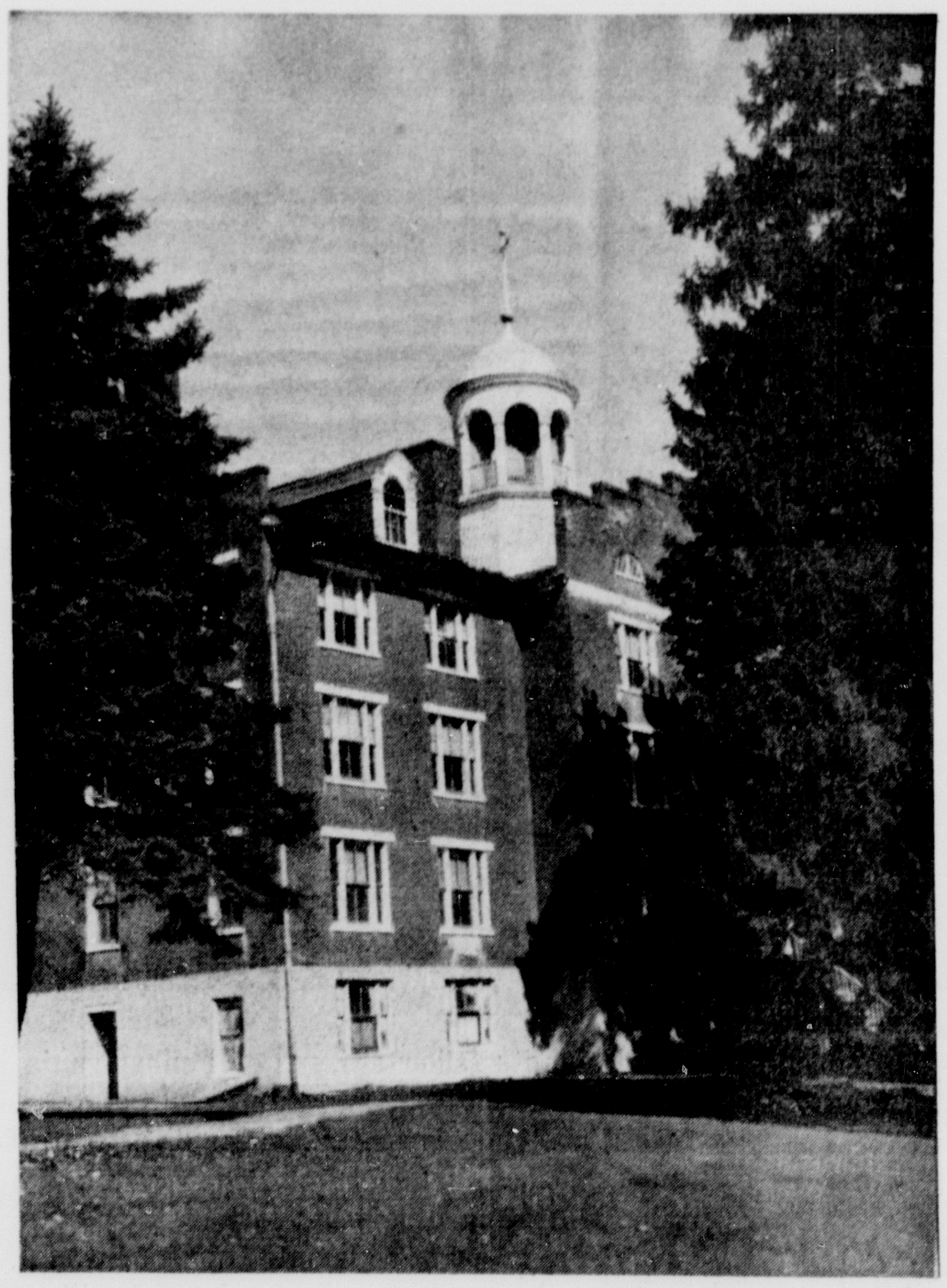

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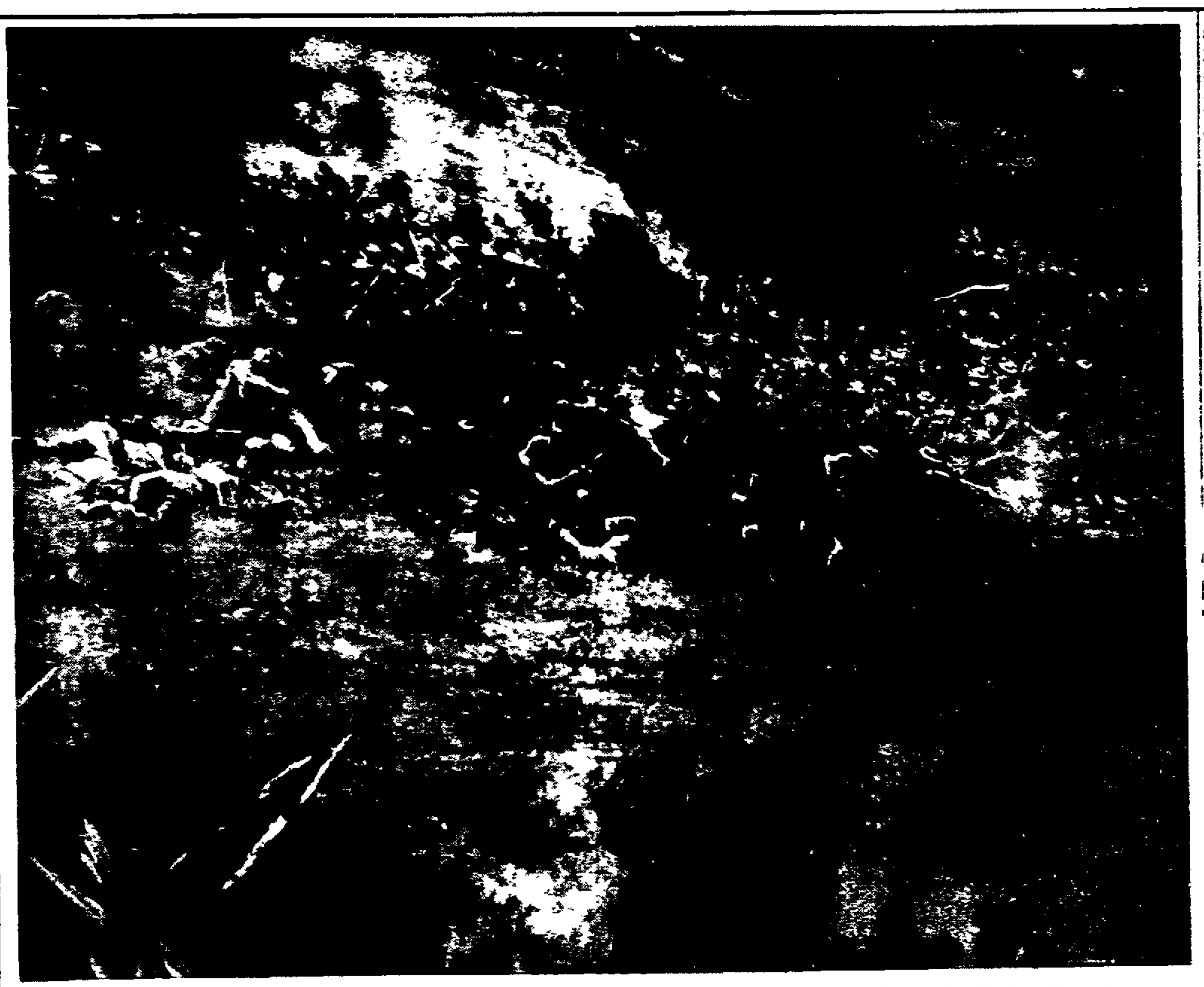

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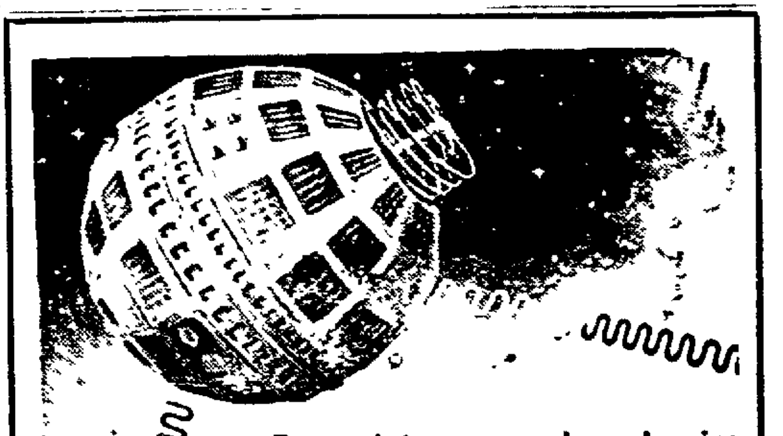

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Harold Messinger, Owner
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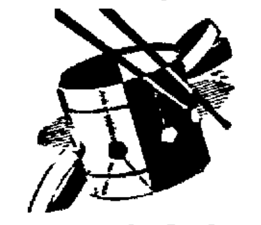

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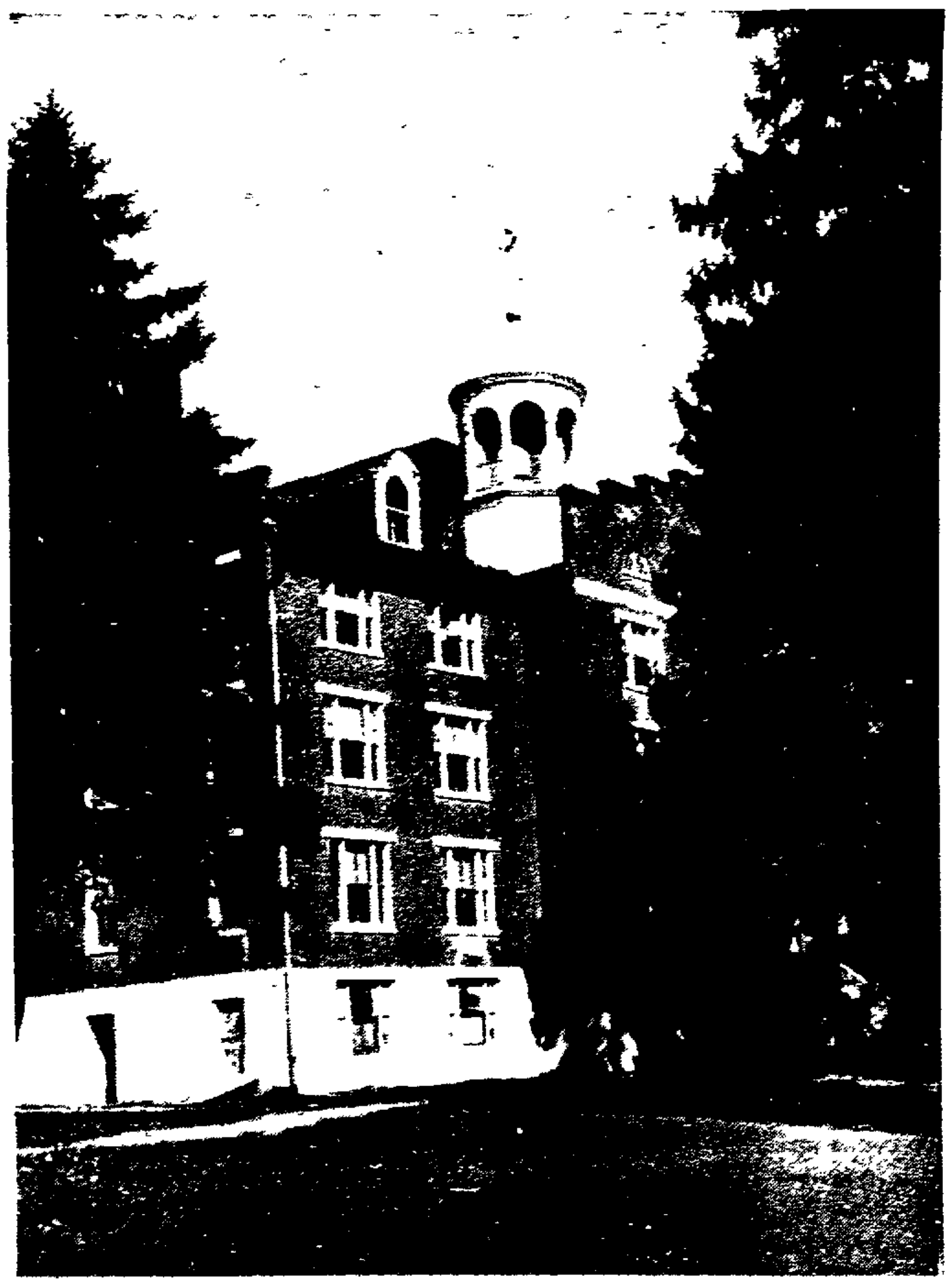

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1826 1963

Women Bore Stern Tests Of Civil War With Great Patience And Courage

HARDSHIP AND SACRIFICE

"Far South is a cottage, whence
cometh a wail
Far North is a house and a face
sad and pale.
Each mourns o'er her brave and
for both we will pray
The birds sing the same o'er the
blue and the gray."

DURING THE Civil War countless mothers, wives and sweethearts of North and South alike had to mourn the loss of several loved ones. Such was the fate of Mrs. Noah Mills of Des Moines, Iowa, who in November, 1862, received a curt note that her husband, father, and brother had all been killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

All over the South, hundreds of women and children living in the path of invading Federal armies were forced to flee their homes. On December 18, 1862, Mrs. Eliza McHatton-Ripley had to abandon her Louisiana plantation and depart for parts unknown. "I rode away," she wrote, "leaving the sugar-house crowded to its utmost capacity with the entire crop of sugar and molasses of the previous year . . . leaving cattle grazing in the fields, sheep wandering over the levee, doors and windows flung wide open, furniture in the rooms, clothes too fine for me to wear now hanging in the armoires, china in the closets, pictures on the walls, beds unmade, table spread. . . . It was late in the afternoon of that bright, clear day, that I bade Arlington adieu forever."

EVACUATE ATLANTA

Following the fall of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864, those citizens who could not support themselves were ordered by General Sherman to leave the city. From a nearby village Mrs. Fannie Beers watched lines of dispossessed persons stream through the streets. "Already refugees from all parts of the adjacent country had begun to pour into and pass through, in endless procession and every conceivable and inconceivable style of conveyance, drawn by horses, mules, oxen, and even by a single steer or cow. Most of them were women and boys, though the faces of young children appeared here and there looking pitifully weary and frightened, yet not so heart-broken as the anxious women who knew not where their journey was to end. Nor had they a place to lay their heads, some of them having left behind only the smoking ruins of a home."

Whether they became refugees or stayed at home, many Southern women experienced pangs of hunger, especially in the last two years of the war. "The armies must be supplied even if the homefolks starve," a Florida girl wrote in 1863. "They must not have our burdens to bear in addition to their own." In April of that year the most notorious of several "bread riots" occurred in Richmond as hungry women banded together and broke into warehouses and shops in search of food.

The food situation became so acute in and around Atlanta that several women laboriously searched battlefields for bullets "to exchange for food to keep us from starving."

MOVING STORIES

Hardships in the Civil War often had unique and highly moving aspects. On October 25, 1862, a refugee in Greenville, South Carolina, wrote to one of her slaves whom it had been necessary to leave behind at the Charleston home: "My dear Will, Remember me kindly to all. I often think of and pray for you all, and trust, God willing, we may all meet in peace in our beloved home once more, but if not, that we may meet in Heaven. Your attached friend and mistress. Anne E. Hume."

The Civil War could and did disrupt once tightly knit families.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln had a brother, three half-brothers, and three brothers-in-law, all of whom served in Confederate armies. Septima Levy Collis was the wife of General H. T. Collis of the colorful Zouaves d'Afrique, U.S.A. "Some days came to me laden with sorrow," she once stated. The most tragic of all her days was the one on which she learned that her brother, a lieutenant in the Southern forces, had been killed in action. Only a few hours later Mrs. Collis was summoned to the front to nurse her seriously wounded husband.

MANY LOST LIVES

A number of heroines on both sides lost their lives in the line of duty.

Confederate agent Rose Greenhow was returning from an official trip to England in August, 1864, when Federal ships intercepted her blockade-runner. Mrs. Greenhow was drowned while trying to reach the North Carolina coast in a rowboat. Mrs. P. G. T. Beauregard, wife of one of the Confederacy's most popular generals, never again saw her husband after war began. In March, 1864, she died of loneliness in New Orleans. It was Mrs. Beauregard's wish that her tombstone bear the inscription: "The country comes before me."

Margaret E. Breckenridge left her books and music to serve on a federal hospital ship. She subsisted on a poor diet and constantly exposed herself to the chilly, damp air. Once warned that she might die if she continued such a routine, the plucky girl replied: "Well, what if I do? Shall men come here by tens of thousands and fight and suffer, and die, and shall not some women be willing to die to sustain and succor them?"

Young Margaret Breckenridge died in the summer of 1864.

Mrs. William Kirby of Baton Rouge Louisiana, was convicted of espionage and sentenced to the isolation of Ship Island. She endured all hardships of prison without a murmur until news reached her that her son, "a lad of tender years," had been killed at Gettysburg. Mrs. Kirby soon fell ill and succumbed in her prison cell.

The Wade family of Gettysburg did not have time to flee when the war's bloodiest battle opened around them in July, 1863. On the third day of the engagement, young Jennie Wade volunteered to make bread for the hungry Federal troops. The battle soon shifted to the vicinity of the Wade home. The rest of the family took refuge in the cellar, but Miss Wade refused to abandon her patriotic chore. Just as she was kneading the dough, a bullet tore through the kitchen wall and into the girl's breast, killing her instantly.

Scribe Tells Of Movement Of Grand Army

THE FORTRESS Monroe Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of April 6th, gives the following details of the movements of the grand army of Gen. McClellan. The publication thereof has been authorized by Gen. Wool:

GEN. McCLELLAN ARRIVES

Friday, the 4th instant was the day fixed for the movement on to Yorktown General McClellan and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, on board the steamer Commodore. The troops were full of enthusiasm, and longed for an advance movement.

THE ADVANCE

On Friday morning, about daylight, the Grand Army commenced the march "onward to Richmond." General Heintzelman's corps d'armee moved up through Great Bethel — the direct route to Yorktown. After leaving the camp, some miles beyond Hampton, the advance struck across Newmarket Bridge, along a most beautiful and romantic road the birds singing sweetly through the woods.

When within ten miles of Yorktown, we heard the booming of a gun. The troops shouted, the horses pricked up their ears — all were anxious to push on at a double-quick. The officers checked them. York river could be distinctly perceived from the distance on the right.

It was not half-past one o'clock. The men were wearied, yet anxious to proceed. The discharge of heavy rifled pieces became numerous. The enemy seemed to respond briskly with a very heavy piece, as the sound of the discharge seemed sullen and heavy.

THE ENEMY RETREAT

We soon perceived Allen's 5th Massachusetts battery banging away at a very formidable earthwork. There being no further response from the enemy, after firing some sixteen shells, the column advanced along a winding road made by the rebels around Howard's Mills.

Marker Designating the Field Headquarters of General Abner Doubleday

After getting to the top of the hill, batteries could be seen all around. It was a very formidable stronghold. The enemy retreated. Major Phillips had command of the rebel cavalry. He left everything behind — meat on the fire cooking.

The Union army bivouacked in the rebel camp "Misery," preparatory to an early start.

MARCH TO YORKTOWN

The army under the immediate command of General McClellan left camp at daylight, the advance being at Cockeysville. Soon after starting, the heavens became black with large-heavy clouds, giving evidence that we were to march through a heavy shower of rain. Very soon it began to rain flooding the roads — especially those through the woods — so as to be almost impassable. The infantry pushed on overcoming all obstacles. The cavalry and artillery dashed on pell mel through, all anxious to get ahead. Gen. McClellan and staff were but a short distance behind the advance.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the booming of the first gun was heard. It electrified the whole line. Overcoats, blankets, haversacks, &c., were thrown away by the anxious soldiers, each regiment vowing with the other to be first in The roads became terrible for locomotion the further we advanced; mudholes, ruts, sloughs, &c., seemed to go far towards making up the road.

LINE OF BATTLE

The line of battle was formed about ten o clock, Berdan's Sharpshooters in the advance. As the various columns arrived on the ground, they at once began to take their respective positions. Gen. Porter's division had the center, Gen. Sedgwick the extreme left.

The fight was carried on almost entirely with artillery, with the exception of Berdan's Sharpshooters. The discharges were raped on the Union side, answered at intervals by the enemy.

The first man struck was Reynolds of the Rhode Island battery. Two of Colonel Sam Black's men were next hit by a round shot — a thirty-two tearing the knapsack off one man. One was wounded slightly while the other was mortally wounded.

The heaviest firing commenced at half-past twelve: Morell's Brigade, on the left advancing within three quarters of a mile of the entrenched enemy.

The sharpshooters, with their telescopic rifles kept the enemy away from their guns. They crept within half a mile of the rebels. For one hour they did not reply, our sharpshooters popping them off as soon as they attempted to load.

At one o'clock Captain Martin's battery had 2 men killed, 5 wounded, and 3 horses dead.

Three of Berdan's sharpshooters were at this time wounded, and one killed — a man from New Hampshire. He was shot through the forehead by a musket ball.

Heavy firing closed with the day; but during the night the pickets occasionally could be heard banging away far in the advance.

Professor Lowe at the close of the day sent his balloon up, for the purpose of a reconnoissance.

DAY AFTER BATTLE

Sunday morning, 8 o'clock. — There is no heavy firing, but an occasional shot by the pickets; apparently no response by the enemy. The report is they are changing the location of their guns, and have two gunboats on the York river.

If it were not for the picket firing, no one would imagine that a battle was raging. — The morning is beautiful and clear, and the birds are warbling forth their spring notes. The men stand ready for the action. As yet nothing important has been done apparently.

LATER

The advices from Old Point by the steamer are up to the afternoon of Wednesday, when all was reported quiet at Yorktown, the weather preventing demonstrations by either side. It had been ascertained that the Confederates have a force of sixty thousand men inside their entrenchments, and are receiving heavy reinforcements from Richmond, having four steamers and sixteen transports, besides the railroad, employed in the transportation of troops, and it is believed that they will have a force of one hundred thousand men concentrated there before the Federal army can move The Confederate entrenchments extend entirely across the Peninsula from the James to the York rivers, and are understood to be defended by nearly five hundred guns, some of the largest calibre. Gen. Joseph Johnston, brother to the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston has arrived and taken command. The Merrimac and the other Confederate vessels were still lying off Craney Island, supposed to be waiting for the storm to cease before coming out.

April 14, 1862
The Compiler

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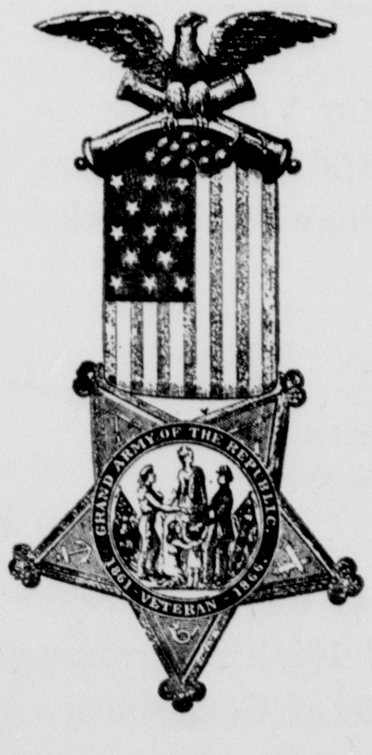


is the supreme award given for heroic action by members of the Armed Forces of the United States. It is, however, only one of many awards for outstanding service.

The brave courage and loyal effort of America's fighting men and the prices they have paid are, in themselves, testimony to their love of country and their willingness to defend their beliefs to the death. The Battle of Gettysburg was the exemplification of that testimony.

College Chums, Split By Loyalties, Discover Mutual Love For Same Girl

SNAP. CRASH! "At last I am through that cursed thicket." It was the first of July, 1863, and the terrible struggle at Gettysburg had just begun. After the remark with which our story opens the speaker, a young man clad in the gray and gold of a Confederate staff officer, slipped from his saddle and leaving his horse to graze about on the scanty grass, climbed a little farther up the hill and standing upon a pile of stones swept the surrounding country with his field glasses.

[illegible] suddenly exclaimed a low voice in which there was a [illegible] note of laughter. The officer lowered his glasses with a start and turned in the direction from which the [illegible] the next moment [illegible] of surprise and [illegible] passionately embraced a tall [illegible] clad figure. For awhile the grim business on which they were engaged was forgotten and [illegible] each other. [illegible] They had been [illegible] at the outbreak of [illegible] in the Northern [illegible] the Southern army; [illegible] scouting [illegible] thrown them together near their old college home. Suddenly as they talked the glad light of welcome faded in the Northerner's face. "And what do you know about Bess Marl?" he asked.

ADMITS CALLS

"Why, you know I used to go out there frequently. Don't you remember?"

"No, I don't."

"Well, perhaps I didn't tell you where I went. We used to keep such things quiet at college but that is where I made the calls you and the other fellows used to jolly me so much about. How is she?"

"Her father and brothers are all enlisted in the Northern army and she and her mother as they remained at the place, are right in your line of attack. But Bob, how come you are so interested?"

The Southerner's face reddened even through its bronze and as the Northerner noticed it, it angered him.

"So you love [illegible] pretty Bess, do you?"

Something in his tone caused Bob Lancy to look at him.

"And what does that signify?" he questioned sharply.

SWEARS LOVE

The Northerner's face softened and his grey eyes lit up.

"Because I would give my life to keep her from all harm," he said softly.

Lancy's face grew dark, and for a few moments neither spoke. Then the Northerner stretched out his hand to Lancy as he said solemnly "God knows, my only wish is her happiness. She shall decide between you and me; and you, Bob Lancy shield her and hers, because till evening your lines will have enclosed her home.

The Southerner grasped and wrung the out-stretched hand while he repeated, "She shall decide between us."

Then the two men pledged each other to shield and protect the girl for whom they would both have given their lives.

"We may never meet again, who knows," said Lancy. "Good-bye, Harry Sinclair, dear old chum." Once more they wrung each other's hands, and then hurried away in opposite directions.

MARL FAMILY MOVES

It was late afternoon, and in the living room of a comfortable old farm house, all was confusion. Heaps of household goods were lying packed preparatory to being taken out of the reach of harm. Two women were hard at work gathering together the most valuable articles, which an old servant was loading on the wagon. At last everything that could be taken with them was loaded and with a last tearful look at the old home which the shot and shell of the morrow would tear to pieces, they hurriedly mounted the wagon and drove away. Suddenly a horseman appeared beside the wagon from the already dusky woods along the road, and with terror they noticed that he was clothed in Confederate gray. The next instant their terror gave way to joy as they recognized in the officer Robert Lancy.

"Why, Miss Bess, I am in luck," he exclaimed in joyous tones as he recognized the occupants of the wagon.

Greetings were exchanged. Then, Lancy having assured them that the road was open as far as he knew, was compelled to hurry away to report to his commander. Not before he had looked deep into Bess Marl's eyes, which met his for a moment, and then dropped as he inquired where he might see them again if he lived.

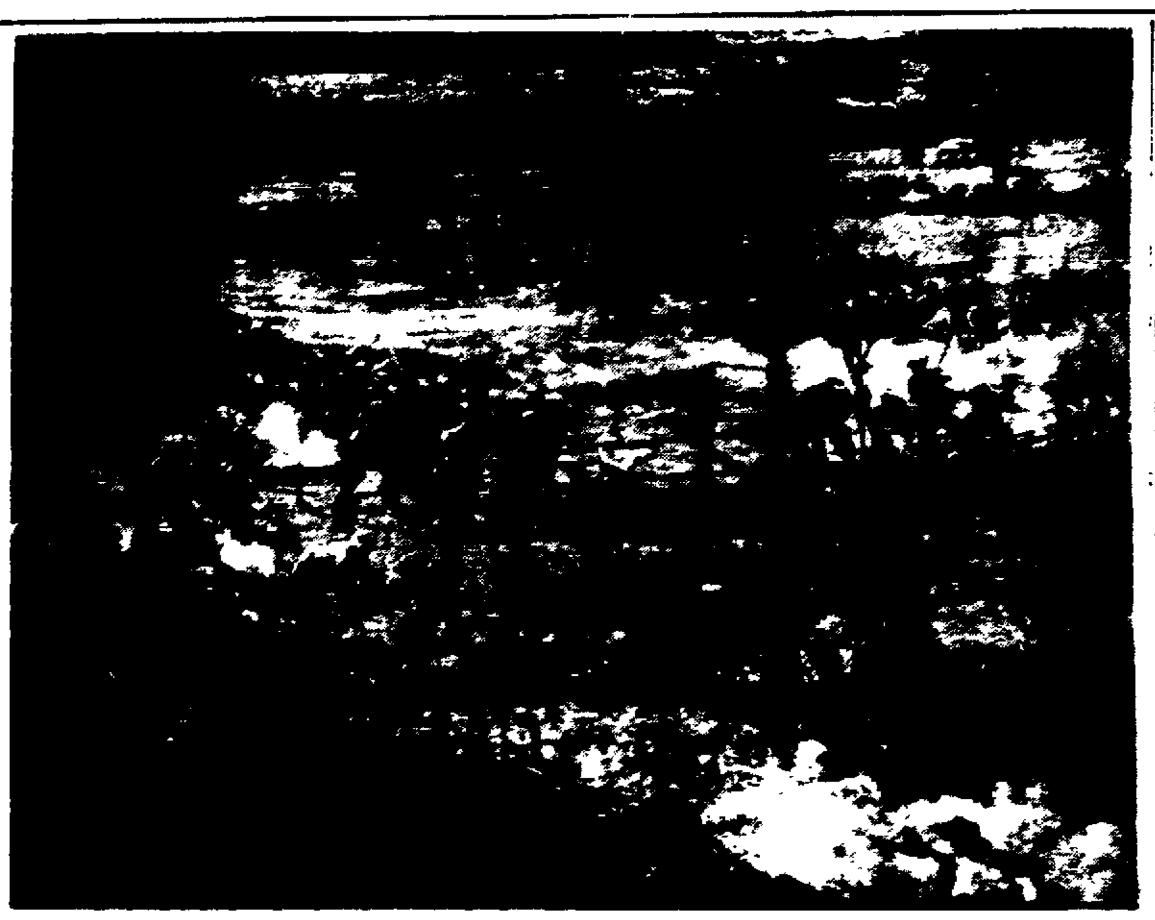
At the last proviso Miss Marl had looked up quickly and then had bent to arrange something in the wagon and he saw her lips trembling; then, with a lingering hand clasp he was gone.

SILENT SPECTATOR

There had been a silent spectator in the woods beside the wagon, Harry Sinclair had been about to ride up to the wagon, when Lancy appeared from the other side of the road. Now, as Sinclair rode away through the woods, his teeth were shut tight, and his face was perfectly bloodless in its pallor. He had seen the soft flush on Miss Marl's cheek and the dropping head. Alas, he knew too well what they meant. At first, fierce jealousy and anger took possession of his heart, then the wish that the woman he loved so tenderly might be happy at whatever cost to himself overcame all other considerations.

At noon the next day the Blue and Gray clashed again. Sabres gleamed — horses were trampled — saddles were emptied — hundreds paid with their lives — Sinclair and Lancy clashed in hand to hand conflict — sabres flashed again — Sinclair fell from a stray shot — Lancy is at his side. "Good-bye, Bob, — dear — old — chum. Tell — Bess — I — knew she — loved you and so I didn't —" but his voice failed him. His last whisper, "Give — Mother —" with a final effort he pointed to his coat pocket and his noble young spirit faded away.

The wave of battle has swept into the distance and still Bob Lancy sits like a statue, gazing piteously at the form of his chivalrous-hearted friend, who had redeemed his love with his life.



Troops hidden in the thickets begin to mow down enemy soldiers advancing across an open field and impeded by fences. The center group is taking particularly heavy fire as other formations continue to advance from the rear.

Blockade Made Women Invent Ersatz Items

WHEN MANUFACTURED goods and commodities could no longer be brought through the blockade to replenish empty markets, the Confederacy in general, and its women in particular, began devising substitutes.

They made coffee from parched corn, wheat, rye, acorns, rice, and the seeds of okra and cotton. "The seeds of okra, when mature, and nicely browned, came nearer in flavor to the real coffee than any other substitute," said one Alabama girl. "Yam potatoes peeled, sliced thin, cut into small squares, dried, and parched brown were thought to be the next best to okra for coffee."

Raspberry, huckleberry, blackberry, and holly leaves were used as a substitute for tea, and were found to be palatable. "We all drank sassafras tea for awhile," said Kate Stone of Brokenburn plantation in Louisiana, "but soon got tired of it, pretty and pink as it is."

OTHER SUBSTITUTES

Mrs. Clement Clay reported drinking peanut chocolate and potato coffee. Honey and molasses served for sugar. A substitute for soda was made from the ashes of corncobs. The juice of the pokeberry or of oak balls produced ink. Dyes were made from indigo, walnut hulls, and the bark of various trees. Susan Bradford of Florida stated that "indigo plants furnished many shades of blue and was a basis for other colors as well. Butternut brown was popular; copperas played a prominent part, and the juice of the pokeberry. The color most needed in this war-stricken land was black, and there is nothing more difficult to dye."

Persimmon seeds were used for buttons, and thorns took the place of pins. Mrs. Eliza McHatton Ripley, a Louisiana refugee sojourning in Texas, once recalled, "A needle dropped or mislaid was searched after for hours. Needles, pins, hairpins, and such insignificant articles, so common in every household, rapidly became very scarce, and occasionally vanished entirely. Toothbrushes were replaced by twigs of shrubs, nicely peeled, and the ends chewed into brushes. Often the comb did duty for the whole family, the aid of a hair-brush being entirely dispensed with."

The best lights were tallow candles, a South Carolina woman stated, but they were too scarce to be used except on special occasions. "The ordinary lights were knots of pine, supported on racks of iron at the back of the chimney to let the smoke fly up. Another odd light, known as a wax taper, was made by winding thirty yards of wick, previously dipped in melted wax, round an old candlestick."

MADE CLOTH SHOES

An Alabama woman reported using the oil of cotton seed, ground peas, and lard as substitutes for kerosene. Shoes were sometimes made from cloth, or knit of homespun, either cotton or wool, and lined with cloth of suitable texture. Old felt hats or old carpets were often converted into footwear. A Richmond lady made her shoes from parts of a canvas sail rescued from a wrecked vessel. Another shoeless Confederate soon fashioned a pair from plaited shucks. "They are a little rough," she reported, "so I have pasted inside a lining of velvet."

Hats were made of palmetto straw, rye, wheat, and the needles of the long-leaf pine. Betty Maury of Virginia produced such a headpiece for her husband and remarked: "made it every bit myself and its looks elegant."

Drug shortages resulting from the blockade brought tragic deprivations to a land where malaria and other fevers were an ever-present danger. The lack of quinine and calomel during the war caused hundreds of deaths in the South. A bereft Mississippi mother wrote to her husband in Virginia: "Twenty grains of quinine would have saved our two children. They were too nauseated to drink the bitter willow tea and they are now at rest, and I have no one to work for but you. I am well and strong and am not dismayed. I think day and night of your sorrow. I have their little graves near me."

The need for drugs became so desperate that many Southern women risked their lives in smuggling these important items through the lines. Others sometimes substituted for quinine the berries of the dogwood, cherry, and willow trees. In many illnesses women resorted to roots and herbs. Some even planted poppies in their garden in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain opium and laudanum.

The first successful sea voyage by steam boat was made by John Stevens' Phoenix in 1809. In 1962 steamship advertisers invested over $4,700,000 in newspapers to tell travelers about their accomodations.

The Proclamation

Abraham Lincoln (says the Press,) has proclaimed the downfall of slavery in the United States. The Proclamation we print this morning announces his decree in brief, eloquent, and immortal sentences. It is not an argument, or a defence, or a declaration; it is simply the frank announcement of a brave and frank man. Those who expect to read in invocation to blood and massacre and rapine will be surprised by the sincere and affectionate warning of the President to the people whose deliverance he proclaims. The beneficent power that declares freedom does not incite murder; it takes away the burden of national death from the hereafter, and makes the country of our children the country of freemen. This is the general thought that pervades the Proclamation; but that which is practical and immediate, is the conversion of this silent, oppressed, and anxious race into active allies of the Union. It adds a reserve force to the army of the Union, and makes three million of slaves three million of ablebodied recruits, who have only to see the Union banner to follow it with their lives. It takes away the labor that sustains the power of the South, and adds to the military power of the North. It is a war measure, and will add strength to our armies and glory to the object of the war. These ideas should be impressed upon the minds of all who read the Proclamation this morning. Let the people accept this great deed in the spirit that animates the President, appreciating the beautiful sentiments in which he declares it to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, and invokes the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

January 6, 1863
Adams Sentinel

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and the South Who Bore
Arms for the Cause They
Deemed Just—They Were Truly

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Pittsburg Landing

Enemy Is Routed In One Of Bloodiest Battles Of The War

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 8, via Fort Henry, April 9 — 3:20 A.M. — One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday morning.

The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides has been immense. We have lost in killed and wounded and missing, from 18,000 to 20,000, and that of the enemy is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000.

The fight was brought on by three hundred of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division, who attacked the advanced guard of the rebels, which they supposed to be the pickets of the enemy.

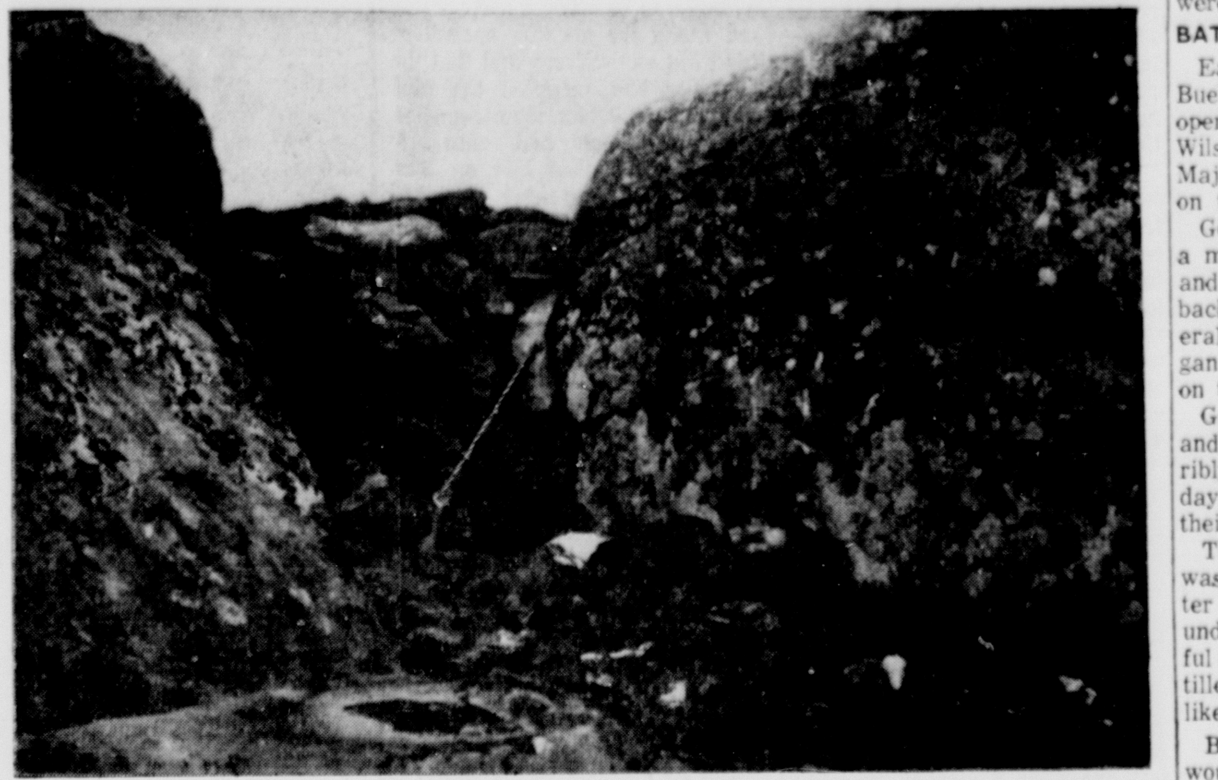
The rebels immediately advanced on General Prentsss' division on the left wing, pouring in volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camp with grape, canister and shell.

FORCES ARE FORMED

Our forces soon formed into line and returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them they had turned their heaviest fire on the left centre, General Sherman's division, and bringing up a fresh force, opening fire on our left wing, General McClernard's.

This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both the infantry and artillery along the whole line, a distance of over four miles.

General Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate struggle ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn.



A dead soldier lies in the crevice at Devil's Den wback and forth and troops from both sides periodi- back and forth and troops from both side periodically controlled the area.

From about 9 o'clock until night closed there was no determination of the result of the struggle.

The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre.

Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns. The firing of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke no sooner dispersed than the breach was again filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon.

General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back, so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were active in their efforts to drive us into the river, and, at the same time, heavily engaged our right.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements, Gen. L. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for the quartermaster's and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, the boats that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah.

We were, therefore, contending against fearful odds, our forces not exceeding thirty-eight thousand men, while that of the enemy was upwards of sixty thousand.

Our condition at this moment was exceedingly critical. Large numbers of our men were panic struck, and others, worn out by hard fighting, with the average percentage of skulkers, had straggled towards the river and could not be rallied.

Gen. Grant and staff, who had been fearlessly riding along the line the entire day, amid an unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from the right to left, inciting our men to stand firm until the reinforcements could cross the river.

Col. Webster, the chief of the staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pouring on the enemy's right while a large number of batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northeast to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant.

OPEN CANNONADING

About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry.

For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and terrible. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel train. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and, ere dusk, the firing had nearly ceased, when, night coming on, the combatants rested.

Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the night, until the forces under Brigadier General Wallace arrived and took position on the right, and General Buell's forces from the opposite side and Savannah were conveyed to the battleground.

Gen. Nelson's division was ordered to form on the right, and the forces under Gen. Crittenden were ordered to his support.

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Gen. McClernand's, Sherman's, and Hulburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson.

The resistance of the rebels was terrible, and worthy a better cause, but not enough for our undaunted bravery and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which swept them away like chaff.

But knowing that defeat here would be the death-blow to their hopes, their generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping, by flanking us, to turn the tide of battle.

GAIN GROUND

Their success was, for a time, cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under General Nelson, was driving them back with wonderful rapidity, and at 11 o'clock General Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them, and capturing their batteries of artillery.

They, however, again rallied on the left, and recrossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort, but reinforcements from Gen. Wool and Gen. Thomas came in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again begun to drive the rebels.

About 3 o'clock P.M., Gen. Grant rode to the left, where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels to be wavering, he sent a portion of his bodyguard to the head of each of the five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading, the cannon balls falling like hail around him.

FLEE IN DISMAY

The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay and never made another stand.

General Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and at half past five o'clock, P.M. the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

We have taken a large amount of artillery, and also a number of prisoners.

We lost a number of prisoners yesterday; among them is General Prentiss. The number has not been ascertained yet, but is reported at several hundred. Gen. Prentiss is reported wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side is the General-in-Chief, Albert Sidney Johnston, by a cannon ball, on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as it is corroborated by several rebel officers taken today.

ARM SHOT OFF

It is further reported that Beauregard had his arm shot off. This afternoon, Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding general down to the lowest officer.

General Grant and his staff were in the field, and riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire, during the entire two days and all slept on the ground on Sunday night during a heavy rain. On several occasions General Grant got within range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon.

Lieutenant Colonel McPherson had his horse shot from under him when alongside of General Grant. Captain Carson was between General Grant and your correspondent, when a cannon-ball took off his head and killed and wounded several others.

General Sherman had two horses killed under him, and General McClernand shared like dangers, and also General Hulburt, each receiving bullet holes through their clothes.

5th New York Cavalry, New York

General Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, and he and General Crittenden and General Nelson rode continually along the lines encouraging their me.

LATER FROM PITTSBURG

Gen. Bragg is reported to be killed, but this is not confirmed.

Provisional Governor Johnson of Ky., is wounded, and is a prisoner in our hands.

It is stated that Gen. Prentiss, who was taken prisoner on Sunday, escaped in the confusion of the enemy's retreat after the second day's fight.

Our total loss is thought to be about 7,000 — this is the estimate of our military officers who were in the engagements. Of these about 2,000 were taken prisoner and the balance killed or wounded in the usual proportions.

General Wallace, of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought to be impossible he could live. He was, however living on Wednesday and improving. He was shot in the back of the ear, the bullet coming out at the nose.

Five thousand prisoners are expected here tonight from Island No. 10.

Preparations are being made here to receive our wounded at Pittsburg.

Washington, April 10. — Up to four o'clock this afternoon the government had not received an official dispatch confirmatory of the occupation of Corinth.

April 14, 1862
The Compiler

Visitors — Welcome to Historic Gettysburg and to Our News and Sporting Goods Store

We Are Pleased to Join Our Friends Commemorating the

CENTENNIAL
of the Battle of Gettysburg

Gettysburg News and Sporting Goods

S. H. Moyer, Proprietor
51 Chambersburg St. Gettysburg, Pa.

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See Us for the Latest in Sports Equipment and Supplies

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Since 1898 . . . Little Ones and Adults, Too, Have Been Enjoying Good, Rich Pensupreme Milk and Ice Cream

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- Healthful
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We Honor Those Who Gave Their Lives

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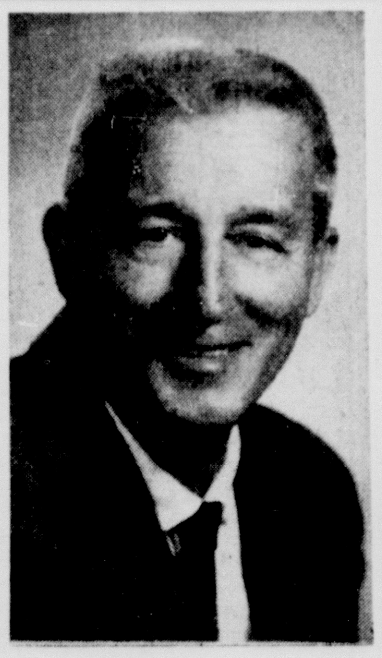
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

1963
GETTYSBURG
Named for
James Gettys
ONE OF FIRST SETTLERS
Founded
1780

J. Glenn Guise

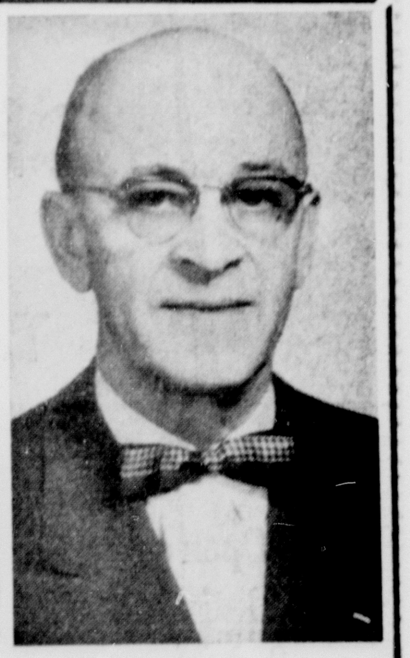


Richard L. Smith

John D. Thrush

Robert W. McCoy

Philip M. Jones

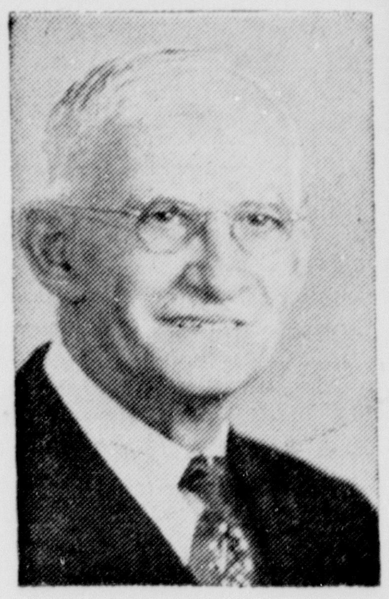


George W. Naugle

"A Significant Signpost Along America's Highway"

A Little Town in Pennsylvania became the "turning point" of the Civil War, and thus found its place in history.

It is for us, as Gettysburgians, to uphold and perpetuate the principles for which these Brave Men gave their lives. For it was here in Gettysburg that Lincoln set forth one of the basic principles of our Country's Government — "and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



Mahlon P. Hartzel Sr.

Rebecca Zinn Schwenk

John A. Welshonce

This Message Made Possible Personally by Individual Members of the Council of the

Borough of Gettysburg, in Adams County, State of Pennsylvania

Pittsburg Landing

Enemy Is Routed In One Of Bloodiest Battles Of The War

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 8, via Fort Henry, April 9 — 3:20 A.M. — One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday morning.

The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides has been immense. We have lost in killed and wounded and missing, from 18,000 to 20,000 and that of the enemy is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000.

The fight was brought on by three hundred of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division, who attacked the advanced guard of the rebels, which they supposed to be the pickets of the enemy.

The rebels immediately advanced on General Prentsss' division on the left wing, pouring in volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camp with grape, canister and shell.

FORCES ARE FORMED

Our forces soon formed into line and returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them they had turned their heaviest fire on the left centre, General Sherman's division, and bringing up a fresh force, opening fire on our left wing, General McClernard's.

This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both the infantry and artillery along the whole line, a distance of over four miles.

General Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate struggle ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn.

A dead soldier lies in the crevice at Devil's Den wback and forth and troops from both sides periodi- back and forth and troops from both side periodically controlled the area.

From about 9 o'clock until night closed there was no determination of the result of the struggle.

The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre.

Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns. The firing of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke no sooner dispersed than the breach was again filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon.

General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back, so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were active in their efforts to drive us into the river, and, at the same time, heavily engaged our right.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements, Gen. L. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for the quartermaster's and commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, the boats that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah.

We were, therefore, contending against fearful odds, our forces not exceeding thirty-eight thousand men, while that of the enemy was upwards of sixty thousand.

Our condition at this moment was exceedingly critical. Large numbers of our men were panic struck, and others, worn out by hard fighting, with the average percentage of skulkers, had straggled towards the river and could not be rallied.

Gen Grant and staff, who had been fearlessly riding along the line the entire day, amid an unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from the right to left, inciting our men to stand firm until the reinforcements could cross the river.

Col. Webster, the chief of the staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pouring on the enemy's right while a large number of batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northeast to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant.

OPEN CANNONADING

About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry.

For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel train. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and, ere dusk, the firing had nearly ceased, when, night coming on, the combatants rested.

Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the night, until the forces under Brigadier General Wallace arrived and took position on the right, and General Buell's forces from the opposite side and Savannah were conveyed to the battleground.

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But knowing that defeat here would be the death-blow to their hopes, their generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping, by flanking us, to turn the tide of battle.

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5th New York Cavalry, New York

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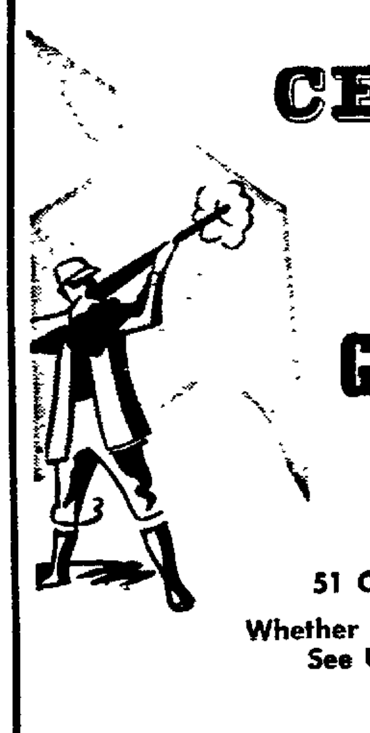
[illegible] being made [illegible] wounded at [illegible]

[illegible] — Up to [illegible] afternoon the [illegible] received an [illegible] confirmatory of [illegible] Corinth.

[illegible] 24, 1862

The Compiler



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51 Chambersburg St. Gettysburg, Pa.

Whether You Are Going Golfing, Hunting, Fishing or Bowling—See Us for the Latest in Sports Equipment and Supplies

Lots of Milk and Ice Cream To Grow On!

Since 1898 . . . Little Ones and Adults, Too, Have Been Enjoying Good, Rich Pensupreme Milk and Ice Cream

- Nutritious
- Healthful
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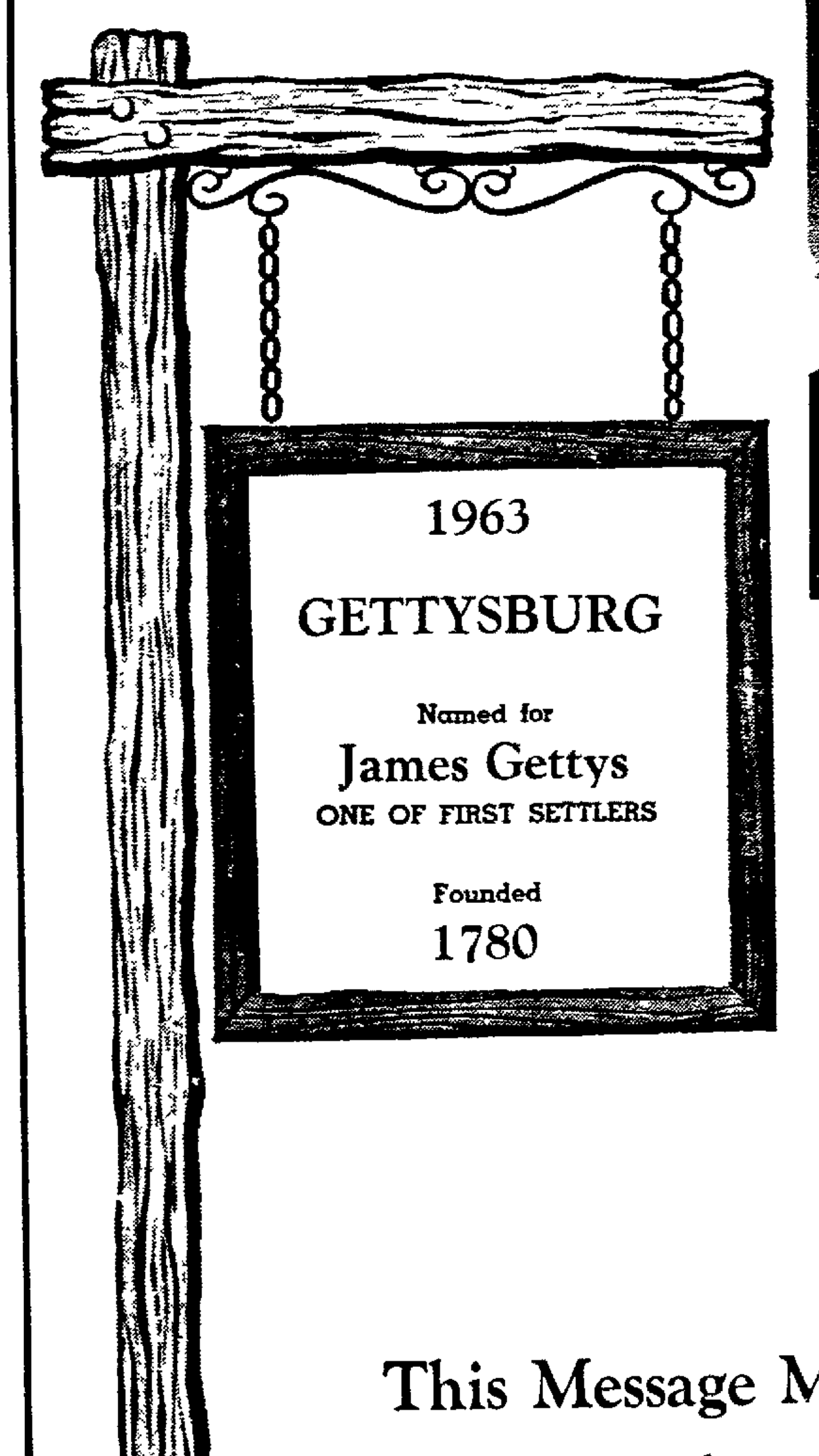
You're Always Welcome at Our Dairy Store on U.S. Route 15 — Just North of Town

On This 100th Anniversary We Honor Those Who Gave Their Lives

PensupremE Dairy Products

Phone 334-5713

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA



1963

GETTYSBURG

Named for
James Gettys
ONE OF FIRST SETTLERS

Founded
1780

J. Glenn Guise

Richard L. Smith

John D. Thrush

Robert W. McCoy

Philip M. Jones

George W. Naugle

"A Significant Signpost Along America's Highway"

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Mahlon P. Hartzel Sr.

Rebecca Zinn Schwenk

John A. Welshonce

This Message Made Possible Personally by Individual Members of the Council of the

Borough of Gettysburg, in Adams County, State of Pennsylvania

General U. S. Grant Reports Fall Of Vicksburg On July 4th, 1863

WASHINGTON, July 8. — A dispatch from General Grant to Major General Halleck, dated at Vicksburg at half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, states that the enemy surrendered this morning and their troops were paroled as prisoners of war. The movements of his forces about to be made are detailed, but not proper for publication at present.

Near Vicksburg, July 3. — At 8 o'clock this morning flags of truce appeared before A. J. Smith's front, when Major General Bowen and Col. Montgomery were led blindfolded into our lines. They bore a communication from Gen. Pemberton of the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your arms indefinitely, in order to stop the further effusion of blood I propose that you appoint three commissioners, to meet three whom I shall select, to arrange such terms as may best accomplish the result."

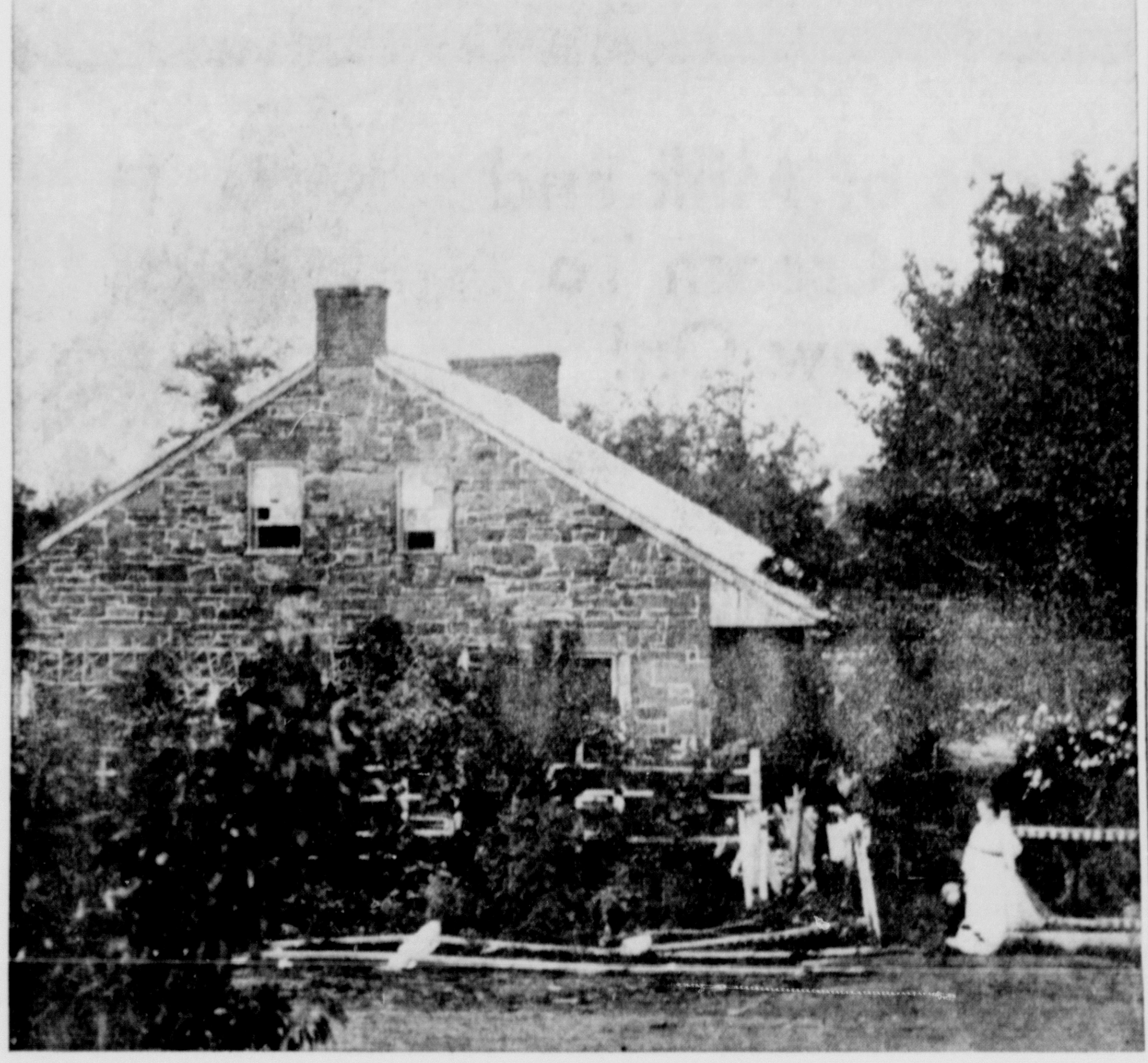
Grant soon replied substantially in these words:

"The appointment of commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop any unnecessary effusion of blood, the only terms which I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself and men, and officers of this army, are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defense of Vicksburg has been conducted."

At 11 o'clock the messenger returned. This afternoon Gen. Grant met Gen. Pemberton between the lines, and after an hour's consultation settled the surrender. Gen. Pemberton urged that the soldiers might be paroled here and furnished rations to carry them to their lines; in view of the bravery they have displayed and the advanatages of the plan, Gen. Grant will consent. The number of prisoners, wounded, &c., it is said will be 18,000, of which 12,000 are in fighting condition now. The immediate cause of surrender is exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of Johnston to come to their aid.

The Compiler
July 13, 1863

General Hancock Statue


Across the Pittsburgh turnpike from this stone house General Robert E. Lee had his field headquarters during the Battle of Gettysburg.

Inferior Goods Sold Government During Civil War

WITHIN THE last few days, says the Philadelphia Dispatch, we have received advices, which added to the information furnished us by the telegraph, and the general murmurs of our citizens, are a convincing proof, that a system of the most infamous cheating is being pursued in the manufacture of goods intended for the use of the Pennsylvania troops.

A merchant of this city was telegraphed for in the beginning of last week, to proceed at once to Harrisburg, to examine the blankets which had been furnished at Camp Curtin. He found them to be of the most miserable material, and as he emphatically expressed it, "not fit to cover dogs." Besides this, in furnishing them, Philadelphia merchants had been passed over, and the goods had been sent to the Capital from New York. The gentleman referred to is a dealer in the article, and says the specimens shown him were infinitely worse than any he had ever seen offered for sale in Philadelphia. The Government had paid for this miserable trash at the rate of $4.25 and upwards per pair. He also states that $2.50 per pair is a fair price for excellent blankets.

MERCENARY SPIRIT

No one can exclaim too earnestly against that mercenary spirit which would cheat the poor soldier. We cannot say who is culpable. But all concerned — the Government who is the buyer, as well as the contractor, who is the seller — unless they promptly and fully explain these suspicious circumstances, will meet with a justly deserved reprobation. Nothing more barbarous and unworthy of civilization can be thought of than actions caused by avariciousness, which would send our volunteers to the field with clothing no better than rags, muskets which are ineffective and ammunition worse than a cheat. Well was it said that "Love of money is the root of all evil." If a few dollars added to an already enormous fortune, or a few luxuries given to an existence already administered to satiety, will prompt our rulers and our merchants to lend themselves to this system of outrageous cruelty, we cannot say much for the character of our mercantile men.

That spirit in our country which has been roused like a lion from his lair, by the rebellious conduct of the arch-traitors of the South, is undoubtedly echoed from our counting rooms. It cannot be otherwise, and we are pained to say that those who are feeding upon the wants of the troops, are foremost in their professions of loyalty and devotion to our common country. — How infamous then is the conduct of men, who, with one hand raised to Heaven to implore a blessing on the efforts of the brave volunteers, with the other hand him a blanket falling to pieces from rottenness, or a musket so defective and untrue that it is more useless than so much wood and iron.

We hope our fellow citizens will look into this matter. The health of their sons and brothers, gone to the field of battle — the very safety of their country — depends upon it. Every defective blanket or condemned musket furnished a volunteer is a clog and damper to the hopes of the American nation; and those who give them, deserve to be ranked among the worst enemies.

May 22, 1861
The Compiler

First Anniversary Of Battle Marked

THE FIRST anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was celebrated yesterday, being also the anniversary of our National Independence, with a spirit and display worthy of the occasion.

The morning was ushered in with the ringing of all the bells on the public buildings in the borough, and firing of cannon on Cemetery Hill, besides the usual performances of Young America. The citizens of the County soon began to come into town from every section, and also large numbers of strangers from other Counties — so that when the hour of 9 o'clock had arrived for forming the procession a large number of people had collected in the town. The procession was then formed according to the published programme and proceeded to Culp's Hill along the breastworks thrown up by our Army one year ago.

On arriving at the grounds David Wills, Esq., called the meeting to order and announced that the Committee of Arrangements had invited his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, to be present and preside and make the opening speech at this First anniversary and that the Governor had accepted the invitation and left Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon and came to York Springs; that late on Sunday night a messenger was dispatched from Carlisle to him with a telegram that the Rebels were threatening an invasion of Cumberland Valley; and that the Governor, very properly and with commendable vigilance, at three o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning started back to Harrisburg to be at his post ready for any emergency that might arise.

EXPRESSES REGRET

Mr. Wills then read the following letter, which he had received from the Governor by a special messenger:

> **My Dear Sir — You notice by the enclosed dispatch that I must return to Harrisburg, although I feel assured there is not any reason to apprehend an invasion of the State. I regret that I must return without reaching Gettysburg, as I looked forward to the celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence on the Field of Battle as an event of life. Yours Truly, A. G. Curtin. York Springs, July 4th, 1864."**

The article then tells of the program at which Rev. J. R. Warner entertained the audience with a talk lasting more than an hour. The Select choir sang, and instrumental music was given by the Chambersburg band. A dinner was served.

After the dinner the crowd formed into groups throughout the woods and spent the rest of the day socially.

Nothing occured to mar the pleasures of the celebration, but much anxiety was manifested on account of the rumors of the approach of the Rebels.

The Adams Sentinel
July 5, 1864

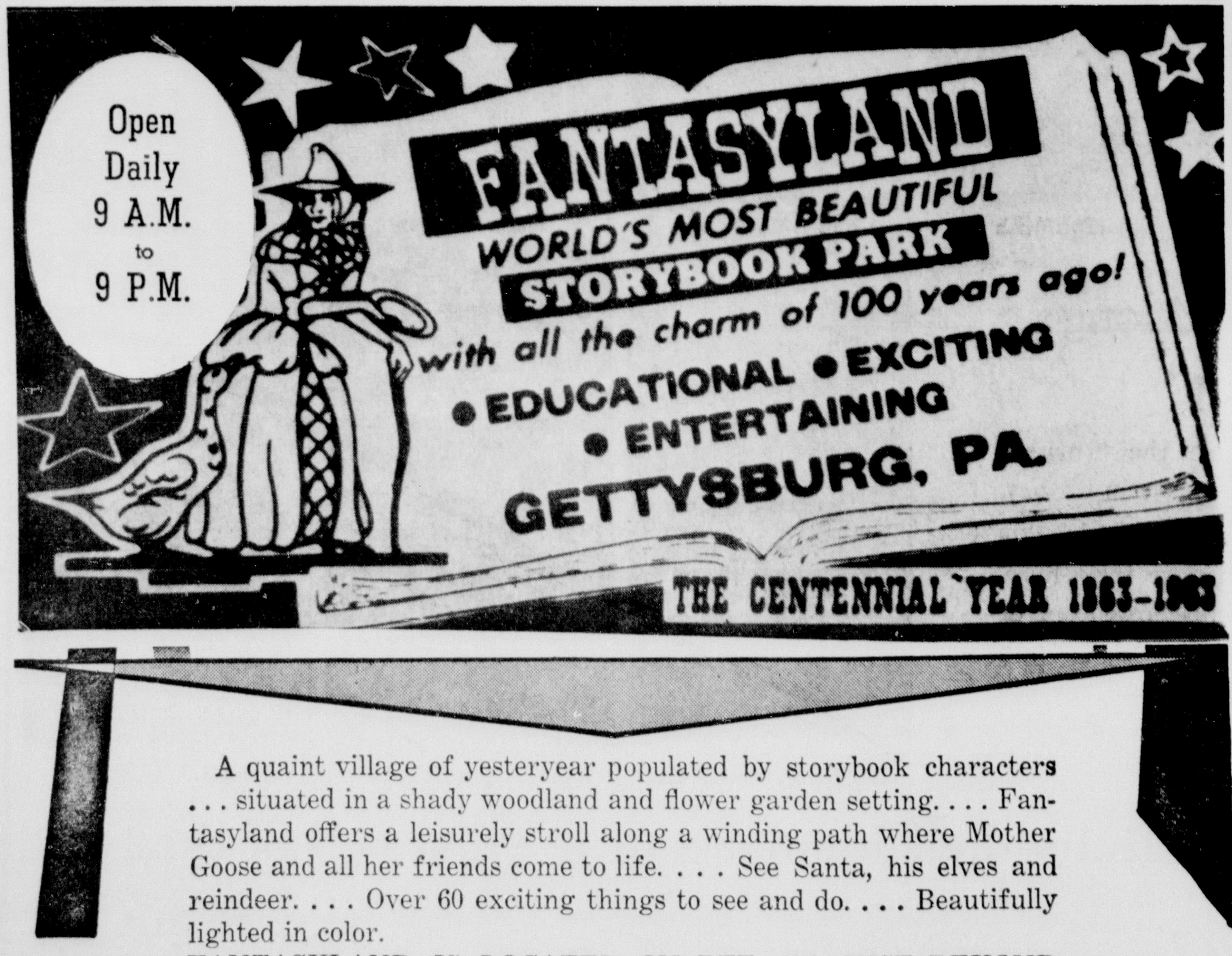
The Union and the Confederacy 1863-1963

To the Memory of the Gallant Soldiers Who Fought Here—We Pay Tribute on This Great Occasion—the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

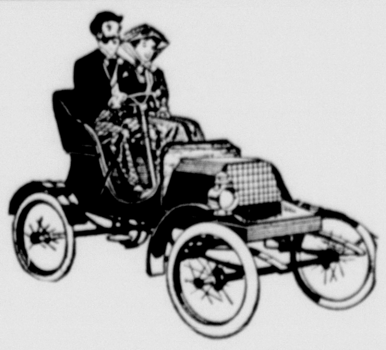
Carl S. Menchey
Register and Recorder
of Adams County

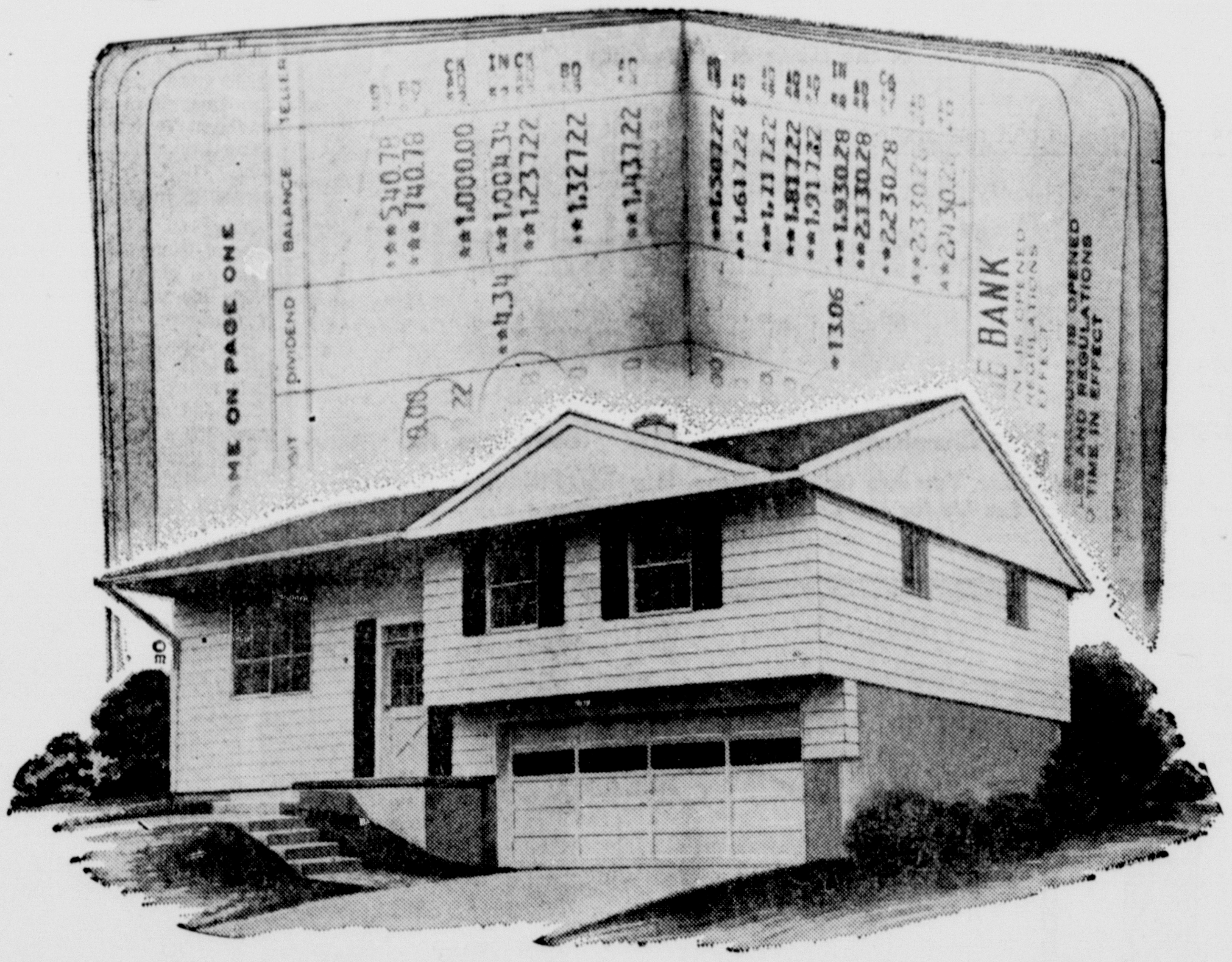
See The Battlefield
Visit Our Museums
Study The History
Of Our Famous Country

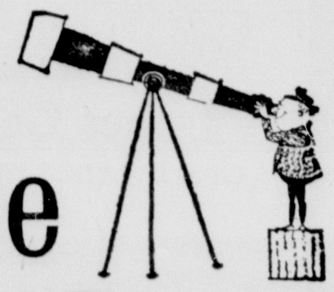
FOR A BEAUTIFUL TREAT
TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE



A quaint village of yesteryear populated by storybook characters . . . situated in a shady woodland and flower garden setting. . . . Fantasyland offers a leisurely stroll along a winding path where Mother Goose and all her friends come to life. . . . See Santa, his elves and reindeer. . . . Over 60 exciting things to see and do. . . . Beautifully lighted in color.
FANTASYLAND IS LOCATED ON RTE. 134, JUST BEYOND THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AND THE VISITOR CENTER


Serving This Community
Since 1905


The story of the house that grew out of a book — a Biglerville National Bank Savings Account Book. On its pages was written the story of a family which was able to make the down payment on the home of its dreams. The remainder financed by our bank on a loan that will cost less and serve your convenience better.


The Biglerville
"The Bank with an eye to the Future" NATIONAL BANK
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

100 Years Ago . . .
The Armies of the North and the South Engaged in a Mighty Conflict Here in Our Peaceful Environs

On the occasion of the Centennial of this Historic Battle — We pay honor to the soldiers who fought here!

Women Bore Stern Tests Of Civil War With Great Patience And Courage

HARDSHIP AND SACRIFICE

"Far South is a cottage, whence
cometh a wail
Far North is a house and a face
sad and pale.
Each mourns o'er her brave and
for both we will pray
The birds sing the same o'er the
blue and the gray."

DURING THE Civil War countless mothers, wives and sweethearts of North and South alike had to mourn the loss of several loved ones. Such was the fate of Mrs. Noah Mills of Des Moines, Iowa, who in November, 1862, received a curt note that her husband, father, and brother had all been killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi.

All over the South, hundreds of women and children living in the path of invading Federal armies were forced to flee their homes. On December 18, 1862, Mrs. Eliza McHatton-Ripley had to abandon her Louisiana plantation and depart for parts unknown. "I rode away," she wrote, "leaving the sugar-house crowded to its utmost capacity with the entire crop of sugar and molasses of the previous year . . . leaving cattle grazing in the fields, sheep wandering over the levee, doors and windows flung wide open, furniture in the rooms, clothes too fine for me to wear now hanging in the armoires, china in the closets, pictures on the walls, beds unmade, table spread. . . . It was late in the afternoon of that bright, clear day, that I bade Arlington adieu forever."

EVACUATE ATLANTA

Following the fall of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864, those citizens who could not support themselves were ordered by General Sherman to leave the city. From a nearby village Mrs. Fannie Beers watched lines of dispossessed persons stream through the streets. "Already refugees from all parts of the adjacent country had begun to pour into and pass through, in endless procession and every conceivable and inconceivable style of conveyance, drawn by horses, mules, oxen, and even by a single steer or cow. Most of them were women and boys, though the faces of young children appeared here and there looking pitifully weary and frightened, yet not so heart-broken as the anxious women who knew not where their journey was to end. Nor had they a place to lay their heads, some of them having left behind only the smoking ruins of a home."

Whether they became refugees or stayed at home, many Southern women experienced pangs of hunger, especially in the last two years of the war. "The armies must be supplied even if the home-folks starve," a Florida girl wrote in 1863. "They must not have our burdens to bear in addition to their own." In April of that year the most notorious of several "bread riots" occurred in Richmond as hungry women banded together and broke into warehouses and shops in search of food.

The food situation became so acute in and around Atlanta that several women laboriously searched battlefields for bullets "to exchange for food to keep us from starving."

MOVING STORIES

Hardships in the Civil War often had unique and highly moving aspects. On October 25, 1862, a refugee in Greenville, South Carolina, wrote to one of her slaves whom it had been necessary to leave behind at the Charleston home: "My dear Will, Remember me kindly to all. I often think of and pray for you all, and trust, God willing, we may all meet in peace in our beloved home once more, but if not, that we may meet in Heaven. Your attached friend and mistress, Anne E. Hume."

The Civil War could and did disrupt once tightly knit families.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln had a brother, three half-brothers, and three brothers-in-law, all of whom served in Confederate armies. Septima Levy Collis was the wife of General H. T. Collis of the colorful Zouaves d'Afrique, U.S.A. "Some days came to me laden with sorrow," she once stated. The most tragic of all her days was the one on which she learned that her brother, a lieutenant in the Southern forces, had been killed in action. Only a few hours later Mrs. Collis was summoned to the front to nurse her seriously wounded husband.

MANY LOST LIVES

A number of heroines on both sides lost their lives in the line of duty.

Confederate agent Rose Greenhow was returning from an official trip to England in August, 1864, when Federal ships intercepted her blockade-runner. Mrs. Greenhow was drowned while trying to reach the North Carolina coast in a rowboat. Mrs. P. G. T. Beauregard, wife of one of the Confederacy's most popular generals, never again saw her husband after war began. In March, 1864, she died of loneliness in New Orleans. It was Mrs. Beauregard's wish that her tombstone bear the inscription: "The country comes before me."

Margaret E. Breckenridge left her books and music to serve on a federal hospital ship. She subsisted on a poor diet and constantly exposed herself to the chilly, damp air. Once warned that she might die if she continued such a routine, the plucky girl replied: "Well, what if I do? Shall men come here by tens of thousands and fight and suffer, and die, and shall not some women be willing to die to sustain and succor them?"

Young Margaret Breckenridge died in the summer of 1864.

Mrs. William Kirby of Baton Rouge Louisiana, was convicted of espionage and sentenced to the isolation of Ship Island. She endured all hardships of prison without a murmur until news reached her that her son, "a lad of tender years," had been killed at Gettysburg. Mrs. Kirby soon fell ill and succumbed in her prison cell.

The Wade family of Gettysburg did not have time to flee when the war's bloodiest battle opened around them in July, 1863. On the third day of the engagement, young Jennie Wade volunteered to make bread for the hungry Federal troops. The battle soon shifted to the vicinity of the Wade home. The rest of the family took refuge in the cellar, but Miss Wade refused to abandon her patriotic chore. Just as she was kneading the dough, a bullet tore through the kitchen wall and into the girl's breast, killing her instantly.

Scribe Tells Of Movement Of Grand Army

THE FORTRESS Monroe Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of April 6th, gives the following details of the movements of the grand army of Gen. McClellan. The publication thereof has been authorized by Gen. Wool:

GEN. McCLELLAN ARRIVES

Friday, the 4th instant, was the day fixed for the movement on to Yorktown. General McClellan and staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, on board the steamer Commodore. The troops were full of enthusiasm, and longed for an advance movement.

THE ADVANCE

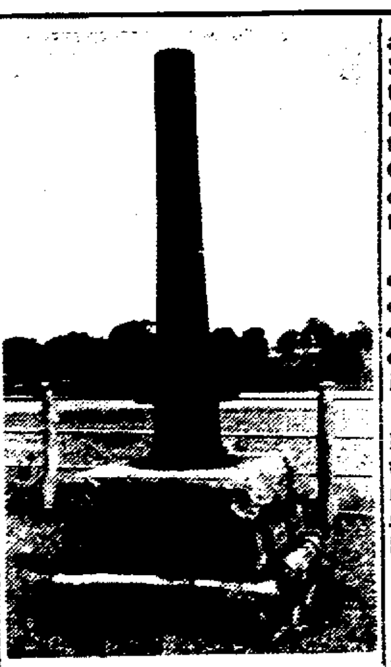
On Friday morning, about daylight, the Grand Army commenced the march "onward to Richmond." General Heintzelman's corps d'armee moved up through Great Bethel — the direct route to Yorktown. After leaving the camp, some miles beyond Hampton, the advance struck across Newmarket Bridge, along a most beautiful and romantic road the birds singing sweetly through the woods.

When within ten miles of Yorktown, we heard the booming of a gun. The troops shouted, the horses pricked up their ears — all were anxious to push on at a double-quick. The officers checked them. York river could be distinctly perceived from the distance on the right.

It was not half-past one o'clock. The men were wearied, yet anxious to proceed. The discharge of heavy rifled pieces became numerous. The enemy seemed to respond briskly with a very heavy piece, as the sound of the discharge seemed sullen and heavy.

THE ENEMY RETREAT

We soon perceived Allen's 5th Massachusetts battery banging away at a very formidable earthwork. There being no further response from the enemy, after



Marker Designating the Field Headquarters of General Abner Doubleday

firing some sixteen shells, the column advanced along a winding road made by the rebels around Howard's Mills.

After getting to the top of the hill, batteries could be seen all around. It was a very formidable stronghold. The enemy retreated. Major Phillips had command of the rebel cavalry. He left everything behind — meat on the fire cooking.

The Union army bivouacked in the rebel camp "Misery," preparatory to an early start.

MARCH TO YORKTOWN

The army under the immediate command of General McClellan left camp at daylight, the advance being at Cockeysville. Soon after starting, the heavens became black with large-heavy clouds, giving evidence that we were to march through a heavy shower of rain. Very soon it began to rain flooding the roads — especially those through the woods — so as to be almost impassable. The infantry pushed on overcoming all obstacles. The cavalry and artillery dashed on pell mel through, all anxious to get ahead. Gen. McClellan and staff were but a short distance behind the advance.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the booming of the first gun was heard. It electrified the whole line. Overcoats, blankets, haversacks, &c., were thrown away by the anxious soldiers, each regiment vowing with the other to be first in. The roads became terrible for locomotion the further we advanced: mudholes, ruts, sloughs, &c., seemed to go far towards making up the road.

LINE OF BATTLE

The line of battle was formed about ten o clock, Berdan's Sharpshooters in the advance. As the various columns arrived on the ground, they at once began to take their respective positions. Gen. Porter's division had the center, Gen. Sedgwick the extreme left.

The fight was carried on almost entirely with artillery, with the exception of Berdan's Sharpshooters. The discharges were raped on the Union side, answered at intervals by the enemy.

The first man struck was Reynolds of the Rhode Island battery. Two of Colonel Sam Black's men were next hit by a round shot — a thirty-two tearing the knapsack off one man. One was wounded slightly while the other was mortally wounded.

The heaviest firing commenced at half-past twelve: Morell's Brigade, on the left advancing within three quarters of a mile of the entrenched enemy.

The sharpshooters, with their telescopic rifles kept the enemy away from their guns. They crept within half a mile of the rebels. For one hour they did not reply, our sharpshooters popping them off as soon as they attempted to load.

At one o'clock Captain Martin's battery had 2 men killed, 5 wounded, and 3 horses dead.

Three of Berdan's sharpshooters were at this time wounded, and one killed — a man from New Hampshire. He was shot through the forehead by a musket ball.

Heavy firing closed with the day; but during the night the pickets occasionally could be heard banging away far in the advance.

Professor Lowe at the close of the day sent his balloon up, for the purpose of a reconnoissance.

DAY AFTER BATTLE

Sunday morning, 8 o'clock. — There is no heavy firing, but an occasional shot by the pickets; apparently no response by the enemy. The report is they are changing the location of their guns, and have two gunboats on the York river.

If it were not for the picket firing, no one would imagine that a battle was raging. — The morning is beautiful and clear, and the birds are warbling forth their spring notes. The men stand ready for the action. As yet nothing important has been done apparently.

LATER

The advices from Old Point by the steamer are up to the afternoon of Wednesday, when all was reported quiet at Yorktown, the weather preventing demonstrations by either side. It had been ascertained that the Confederates have a force of sixty thousand men inside their entrenchments, and are receiving heavy reinforcements from Richmond, having four steamers and sixteen transports, besides the railroad, employed in the transportation of troops, and it is believed that they will have a force of one hundred thousand men concentrated there before the Federal army can move. The Confederate entrenchments extend entirely across the Peninsula from the James to the York rivers, and are understood to be defended by nearly five hundred guns, some of the largest calibre. Gen. Joseph Johnston, brother to the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, has arrived and taken command. The Merrimac and the other Confederate vessels were still lying off Craney Island, supposed to be waiting for the storm to cease before coming out.

April 14, 1862
The Compiler

The world's largest officially measured hailstone fell on Potter, Neb., on July 7, 1928. It was 5.41 inches in diameter.

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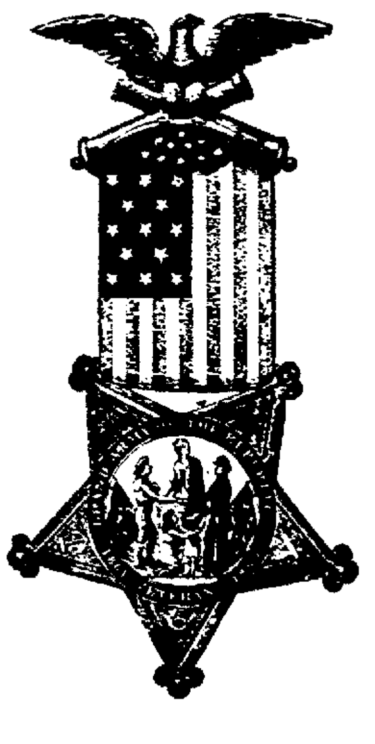

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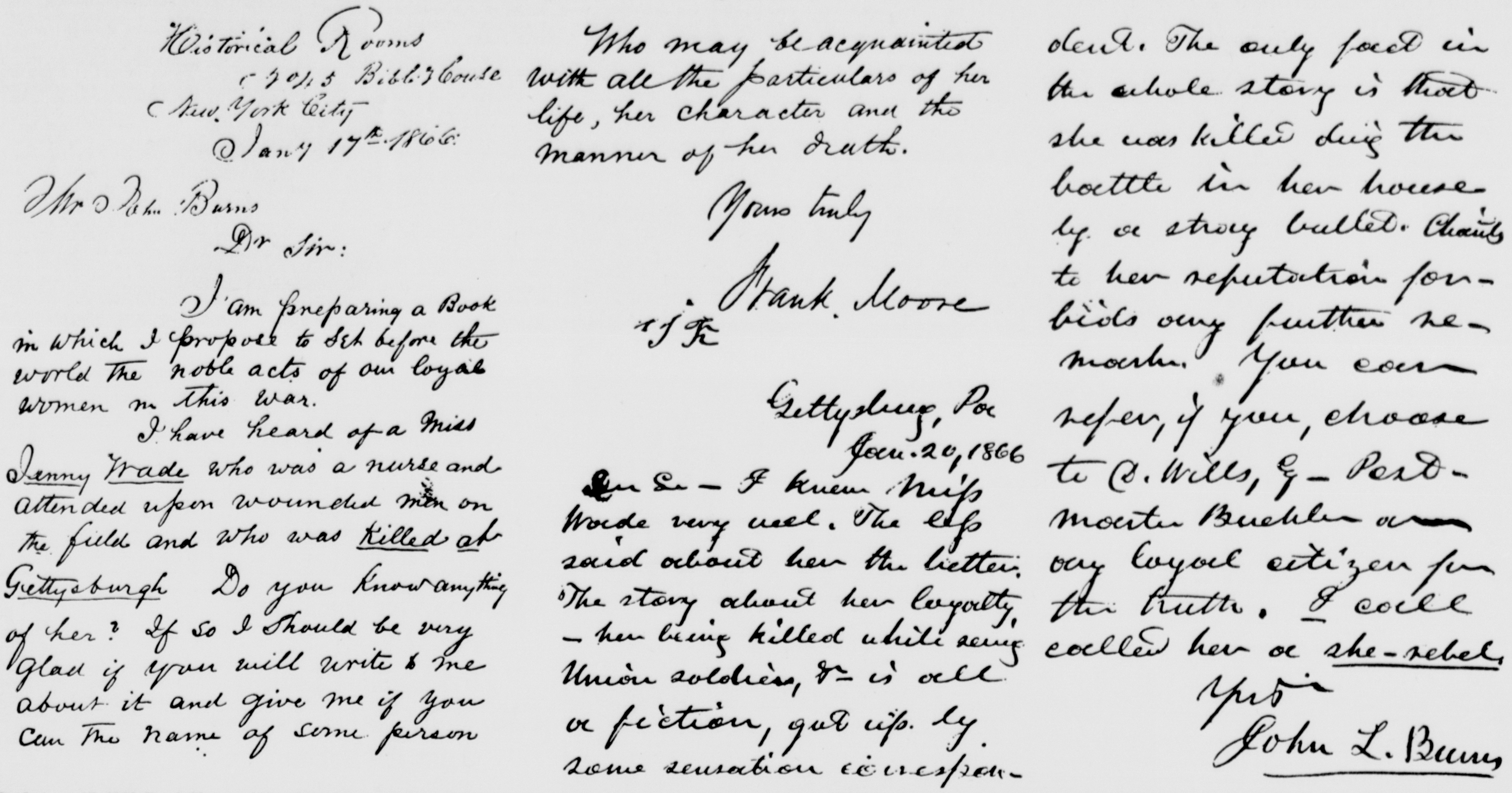
is the supreme award given for heroic action by members of the Armed Forces of the United States. It is, however, only one of many awards for outstanding service.

The brave courage and loyal effort of America's fighting men and the prices they have paid are, in themselves, testimony to their love of country and their willingness to defend their beliefs to the death. The Battle of Gettysburg was the exemplification of that testimony.

When John Burns Was Asked About Jennie Wade He Said: She's A "She-Rebel"



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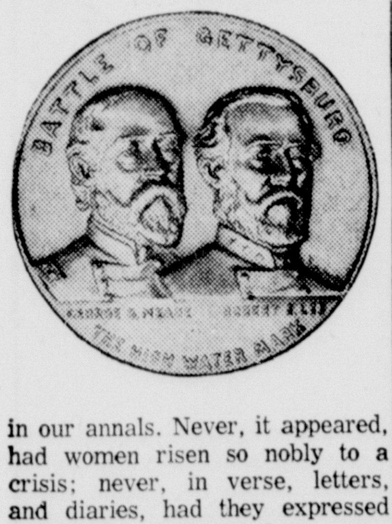

In reality, however, behind all the ardor and endurance of women in those four harsh years of civil war actually lay a long background of social and spiritual preparation. Their gift for constructive action they had inherited from all their forbears since 1607 and 1620; their fortitude was part of an endowment two centuries old; their sense of purpose and destiny was but a fresh impulse in a stream already running wide and deep. The American woman had long had just the training upon which the war levied.

FRONTIER TRAINING

In great part it was the training of the frontier. Throughout our country a multitude of tablets, paintings and statues commemorate the pioneer woman who bore so unforgettable a part in the subjugation of the continent. The frontier demanded steadfastness and boldness of the young damsel and the aged crone alike. It developed these and other virtues. Every Conestoga wagon carried women as resourceful as the men they aided. The rural girl of the Midwest knew how farms were hewed from the forest or scooped from the prairie; the planter girl of the South knew how acres and slaves were managed. And in the older settlements many communities that on the surface seemed masculine were in actuality matriarchies—the men did the acting and strutting, but the women behind the scenes did most of the bossing.

Then, too, before 1861 in most Northern states the industrial revolution had begun to lay a profound impress upon women. In the main it was unquestionably a liberating influence. It caught them out of narrow provincial environments and placed them in the stimulating bustle and stir of towns and cities. It gave them opportunity to unite for recreation, for self-cultivation, and for reformative labors. (Dorothea Dix, Laura Bridgman, and Susan B. Anthony were notable leaders in this last-named category.) When the Civil War came, it drew a much larger feminine element into the industrial revolution. For one reason, manufacturing lustily expanded; for another, as men were taken from workshop and business office into the armies, women naturally stepped into their places. Even in the South busy shops and mills enrolled women by the hundreds.

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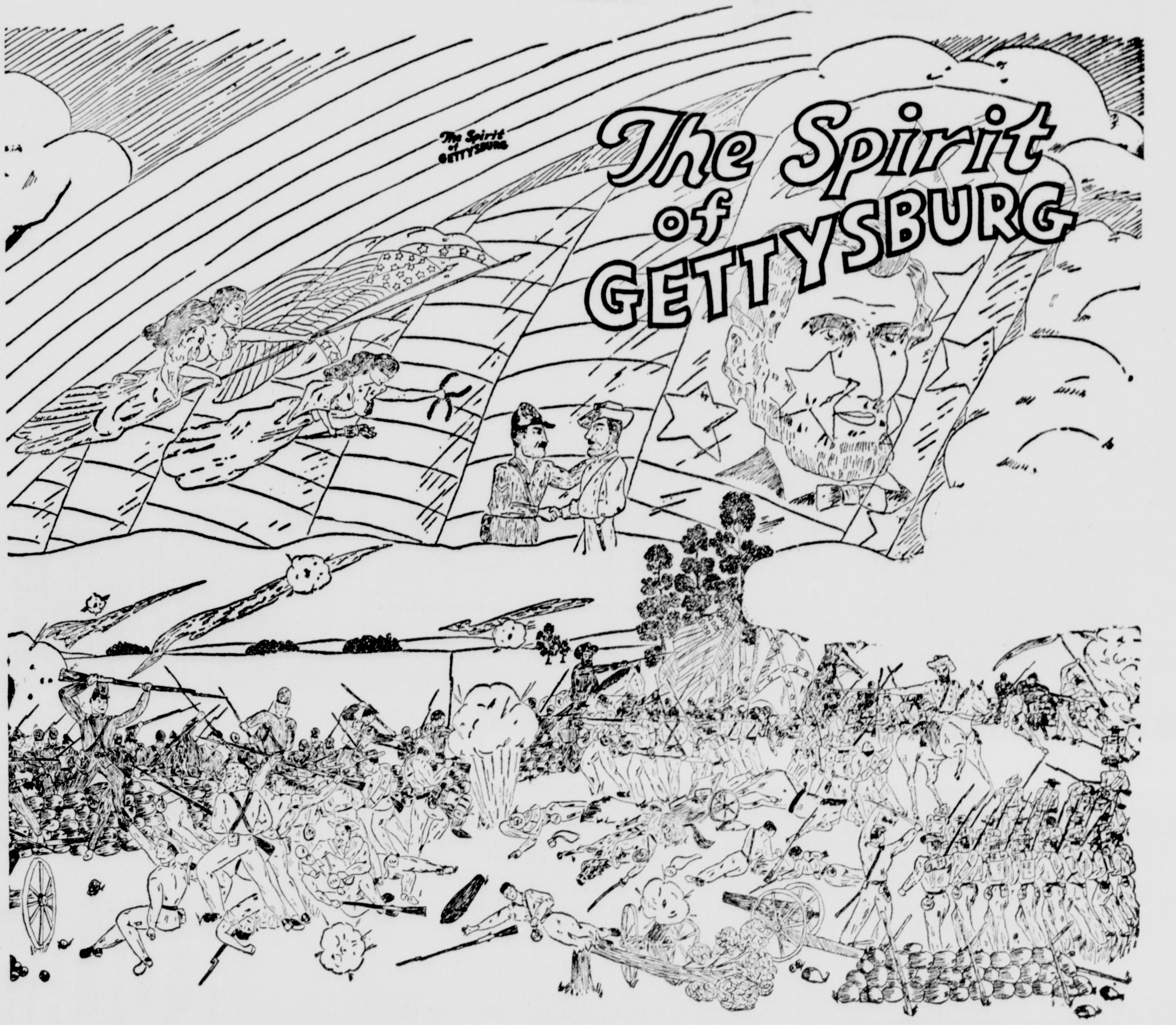

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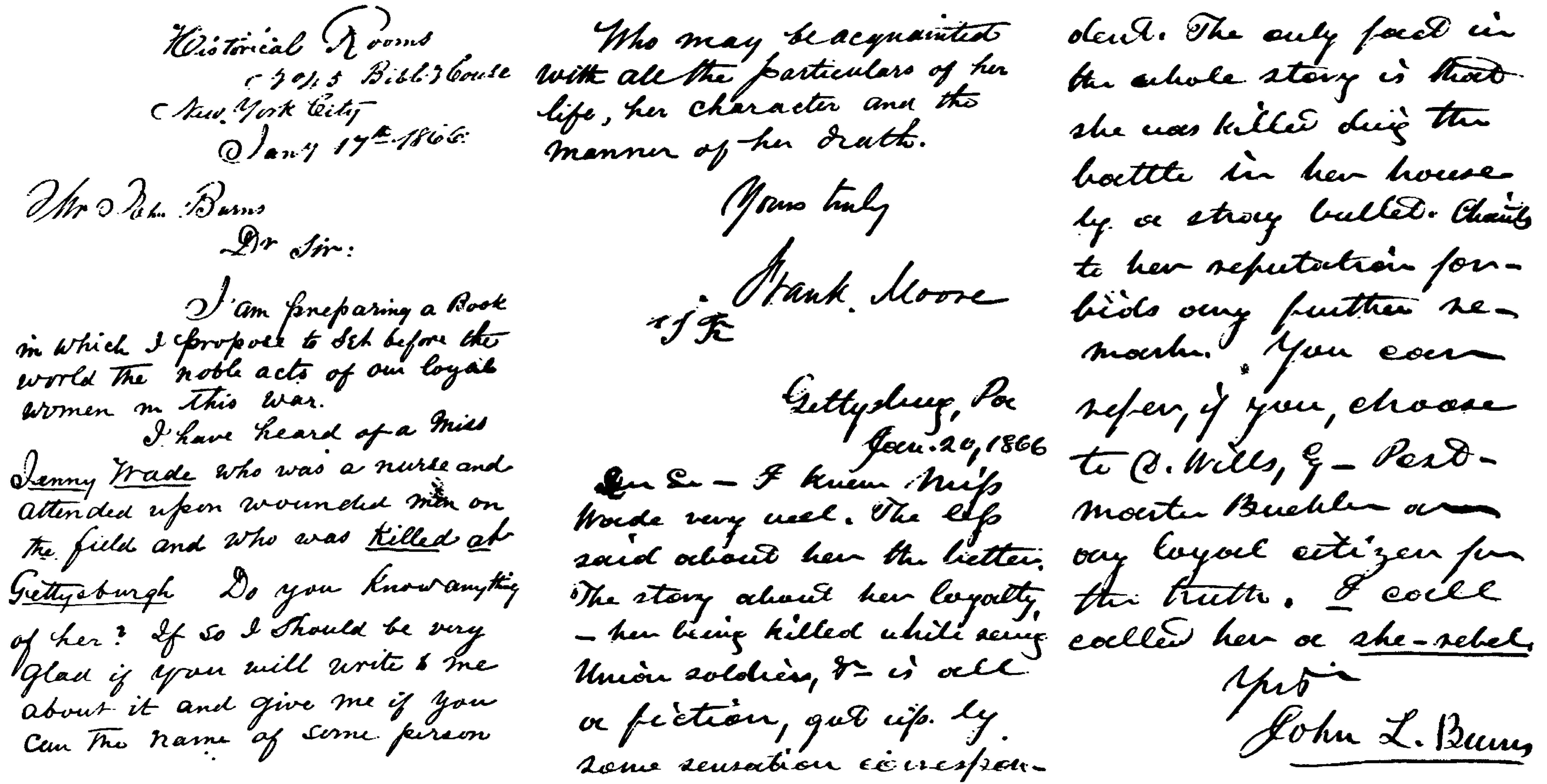

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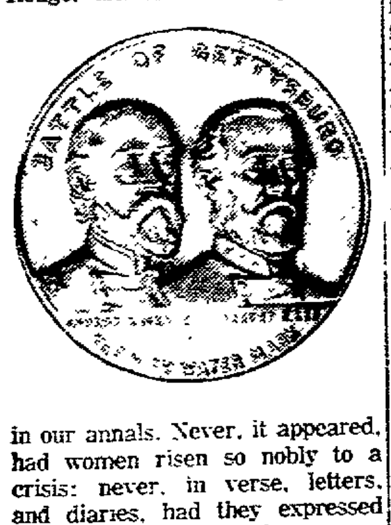

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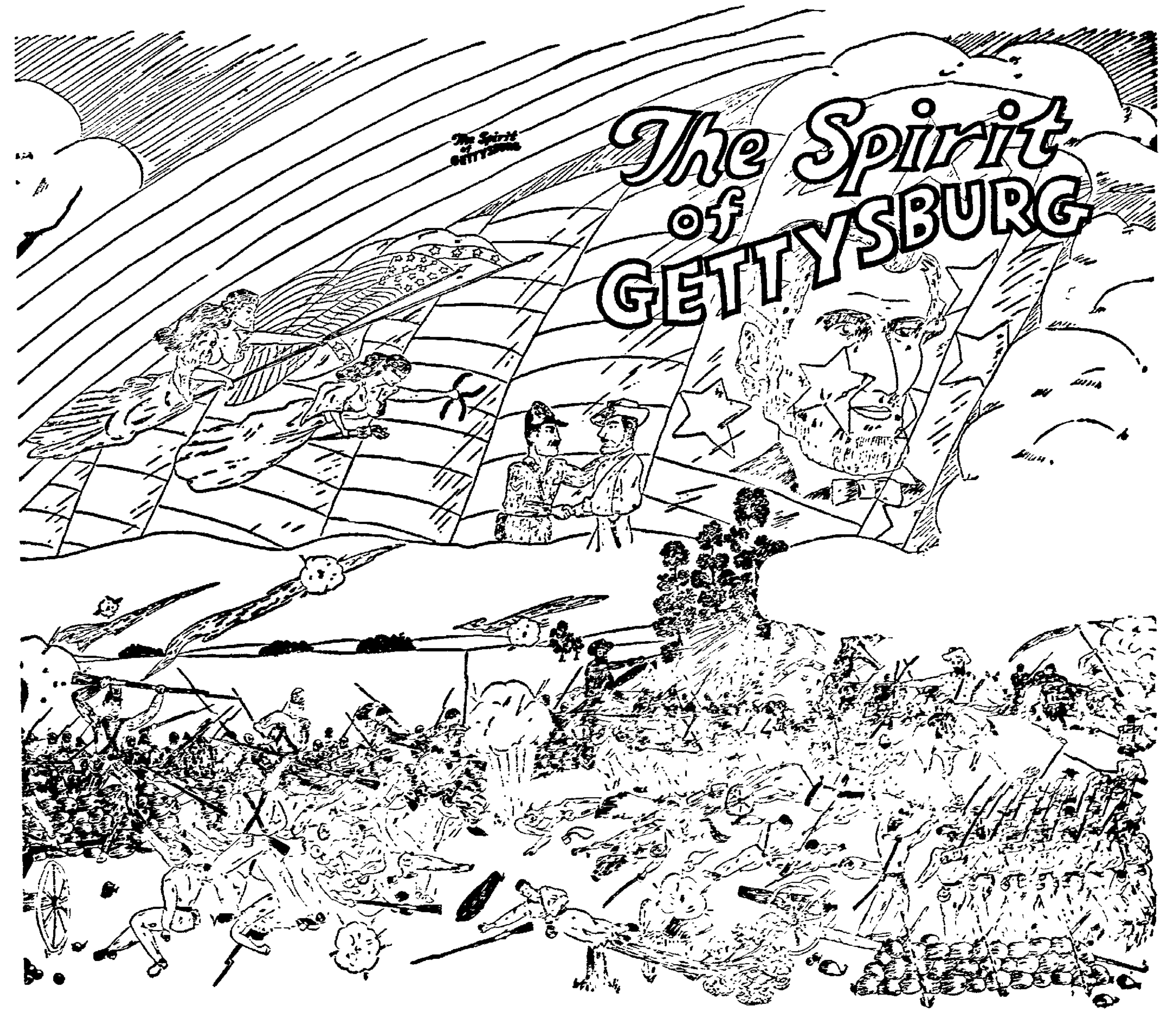

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General Ordered Troops To Wear Red Patch After He Mistook Stragglers For Own Men

By COL. RALPH R. BURR
Commanding Officer
Quartermaster Activities
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Va.

A MISTAKE in identification by a general early in the Civil War started the system of shoulder patches that now is common in the U.S Army The use of these distinctive unit emblems to identify soldiers as members of organizations with proud traditions all started when General Philip Kearny, in the summer of 1862, mistook some officers for stragglers from his own command. As described by General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, in his "Anecdotes of the Civil War," the resulting explosion was "emphasized by a few expletives."

"The officers listened in silence," recounts General Townsend, "respectfully standing in the 'position of a soldier' until he had finished, when one of them, raising his hand to his cap, quietly suggested that the general had possibly made a mistake, as none of them belonged to his command. With his usual courtesy, Kearny exclaimed 'Pardon me; I will take steps to know how to recognize my own men hereafter.' "

ORDERED RED PATCH

The result was an order that officers of his command should thereafter wear "on the front of their caps a round piece of red cloth to designate them." Thus was born the famed "Kearny Patch." There is some evidence that General Kearny did not actually designate the shape of the patch, for at first almost any piece of red cloth was acceptable. General Kearny even donated his own red blanket to be cut up by his officers. Some covered their entire caps with red cloth.

Although Kearny had designated the patch to distinguish his officers, enlisted men of his command very soon adopted the red patch, often cutting up their overcoat red lining to make them. The men idolized Kearny and were anxious to identify themselves as members of his command. The practice is said to have reduced straggling — and even the Confederates are reputed to have given special attention to wounded and dead wearing the patch because they recognized the valor of Kearny's troops.

From that beginning, the idea spread to other divisions and corps. By March 1863, Major General Joseph Hooker had provided the first systematic plan for the entire Army of the Potomac. It is said that General Daniel Butterfield, Hooker's Chief-of-Staff, had much to do with designing the patches. At any rate, General Hooker ordered that the First Corps should wear a sphere, the Second Corps a trefoil, Third Corps a crescent and Twelfth Corps a star.

ALL TROOPS IDENTIFIED

By the time the war ended almost all of the corps wore some sort of identifying mark. Usually they were, as with Hooker's first order, quite simple. The Fifteenth Corps, however, wore a patch that told something of a story — which is what heraldic symbols and insignia have done since the early middle ages.

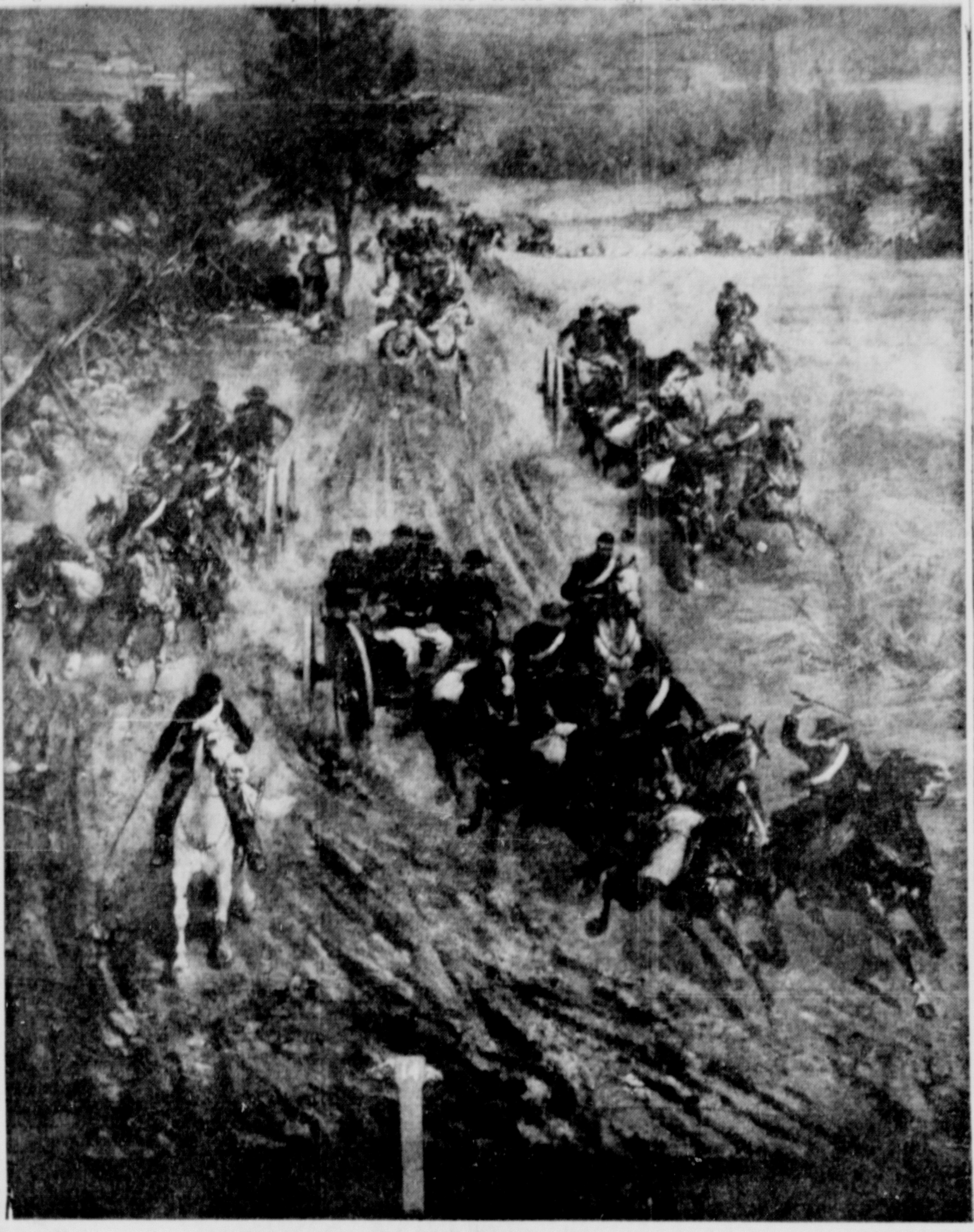
The story goes that in the fall of 1863 the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps under General Hooker were sent to aid in the relief of Chattanooga. It became apparent that the eastern soldiers were better dressed. Corps badges were a novelty in the western units. This caused some sharp words between the men.

One day an enlisted man in the corps of Major General John A. Logan was asked where his corps patch was. Clapping his hand on his cartridge box, he said "Forty Rounds. Can you show me a better one?" Shortly thereafter General Logan issued General Order No. 10 prescribing that the badge for the Fifteenth Corps should be "a miniature cartridge box and above the box will be inscribed the words 'Forty Rounds.' "

ACORN PATCH

The badge of the Fourteenth Army Corps also told a story. Members had often referred to themselves as "acorn boys" because at one time, when rations were scanty, the men roasted and ate acorns. In 1864 their badge was designed in the form of an acorn.

Other deviations from simple designs included the Ninth Corps whose men wore "a shield with the figure nine in the center crossed with a foul anchor and cannon"; the Seventeenth Corps, an arrow; the Sixteenth Corps four minie balls with the points towards the center.



Reinforcements storm into the line as wounded, waving men watch. The horses are whipped and goaded to top speed as they haul fresh soldiers and ammunition into the lines.

Not to be outdone, the Engineer and Pontonier Corps adopted a badge of "two oars crossed over an anchor, the top of which is encircled by a scroll surmounted by a castle; the castle being the badge of the U.S. Corps of Engineers." The Signal Corps was two flags crossed on the staff of a flaming torch. The Department of West Virginia adopted a spreadeagle. The Pioneers wore a pair of crossed hatchets. Both General Sheridan's Cavalry corps and Wilson's Cavalry wore distinctive badges featuring the crossed saber.

POPULAR DESIGN

In most instances the badges were adopted by a General Order, often after competitions for designs. However, several Corps adopted badges without any order at all — they apparently just grew out of popular demand. One or two, on the other hand, never adopted any sort of insignia.

To a considerable extent the adoption of these corps badges was a morale building ractor, and often the enlisted ranks contributed materially to design. From a humble beginning the wearing of the patch spread. The drives for unit identification, esprit de corps and pride in organization — factors in leadership, in discipline, in battle efficiency — made themselves felt.

A general rule was that within each corps the first division patch would be red, the second white, the third blue. When a corps had a fourth division, as was sometimes the case, another color would be designated. In the Ninth Corps it was green; in the Fifteenth, yellow.

DIVISION COLORS

It is obvious that the colors of the National Ensign influenced this choice of colors for the divisions. As a matter of fact, even before the first glimmerings of the patch insignia idea had manifested themselves, General George B. McClellan, as early as March 1862, had issued orders directing that various kinds of flags should designate corps, divisions and brigade headquarters.

The First Division Flag was to be red, six feet by five, the Second Division blue, the Third red and blue. Army regulations already had prescribed colors of Artillery regiments, Infantry regiments, camp colors, standards and guidons of mounted regiments.

8th Cavalry Illinois Memorial

Not long after, the men themselves sought to have on their flags the names of the battles in which they participated. Authority for recognition of battle on the regimental flag came as a result of a joint resolution of Congress on 24 December 1861. By February 1862, such a high regard was placed on colors for regiments and batteries that General McClellan ordered that names of the battles in which units bore a meritorious part would be inscribed on the colors of guidons of all regiments or batteries thus engaged.

It must be remembered that in the type of fighting of the time, when men were usually massed in line, the sight of the flag, whether national ensign or regimental standard, was a positive factor in leadership. The ranks could follow the flag. As long as it floated above the battle line it was a factor in advance—as well as a rallying point in a retreat. Great store was set on keeping the flag from even touching the ground. Conversely, to capture an enemy flag was highly regarded.

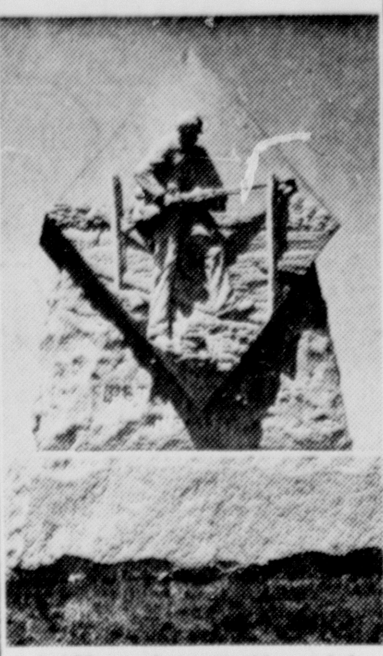
BATTLE FLAGS

Units that were not yet entitled to battle honors were not to rest satisfied until they had won them by their discipline and courage. Here again is another example of proper motivation for further exemplary achievements by units. An example of the symbolism of the flag and its role in inspiring achievement was the action taken by the Chief Signal Officer in 1862 when he issued the order

> ". . . any officer who distinguishes himself in battle and skillfully uses his flag (that is, the signalling flag) shall hereafter while serving as a signal officer bear upon his service flags a star and the name of the action in which the star was won, and upon completion of his service the flag will stay in his possession . . ."

Thus the flag was used in prompt recognition of meritorious service — in effect, the same as presenting a medal — in an invaluable expression of leadership technique.

Still another incentive for superior performance was evolved by General J. C Douglas, commanding general of the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps. He awarded a flag to the units judged best in battalion drill, soldierly appearance, camp condition, discipline. The unit could keep the flag only by continuous winning of it; it was to be carried on parades and on the battlefield — and on the battlefield the commander could withdraw it from a unit that failed to demonstrate its right to retain it.



1st Massachussetts Memorial

MEDAL OF HONOR

While heraldry in the modern Army embraces medals, in the Civil War period the various medals extant today had not been adopted. Congress, it is true, had issued several for various special reasons and many of the States issued medals as well. But it was during this conflict that the highest award that can be given an individual for heroism beyond the call of duty came into being. This was the Medal of Honor.

At first it was to be issued only to men in the ranks, but later it was changed to include officers and finally was changed in design. The original medal was designed by Anthony C. Paquet, and was later redesigned by Major General George L. Gillespie.

Although not in the same category, the idea of using identification tags was first suggested during the Civil War by one John Kennedy. Not until 44 years later, however, was this idea adopted as an aid in identification and disposal of the dead and wounded.

Even after the war, veterans cherished their badges, and they were frequently seen in parades of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many veterans had models of their badges made in enamel, silver or gold, and wore them pinned to the breast or suspended from a ribbon around the neck during the parades or at meetings or encampments of the G.A.R.

As it developed amid the exigencies of Civil War, symbolism took on added significance as a practical tool of leadership. Through the use of badges, flags and medals, military leaders were able to communicate a pride in organization to their men. The resulting responsiveness manifested itself in heightened esprit de corps which has been time-tested to the present day.

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For 57 Years, the
First National Bank
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Joins the Nation
Commemorating
the 100th Anniversary
of the Decisive and
Dramatic Battle
of Gettysburg

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1863-1963
A Tribute to
the Blue and
the Gray!

On the 100th
Anniversary of
the Battle of
Gettysburg, We
Pay Honor to
Those Who Gallantly
Fought Here

George F. Weaver
Candidate for
Prothonotary of Adams County

Commemorating the
1863 1963
100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg

Make Your Trip to This
Community Complete by Coming
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Showing Movies Everyone
Will Enjoy

—Continuous Shows Nightly—

CROSS KEYS
DRIVE-IN

NEW OXFORD, PA.

Gettys Lodge
No. 124, I. O. of O. F.
Chartered August 18, 1845

MEETS EVERY TUESDAY EVENING

. . . Except that the secretary failed to make an entry in the minutes for the first week of July, 1863, which would indicate that something out of the ordinary was happening nearby.

FOR THEIR HEROISM ON THE
BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG IN 1863
. . . We Proudly Salute the
Soldiers Who Wore the
Uniforms of the Blue
and the Gray

May We Always Be
Mindful of the Bravery
and Sacrifices and
Dedication That Have
Made Possible America's
Strength and
Solidarity

HARDWARE – SPORTING GOODS – HOTPOINT APPLIANCES – FELTON, SIBLEY PAINTS
ALL TYPES OF HAHN-ECLIPSE MOWERS – ALL SORTS OF GARDEN SUPPLIES
SCOTTS LAWN PRODUCTS – MILLER'S INSECTICIDES
AGRICO LAWN and GARDEN FERTILIZERS

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General U. S. Grant Reports Fall Of Vicksburg On July 4th, 1863

WASHINGTON, July 8. — A dispatch from General Grant to Major General Halleck, dated at Vicksburg at half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, states that the enemy surrendered this morning and their troops were paroled as prisoners of war. The movements of his forces about to be made are detailed but not proper for publication at present.

Near Vicksburg July 3 — At 8 o'clock this morning flags of truce appeared before A. J. Smith's front when Major General Bowen and Col. Montgomery were [illegible] blindfolded into our lines. They bore a communication from Gen. Pemberton of the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your arms indefinitely, in order to stop the further effusion of blood I propose that you appoint three commissioners to meet three whom I shall select, to arrange such terms as may best accomplish the result."

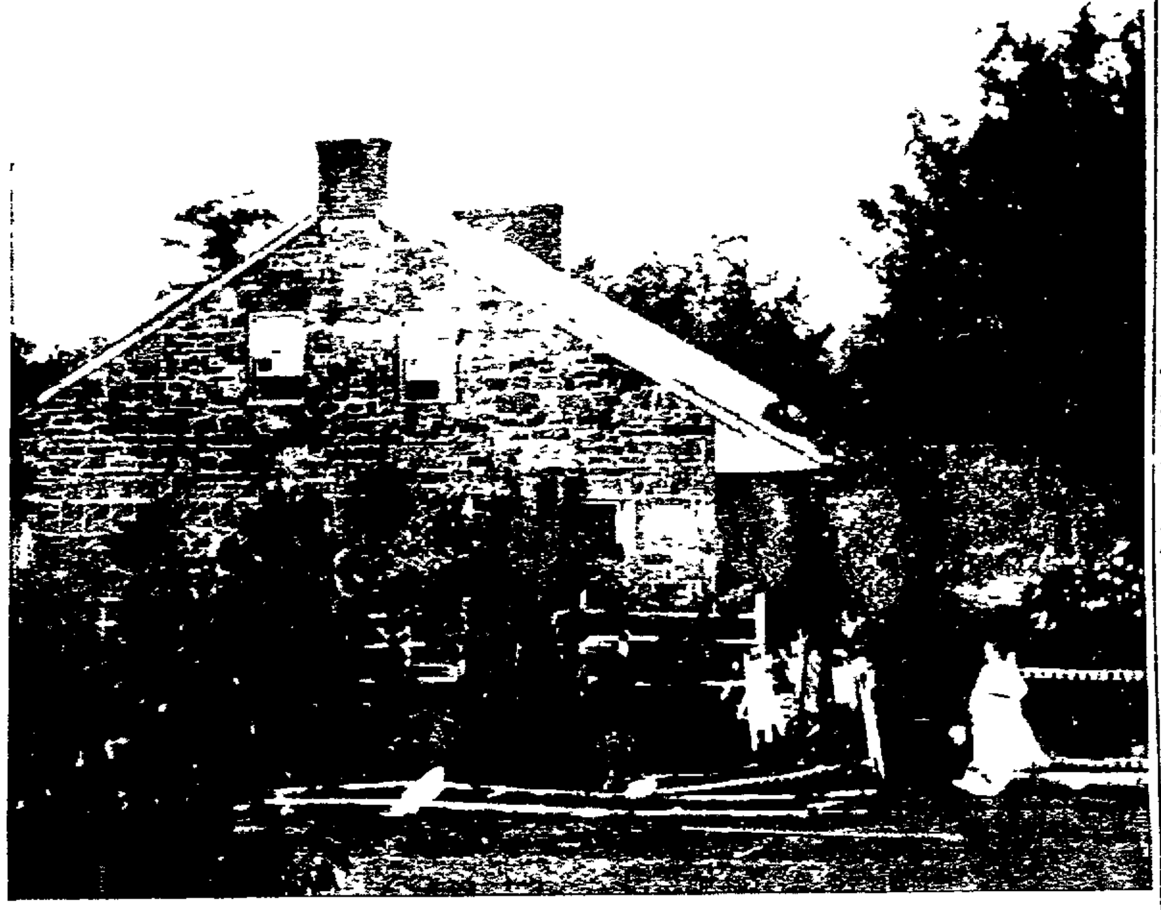
Grant soon replied substantially in these words:

"The appointment of commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop any unnecessary effusion of blood the only terms which I can entertain are those of unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself and men and officers of this army, are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defense of Vicksburg has been conducted."

At 11 o'clock the messenger returned. This afternoon Gen Grant met Gen Pemberton between the lines and after an hour's consultation settled the surrender. Gen Pemberton urged that the soldiers might be paroled here and furnished rations to carry them to their lines. In view of the bravery they have displayed and the advantages of the plan, Gen Grant will consent. The number of prisoners, wounded, &c., it is said will be 18 000, of which 12 000 are in fighting condition now. The immediate cause of surrender is exhaustion of supplies and ammunition, and the failure of Johnston to come to their aid.

The Compiler
July [illegible]

General Hancock Statue



Across the Pittsburgh turnpike from this stone house General Robert E. Lee had his field headquarters during the Battle of Gettysburg.

Inferior Goods Sold Government During Civil War

WITHIN THE last few days, says the Philadelphia Dispatch, we have received advices, which added to the information furnished us by the telegraph, and the general murmurs of our citizens, are a convincing proof, that a system of the most infamous cheating is being pursued in the manufacture of goods intended for the use of the Pennsylvania troops.

A merchant of this city was telegraphed for in the beginning of last week, to proceed at once to Harrisburg, to examine the blankets which had been furnished at Camp Curtin. He found them to be of the most miserable material and as he emphatically expressed it "not fit to cover dogs." Besides this, in furnishing them, Philadelphia merchants had been passed over, and the goods had been sent to the Capital from New York. The gentleman referred to is a dealer in the article, and says the specimens shown him were infinitely worse than any he had ever seen offered for sale in Philadelphia. The Government had paid for this miserable trash at the rate of $4 25 and upwards per pair. He also states that $2 50 per pair is a fair price for excellent blankets.

MERCENARY SPIRIT

No one can exclaim too earnestly against that mercenary spirit which would cheat the poor soldier. We cannot say who is culpable. But all concerned — the Government who is the buyer, as well as the contractor, who is the seller — unless they promptly and fully explain these suspicious circumstances, will meet with a justly deserved reprobation. Nothing more barbarous and unworthy of civilization can be thought of than actions caused by avariciousness, which would send our volunteers to the field with clothing no better than rags, muskets which are ineffective and ammunition worse than a cheat. Well was it said that "Love of money is the root of all evil." If a few dollars added to an already enormous fortune, or a few luxuries given to an existence already administered to satiety, will prompt our rulers and our merchants to lend themselves to this system of outrageous cruelty, we cannot say much for the character of our mercantile men.

That spirit in our country which has been roused like a lion from his lair, by the rebellious conduct of the arch-traitors of the South, is undoubtedly echoed from our counting rooms. It cannot be otherwise, and we are pained to say that those who are feeding upon the wants of the troops, are foremost in their professions of loyalty and devotion to our common country — How infamous then is the conduct of men, who, with one hand raised to Heaven to implore a blessing on the efforts of the brave volunteers, with the other hand him a blanket falling to pieces from rottenness, or a musket so defective and untrue that it is more useless than so much wood and iron.

We hope our fellow citizens will look into this matter. The health of their sons and brothers, gone to the field of battle — the very safety of their country — depends upon it. Every defective blanket or condemned musket furnished a volunteer is a clog and damper to the hopes of the American nation, and those who give them, deserve to be ranked among the worst enemies.

May 22, 1861
The Compiler

First Anniversary Of Battle Marked

THE FIRST anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was celebrated yesterday being also the anniversary of our National Independence, with a spirit and display worthy of the occasion.

The morning was ushered in with the ringing of all the bells on the public buildings in the borough, and firing of cannon on Cemetery Hill, besides the usual performances of Young America. The citizens of the County soon began to come into town from every section, and also large numbers of strangers from other Counties — so that when the hour of 9 o'clock had arrived for forming the procession a large number of people had collected in the town. The procession was then formed according to the published programme and proceeded to Culp's Hill along the breastworks thrown up by our Army one year ago.

On arriving at the grounds David Wills, Esq., called the meeting to order and announced that the Committee of Arrangements had invited his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, to be present and preside and make the opening speech at this First anniversary and that the Governor had accepted the invitation and left Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon and came to York Springs; that late on Sunday night a messenger was dispatched from Carlisle to him with a telegram that the Rebels were threatening an invasion of Cumberland Valley, and that the Governor, very properly and with commendable vigilance, at three o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning started back to Harrisburg to be at his post ready for any emergency that might arise.

EXPRESSES REGRET

Mr. Wills then read the following letter, which he had received from the Governor by a special messenger:

> **My Dear Sir — You notice by the enclosed dispatch that I must return to Harrisburg, although I feel assured there is not any reason to apprehend an invasion of the State. I regret that I must return without reaching Gettysburg, as I looked forward to the celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence on the Field of Battle as an event of life. Yours Truly, A. G. Curtin. York Springs, July 4th, 1864."**

The article then tells of the program at which Rev. J. R. Warner entertained the audience with a talk lasting more than an hour. The Select choir sang, and instrumental music was given by the Chambersburg band. A dinner was served.

After the dinner the crowd formed into groups throughout the woods and spent the rest of the day socially.

Nothing occured to mar the pleasures of the celebration, but much anxiety was manifested on account of the rumors of the approach of the Rebels.

The Adams Sentinel
July 5, 1864

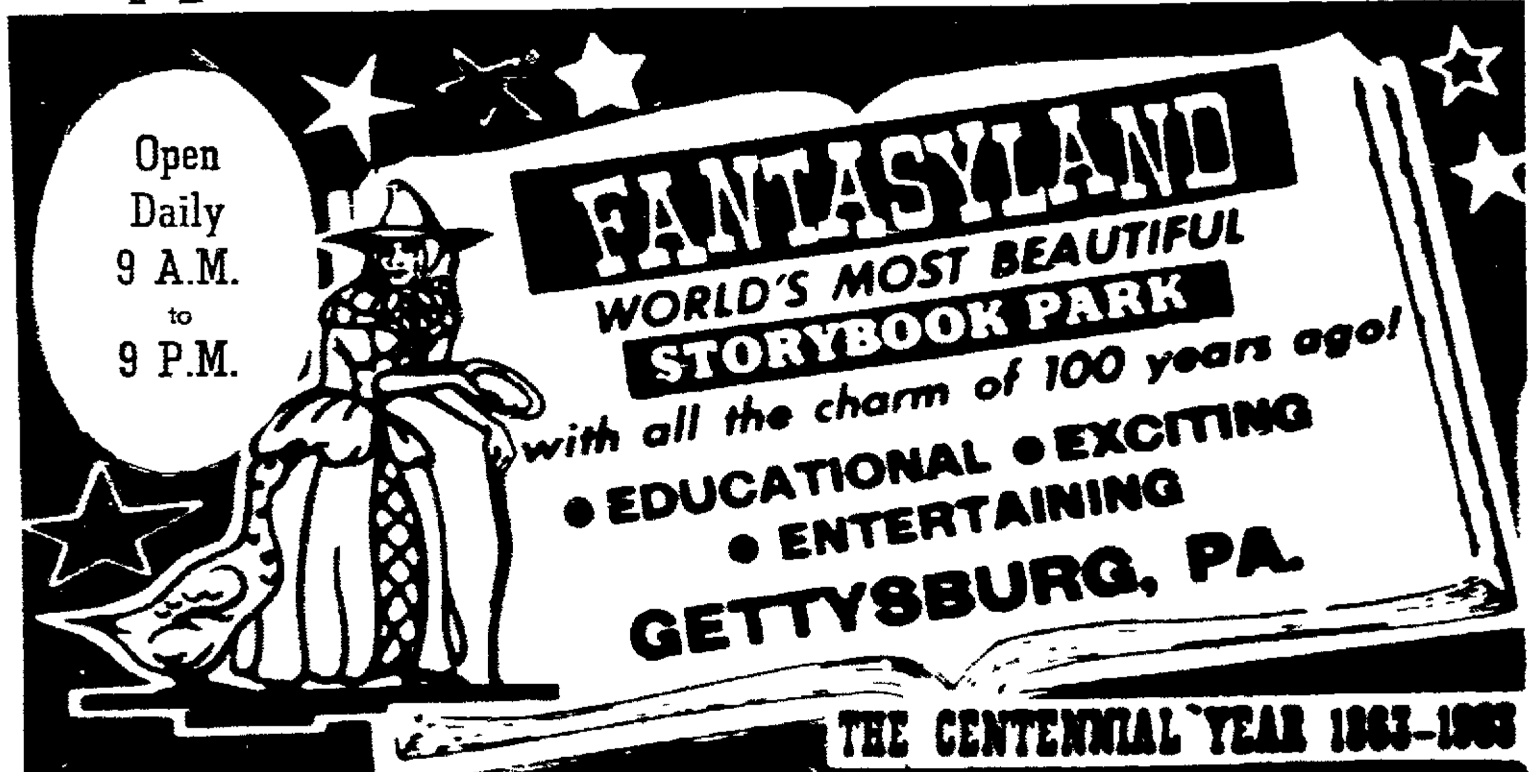
The Union and the Confederacy 1863-1963

To the Memory of the Gallant Soldiers Who Fought Here—We Pay Tribute on This Great Occasion—the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

Carl S. Menchey
Register and Recorder
of Adams County

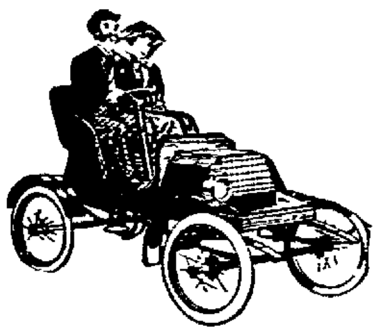
See The Battlefield
Visit Our Museums
Study The History
Of Our Famous Country

FOR A BEAUTIFUL TREAT
TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE

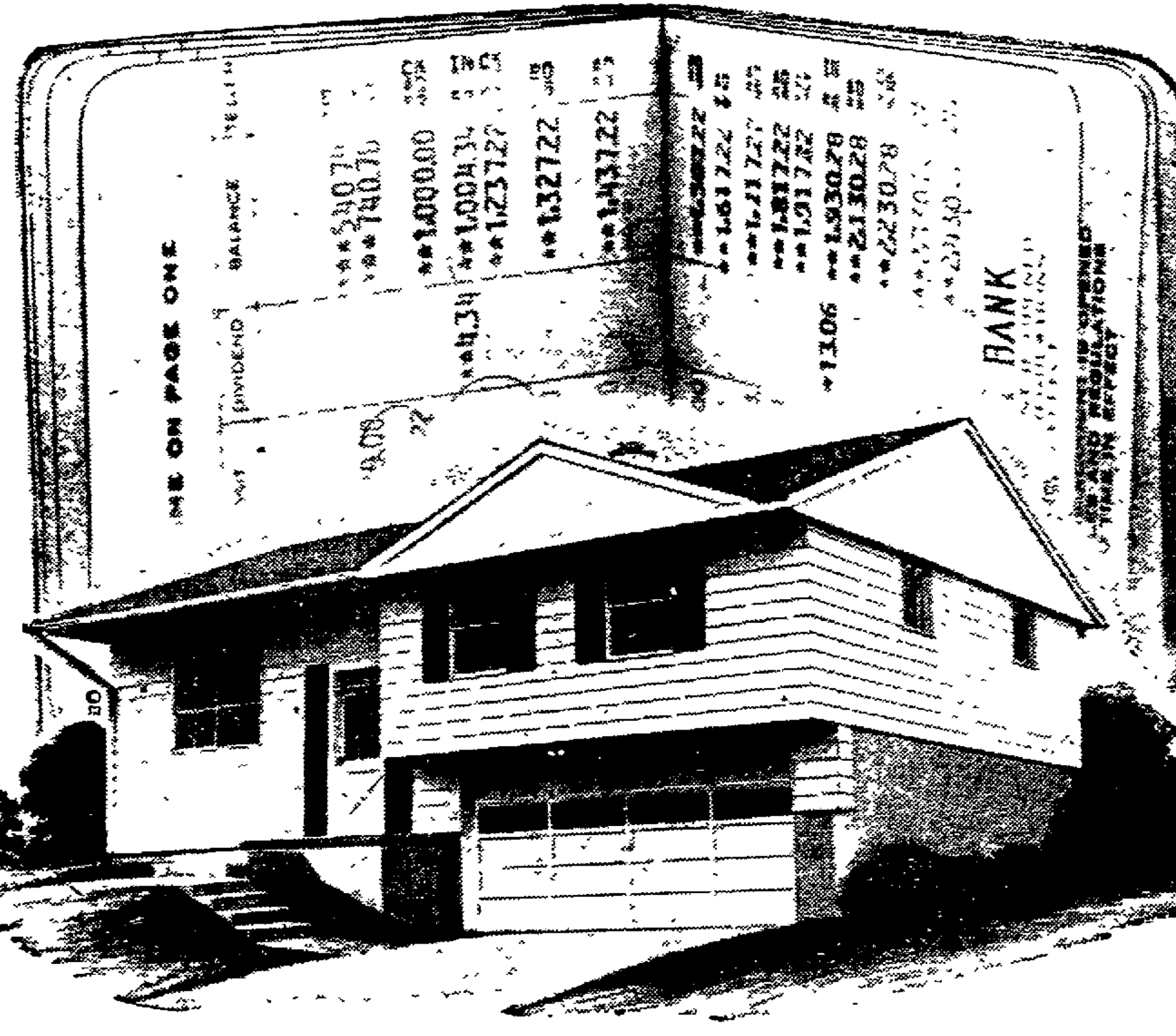


A quaint village of yesteryear populated by storybook characters . . . situated in a shady woodland and flower garden setting. . . . Fantasyland offers a leisurely stroll along a winding path where Mother Goose and all her friends come to life. . . . See Santa, his elves and reindeer. . . . Over 60 exciting things to see and do. . . . Beautifully lighted in color.

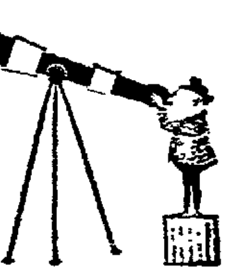
FANTASYLAND IS LOCATED ON RTE. 134, JUST BEYOND THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AND THE VISITOR CENTER



Serving This Community
Since 1905



The story of the house that grew out of a book — a Biglerville National Bank Savings Account Book. On its pages was written the story of a family which was able to make the down payment on the home of its dreams. The remainder financed by our bank on a loan that will cost less and serve your convenience better.



The Biglerville
"The Bank with an eye to the Future" NATIONAL BANK
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

100 Years Ago . . .
The Armies of the North and the South Engaged in a Mighty Conflict Here in Our Peaceful Environs

On the occasion of the Centennial of this Historic Battle — We pay honor to the soldiers who fought here!

Civil War Press Coverage, Though Spotty And Erratic, Pleased The Public

Testy Generals, Tight Censorship Made FactualCivil War Reporting Difficult, Spotty And Unreliable

By COL. JOHN M. VIRDEN
USAF-Ret.
Associate Editor
Army-Navy-Air Force Register

IN APRIL 1862 the mighty Army of the Potomac, some 90,000 strong, lay in the thickets, swamps and slashes of the lower Peninsula region of Virginia.

The war was then a year old. In the Western Theater the Federals had scored resounding successes — among them the capture of Island No 10, Forts Donelson and Henry In bloody engagements at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh Church), Tennessee, the Confederate states had been all but cut off from everything west of the Mississippi and north of the Tennessee Rivers.

But in the East the war had been very different. Since the previous July, when the ill-starred General Irwin McDowell had clashed with General P G. T. Beauregard along a sluggish little creek called Bull Run, in a wild and awkward mob scene between two untrained armies, no major engagements had been fought.

EASTERN SECTOR

From the United States point of view the war had gone well in the west, out it had hardly moved at all in the east.

Now General George Brinton McClellan, who had rebuilt the Army of the Potomac from the wreckage left after Bull Run, was poised to deliver the Union's Sunday punch. He was to take Richmond, by the back door, and end the war.

If "The Young Napoleon" had been able to fight an army as well as he could train and equip one he might have ended the Civil War that summer. But audacity and cold nerve were not a part of McClellan's military make-up. He was an engineer and a logistician with few peers. He insisted that there be a 100 per cent safety factor in every plan. And he was up against, in succession, two of the most pugnacious military gamblers America has ever produced — Generals Joseph E. Johnston and then R. E. Lee.

With somewhat more than half of McClellan's strength under their command, they fought him and fooled him in the bloody Seven Days' Battle. The Federals repulsed the Confederates at Malvern Hill and then, to the pleased astonishment of General Lee, General McClellan withdrew toward his transports, to the disgust of some of his own Corps and Division commanders.

UNRELIABLE NEWS

Though there were no fewer than 40 newspaper reporters, or "special correspondents" as they were called, representing almost every major paper in the North, the public got only fragmentary, and often unreliable, news of the country's greatest undertaking in that spring of 1862. The Army of the Potomac was already evacuating the Peninsula of Virginia before Northern citizens learned the sad fact that McClellan was not still advancing on the Confederate capital.

This was not the fault of the war correspondents. McClellan had so restricted their movements, and had clamped them into an almost air-tight censorship, that a factual reporting of the campaign was virtually impossible.

One of the ablest of the Corps Commanders, and a close personal friend of McClellan, was General Fitz John Porter, scion of a distinguished family that had provided high ranking officers in the Army and Navy. Porter was a real scrapper. He had most of the qualities his friend McClellan lacked. But both Porter and his boss had the same blind spot: neither could, or would, understand that almost undefinable thing which, for lack of a more precise term, now passes under the title of public information.

SCORNED POLITICIANS

General Porter had a contempt for politicians; that wispy thing called public opinion was something about which he understood little if anything; and he didn't like reporters. It was mutual: They did not like him either.

General Reynolds Statue

As an intimate friend and a close and trusted adviser of McClellan, he had urged the Commander of the Army of the Potomac to exclude all war correspondents from the Peninsular Campaign. Though the cautious McClellan was hardly willing to go that far, he did order a strict censorship on the reporters for Northern newspapers. They were forbidden to write anything of major news value. The telegraph was closed to them and their personal mail was censored. The reporters were forbidden to write their own editors and tell them they were operating under rigid censorship, hence the innocuous stories about camp life, and the heavily editorialized pieces about the prospective "glorious march on Richmond" which never came off.

PORTER GOES ALOFT

It is slight wonder that the newspapermen who accompanied the Army of the Potomac in the wet spring of 1862 were a disgruntled lot. Nor that they took a special glee in writing about the misadventure that happened to Major General Fitz John Porter on 11 April.

On that date the Union Army was still slogging around in its encampments near Yorktown. Its great tests in fire were yet to come.

A young man, answering to the improbable name of Dr. Thaddeus Sobieski Constantine Lowe, had been attached to the Army of the Potomac to make aerial observations for the Union artillery. In addition to providing some accurate information concerning the Confederate positions, his balloon ascensions served another most useful purpose; they gave the war correspondents something to write about that was not forbidden by the censors. The scribes made the most of it.

SAW POTENTIAL VALUE

Strangely enough, the hot-tempered Fitz John Porter appreciated the potential value of Dr. Lowe's balloon and made frequent flights with the daring young aeronaut.

By all accounts 11 April 1862 was a dull, rainy day. Fitz John Porter thought the Rebs were much too quiet, and decided to go up and have a look for himself.

Dr. Lowe was off somewhere trying to scrounge rations and supplies for his balloon crew. General Porter was ruffled by the absence of Dr. Lowe; he ordered the balloon inflated and announced that he would go up alone.

GREW IMPATIENT

During preparations for the ascension the testy Corps Commander got more impatient by the minute, and the crewmen handling the operation were somewhat rattled. So, when the bag was filled and Porter climbed in to the basket, they lost control of the balloon and let go the guy lines. The wind carried the precious balloon, and General Porter straight toward the Confederates. The ground crew raced along trying to grab the ropes. Porter jumped up and down like a mad monkey, shouting orders and pleading for advice on what to do to get the contraption under control.

His voice carried clearly into the opposing lines and the soldiers, being what soldiers have always been, set up a howl of laughter. Just as the balloon, carrying the thoroughly angry Major General over the Rebel positions, had commenced to settle, a sudden gust of wind picket it up and blew it back into the Union camp. Crewmen finally grabbed the trailing lines and hauled it down.

Three reporters witnessed this incident, and others soon learned of it. All of them had a field day writing about it. Nearly everybody who could read, North and South, had a good laugh at General Porter's expense.

ORDERS ARE ORDERS

Just one month later the war correspondents with the Unionists saw nothing funny about General Orders 123. It read:

> Camp at Roper's
> Meeting House, Va.
> May 12, 1862
>
> I. Hereafter no newspaper correspondent or other citizen will be allowed to go to the front beyond General Headquarters or to accompany the advance guard of any of the advanced divisions on the march. II. All passes to newspaper correspondents to accompany the Army will be signed by Brig. Gen. R. B. March, Chief of Staff. No other will be recognized.
>
> By order of George B. McClellan
> Major General, Commanding

This order, however, did not cut the correspondents off from all sources of hard news For the Civil War reporters were ingenious free-wheelers General Headquarters was sometimes "hard to find" and there were always side roads by which they could ride up to where the real show was going on.

SURPRISED PRESS

On one occasion General George Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry, surprised the whole press corps enjoying a snack of fried chicken in a Virginia planter's home, well forward of the most advanced Union outposts. With McClellan's General Orders 123 fresh in his mind, Stoneman placed them under arrest and marched them seven miles through the mud to the rear and placed them in the guardhouse. The next morning McClellan listened gravely to the charges, delivered them a reprimand, admonished them to obey orders in the future, and dismissed them.

Although General Orders 123 applied only in the Army of the Potomac, it set the tone of orders governing the control of press relations in all the Union armies None of these efforts at restricting what could and could not be printed worked very well. The enterprising reporter could, and often did, ride out of the area occupied by the military and file his copy in some post office with reasonable assurance it would reach the home office safely.

The fact that the report would be days late didn't prevent it being eagerly read by a public hungry for every scrap of news about the war. More often than not, such first-hand reports emanating within the Northern armies were picked up, in whole or in part, and reprinted in the newspapers of the South. Reports from the Army of Northern Virginia, as printed in the Southern newspapers, were about equally often reprinted in the Northern journals, and were always read by intelligence officers in the Federal forces. Frequently these news stories were a good deal more informative and dependable than reports sent to General Headquarters by Union or Confederate spies and other secret agents.

PRESS RELATIONS

In many ways, the American Civil War was the first of the modern wars not only in terms of the introduction of modern weapons, organized medical service, an efficient signal corps and the intelligent use of railroads for rapid troop and supply transport, but also in the scope of press coverage that was given it.

Contrasting with the way newsmen are handled by all branches of the military service these days, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Civil War correspondents were sometimes treated like the proverbial skunks at the May party. They provided their own rations, transportation, shelter — and, in all but rare cases, managed to write a reasonably good account of the war in spite of, rather than because of, the military attitude toward them.

Some of them were drummed out of camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March." General George Gordon Meade, victor at Gettysburg, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, once ordered a correspondent of the highly-respected Philadelphia Inquirer paraded through the Army lines wearing a sign around his neck inscribed "Libeller of the Press." This scribe, who had written something that displeased General Meade, was then expelled from the camp.

General "Old Brains" Halleck evicted all correspondents en masse as he advanced on Corinth "by inches" after Shiloh, and General William T. Sherman court-martialed those who accompanied his Yazoo expedition against his orders Later in the war, in the devastating Georgia campaign, Sherman just "vanished" by the simple expedient of effectively muzzling all newsmen or chasing them out of the area under his control.

EVOLVING PRESS COVERAGE

These were extreme cases, of course, and perhaps the overriding need for security justified some of the restrictions placed on the men who were covering the war for the hundreds of journals hungry for every scrap of news concerning America's great struggle.

There were outstanding commanders, both in the Federal and the Confederate forces, who fully understood the importance of keeping the "folks back home" fully imformed to insure continued support of the grinding war. Among these were U. S. Grant, R. E. Lee, W T. Rosecrans, George Thomas and Phil Sheridan.

In fact, General Grant was downright friendly with the war correspondents, some of whom told fantastic lies about him, until the Wilderness Campaign. His silence there was dictated by obvious need for secrecy of his movements rather than by any change of heart. After Grant reached Petersburg, the reporters were free to report just about anything they felt was news — even including the awful fiasco in the "Battle of the Crater."

Most of the hundreds of war correspondents, artists and photographers — and the latter generally did a better job than the scriveners — are only names of long-forgotten men on the yellow and brittle pages in old newspaper and magazine files now. But it is worth remembering that the reputations of some of our greats and near-greats were established by these same faceless men who shared the hardships of the Civil War.

VARIED CORPS

They ranged in character and ability from near geniuses, like Whitelaw Reid, of the Cincinnati Gazette, and W. H. Russell, of the London Times, on down to outright hacks Some were paid handsome salaries and afforded unlimited expense accounts and others wrote for niggardly space rates that netted them no more than the pay of an Army private.

North Carolina Memorial

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While the Herald made the greatest, and most expensive, effort to present a well-rounded account of the war, day by day, including regular reports from the Deep South and from within the Confederate Army, it was by no means alone Competition for war news was a keen and cutthroat affair from first to last.

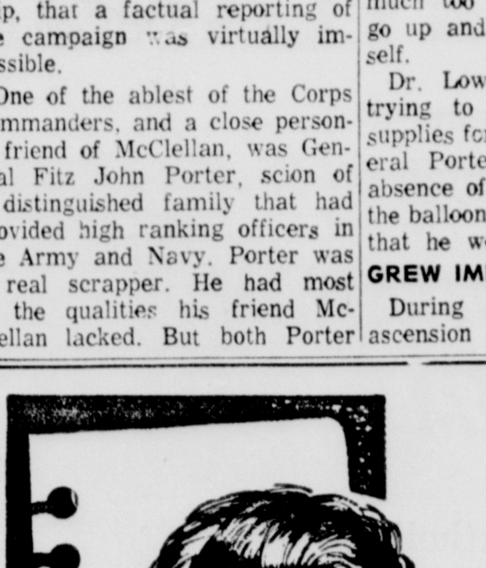
OTHER COVERAGE

Close on the heels of the New York Herald came the New York Times and the Tribune. Although they could not compete with the giant New York papers in the scope of their coverage the papers in St Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington and Boston maintained full-time correspondents with the Federal armies throughout the war Some of the reports written by representatives of the papers in those smaller cities made up in excellence what they were denied in circulation.

Coverage of the war by the press improved vastly in 1863 and 1864. The restrictions on the correspondents written in the first and second years of the conflict, still stood — on paper — but were only rarely enforced to the letter. For one thing, veteran correspondents had learned perhaps too well, how to avoid censorship and the commanders had finally accepted the fact that the Civil War was the people's war, fought by uniformed and armed civilians, with only a sprinkling of professionals among them and that the war correspondents could, and generally did, perform a useful service, for without a steady flow of information from the fighting forces to the home communities the burden and sacrifice of the war would become intolerable in short order It was very nearly unbearable anyway.

The American Civil War found the press unhampered by any legal or traditional restrictions while the military leaders had no experience whatever in the handling of war news, or the men who wrote it. The rules were made up on both sides as they went along Before the end of the conflict the relationship between the armed forces, their political superiors, and the public information media had reached a rather satisfactory working arrangement, if not agreement.

Considering that everything had to start from scratch in that first of the modern wars, the surprising thing is not that public information as practiced in the Civil War was spotty and sometimes irresponsible and erratic The astonishing thing is that it worked as well as it did.



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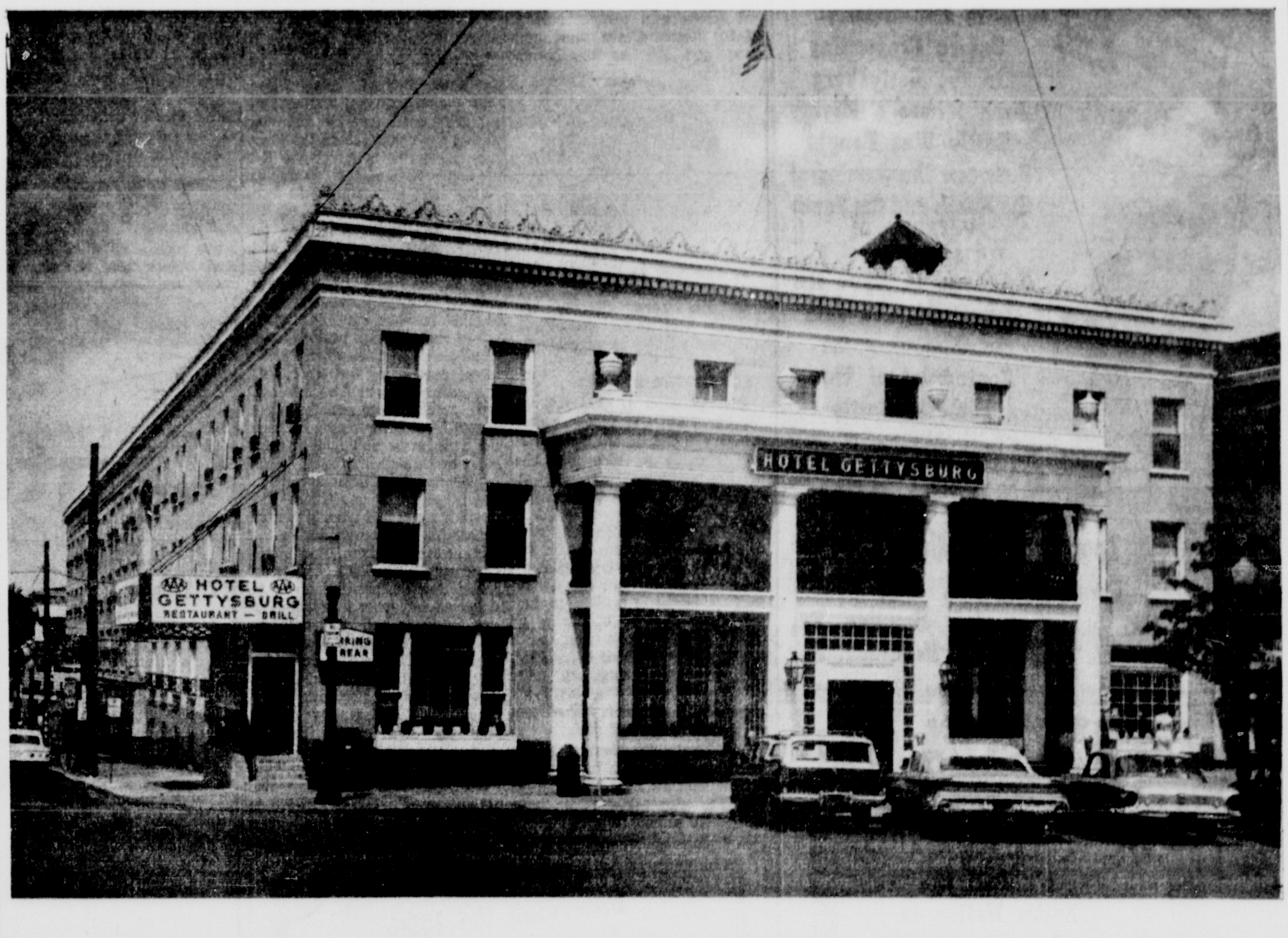

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Hotel Gettysburg is proud of its capable staff whose service you will find to be willing and genuine.

The combination of excellent accommodations, superb food and beverages, and the sincerity of a staff eager to serve you — all at moderate rates — adds much to your visit here.

MANAGER

Civil War Press Coverage, Though Spotty And Erratic, Pleased The Public

Testy Generals, Tight Censorship Made FactualCivil War Reporting Difficult, Spotty And Unreliable

By COL. JOHN M. VIRDEN
USAF-Ret.
Associate Editor
Army-Navy-Air Force Register

IN APRIL 1862 the mighty Army of the Potomac, some 90,000 strong, lay in the thickets, swamps and slashes of the lower Peninsula region of Virginia.

The war was then a year old. In the Western Theater the Federals had scored resounding successes — among them the capture of Island No. 10, Forts Donelson and Henry. In bloody engagements at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh Church), Tennessee, the Confederate states had been all but cut off from everything west of the Mississippi and north of the Tennessee Rivers.

But in the East the war had been very different. Since the previous July, when the ill-starred General Irwin McDowell had clashed with General P. G. T. Beauregard along a sluggish little creek called Bull Run, in a wild and awkward mob scene between two untrained armies, no major engagements had been fought.

EASTERN SECTOR

From the United States point of view the war had gone well in the west, but it had hardly moved at all in the east.

Now General George Brinton McClellan, who had rebuilt the Army of the Potomac from the wreckage left after Bull Run, was poised to deliver the Union's Sunday punch. He was to take Richmond, by the back door, and end the war.

If "The Young Napoleon" had been able to fight an army as well as he could train and equip one he might have ended the Civil War that summer. But audacity and cold nerve were not a part of McClellan's military make-up. He was an engineer and a logistician with few peers. He insisted that there be a 100 per cent safety factor in every plan. And he was up against, in succession, two of the most pugnacious military gamblers America has ever produced — Generals Joseph E. Johnston and then R. E. Lee.

With somewhat more than half of McClellan's strength under their command, they fought him and fooled him in the bloody Seven Days' Battle. The Federals repulsed the Confederates at Malvern Hill and then, to the pleased astonishment of General Lee, General McClellan withdrew toward his transports, to the disgust of some of his own Corps and Division commanders.

UNRELIABLE NEWS

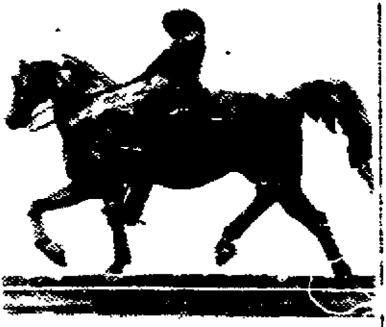
Though there were no fewer than 40 newspaper reporters, or "special correspondents" as they were called, representing almost every major paper in the North, the public got only fragmentary, and often unreliable, news of the country's greatest undertaking in that spring of 1862. The Army of the Potomac was already evacuating the Peninsula of Virginia before Northern citizens learned the sad fact that McClellan was not still advancing on the Confederate capital.

This was not the fault of the war correspondents. McClellan had so restricted their movements, and had clamped them into an almost air-tight censorship, that a factual reporting of the campaign was virtually impossible.

One of the ablest of the Corps Commanders, and a close personal friend of McClellan, was General Fitz John Porter, scion of a distinguished family that had provided high ranking officers in the Army and Navy. Porter was a real scrapper. He had most of the qualities his friend McClellan lacked. But both Porter and his boss had the same blind spot: neither could, or would, understand that almost undefinable thing which, for lack of a more precise term, now passes under the title of public information.

SCORNED POLITICIANS

General Porter had a contempt for politicians; that wispy thing called public opinion was something about which he understood little if anything; and he didn't like reporters. It was mutual: They did not like him either.



General Reynolds Statue

As an intimate friend and a close and trusted adviser of McClellan, he had urged the Commander of the Army of the Potomac to exclude all war correspondents from the Peninsular Campaign. Though the cautious McClellan was hardly willing to go that far, he did order a strict censorship on the reporters for Northern newspapers. They were forbidden to write anything of major news value. The telegraph was closed to them and their personal mail was censored. The reporters were forbidden to write their own editors and tell them they were operating under rigid censorship, hence the innocuous stories about camp life, and the heavily editorialized pieces about the prospective "glorious march on Richmond" which never came off.

PORTER GOES ALOFT

It is slight wonder that the newspapermen who accompanied the Army of the Potomac in the wet spring of 1862 were a disgruntled lot. Nor that they took a special glee in writing about the misadventure that happened to Major General Fitz John Porter on 11 April.

On that date the Union Army was still slogging around in its encampments near Yorktown. Its great tests in fire were yet to come.

A young man, answering to the improbable name of Dr. Thaddeus Sobieski Constantine Lowe, had been attached to the Army of the Potomac to make aerial observations for the Union artillery. In addition to providing some accurate information concerning the Confederate positions, his balloon ascensions served another most useful purpose: they gave the war correspondents something to write about that was not forbidden by the censors. The scribes made the most of it.

SAW POTENTIAL VALUE

Strangely enough, the hot-tempered Fitz John Porter appreciated the potential value of Dr. Lowe's balloon and made frequent flights with the daring young aeronaut.

By all accounts 11 April 1862 was a dull, rainy day. Fitz John Porter thought the Rebs were much too quiet, and decided to go up and have a look for himself.

Dr. Lowe was off somewhere trying to scrounge rations and supplies for his balloon crew. General Porter was ruffled by the absence of Dr. Lowe; he ordered the balloon inflated and announced that he would go up alone.

GREW IMPATIENT

During preparations for the ascension the testy Corps Commander got more impatient by the minute, and the crewmen handling the operation were somewhat rattled. So, when the bag was filled and Porter climbed in to the basket, they lost control of the balloon and let go the guy lines. The wind carried the precious balloon, and General Porter straight toward the Confederates. The ground crew raced along trying to grab the ropes. Porter jumped up and down like a mad monkey, shouting orders and pleading for advice on what to do to get the contraption under control.

His voice carried clearly into the opposing lines and the soldiers, being what soldiers have always been, set up a howl of laughter. Just as the balloon, carrying the thoroughly angry Major General over the Rebel positions, had commenced to settle, a sudden gust of wind picked it up and blew it back into the Union camp. Crewmen finally grabbed the trailing lines and hauled it down.

Three reporters witnessed this incident, and others soon learned of it. All of them had a field day writing about it. Nearly everybody who could read, North and South, had a good laugh at General Porter's expense.

ORDERS ARE ORDERS

Just one month later the war correspondents with the Unionists saw nothing funny about General Orders 123. It read:

> Camp at Roper's
> Meeting House, Va.
> May 12, 1862
>
> I. Hereafter no newspaper correspondent or other citizen will be allowed to go to the front beyond General Headquarters or to accompany the advance guard of any of the advanced divisions on the march. II. All passes to newspaper correspondents to accompany the Army will be signed by Brig. Gen. R. B. March Chief of Staff. No other will be recognized.
>
> By order of George B. McClellan
> Major General Commanding

This order, however, did not cut the correspondents off from all sources of hard news. For the Civil War reporters were ingenious free-wheelers. General Headquarters was sometimes "hard to find" and there were always side roads by which they could ride up to where the real show was going on.

SURPRISED PRESS

On one occasion General George Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry, surprised the whole press corps enjoying a snack of fried chicken in a Virginia planter's home, well forward of the most advanced Union outposts. With McClellan's General Orders 123 fresh in his mind, Stoneman placed them under arrest and marched them seven miles through the mud to the rear and placed them in the guardhouse. The next morning McClellan listened gravely to the charges, delivered them a reprimand, admonished them to obey orders in the future, and dismissed them.

Although General Orders 123 applied only in the Army of the Potomac, it set the tone of orders governing the control of press relations in all the Union armies. None of these efforts at restricting what could and could not be printed worked very well. The enterprising reporter could, and often did, ride out of the area occupied by the military and file his copy in some post office with reasonable assurance it would reach the home office safely.

The fact that the report would be days late didn't prevent it being eagerly read by a public hungry for every scrap of news about the war. More often than not, such first-hand reports emanating within the Northern armies were picked up, in whole or in part, and reprinted in the newspapers of the South. Reports from the Army of Northern Virginia, as printed in the Southern newspapers, were about equally often reprinted in the Northern journals, and were always read by intelligence officers in the Federal forces. Frequently these news stories were a good deal more informative and dependable than reports sent to General Headquarters by Union or Confederate spies and other secret agents.

PRESS RELATIONS

In many ways, the American Civil War was the first of the modern wars not only in terms of the introduction of modern weapons, organized medical service, an efficient signal corps and the intelligent use of railroads for rapid troop and supply transport, but also in the scope of press coverage that was given it.

Contrasting with the way newsmen are handled by all branches of the military service these days, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Civil War correspondents were sometimes treated like the proverbial skunks at the May party. They provided their own rations, transportation, shelter — and, in all but rare cases, managed to write a reasonably good account of the war in spite of, rather than because of, the military attitude toward them.

Some of them were drummed out of camp to the tune of the "Rogue's March." General George Gordon Meade, victor at Gettysburg, Commander of the Army of the Potomac once ordered a correspondent of the highly-respected Philadelphia Inquirer paraded through the Army lines wearing a sign around his neck inscribed "Libeler of the Press." This scribe who had written something that displeased General Meade was then expelled from the camp.

General "Old Brains" Halleck evicted all correspondents en masse as he advanced on Corinth "by inches" after Shiloh, and General William T. Sherman court-martialed those who accompanied his Yazoo expedition against his orders. Later in the war, in the devastating Georgia campaign Sherman just "vanished" by the simple expedient of effectively muzzling all newsmen or chasing them out of the area under his control.

EVOLVING PRESS COVERAGE

These were extreme cases, of course, and perhaps the overriding need for security justified some of the restrictions placed on the men who were covering the war for the hundreds of journals hungry for every scrap of news concerning America's great struggle.

There were outstanding commanders, both in the Federal and the Confederate forces, who fully understood the importance of keeping the "folks back home" fully informed to insure continued support of the grinding war. Among these were U. S. Grant, R. E. Lee, W. T. Rosecrans, George Thomas and Phil Sheridan.

In fact, General Grant was downright friendly with the war correspondents, some of whom told fantastic lies about him, until the Wilderness Campaign. His silence there was dictated by obvious need for secrecy of his movements rather than by any change of heart. After Grant reached Petersburg, the reporters were free to report just about anything they felt was news — even including the awful fiasco in the "Battle of the Crater."

Most of the hundreds of war correspondents, artists and photographers — and the latter generally did a better job than the scriveners — are only names of long-forgotten men on the yellow and brittle pages in old newspaper and magazine files now. But it is worth remembering that the reputations of some of our greats and near-greats were established by these same faceless men who shared the hardships of the Civil War.

VARIED CORPS

They ranged in character and ability from near geniuses, like Whitelaw Reid, of the Cincinnati Gazette, and W. H. Russell, of the London Times, on down to outright hacks. Some were paid handsome salaries and afforded unlimited expense accounts and others wrote for niggardly space rates that netted them no more than the pay of an Army private.

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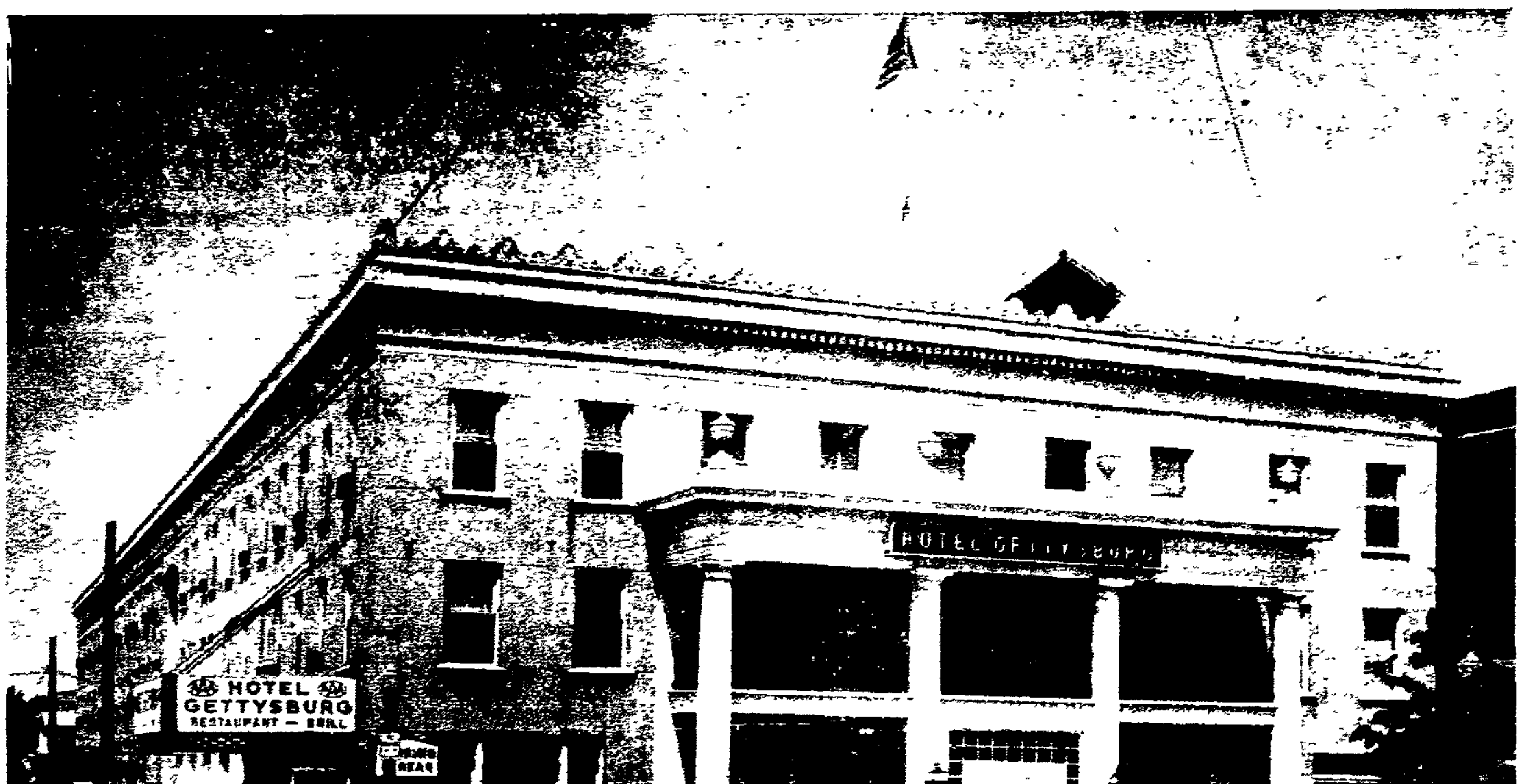

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MANAGER

Civil War Gave News Reporter First Chance To Report Facts

IN 1861 the United States of America knew very little either about war or about newspaper reporting — in the modern sense. Americans then were amateurs in both fields.

Until a very short time before the Civil War began there were no reporters, in the modern sense of the word. The newspaper was an organ of opinion. Its editorial page slopped over into all the other pages: the editor was advancing a point of view, and what he printed depended pretty largely on what his point of view was. A newspaper was primarily an institution that argued a cause. If you believed in that cause, as a reader, you subscribed to that paper; if you believed in some other cause you subscribed to some other paper, which would show you the world as you wanted to see it.

Then the Civil War came along, and suddenly things were very different.

PEOPLE WANTED NEWS

The people . . . wanted desperately to know what was really going on with the sons and brothers and husbands they had said goodbye to. They wanted to know what was happening. They wanted unvarnished facts, and the American newspaper suddenly discovered that from now on the emphasis was going to be on news.

At that point the Reporter, in the modern sense of the word, began to come into his own.

He had a hard row to hoe, because the United States Army could not quite get the idea. The reporter had no tradition back of him. (In a good many cases he did not have much of an editor back of him either.) The Army had all it could do to get used to the fact that it was fighting a war that was bigger, more complex and more savage than anything it had ever dreamed of; the reporter was simply a nuisance, and if he could not be turned into a press-agent for some deserving general he was usually looked upon as a sort of fifth wheel that somehow could not quite be discarded.

REPORT OF FACTS

Without premeditation on anybody's part, the modern reporter suddenly came into being. When I say "the modern reporter" I mean the man who was, for that day a new breed of cat — the reporter who was not out to support a point of view or uphold a cause but who simply wanted to get the best and most detailed story possible about what was actually going on around him. That man — the spiritual ancestor of all of us here today — began to come into being during the Civil War.

The Civil War reporter had to fight for everything he got. There were no hand-outs; he had to get out and scratch, on his own hook. Nobody in the army was responsible for nim. If there was a battle he had to prowl around the field as best he could — often enough, in imminent danger of life and limb — and pry out the facts for himself. Then he had to make his own arrangements for getting the story back to the office. This frequently involved spending 24 hours in the saddle.

Along with everything else, the Civil War reporter had to have a horse, and know how to ride it, and make arrangements for having the beast fed and stabled. There were not many telegraph offices then, and the ones within easy range of army headquarters were usually tied up with army messages. Reaching the wire so that he could file his story might involve a very long, wearing ride.

73rd New York Regiment Statue

If the battle had gone badly — which, on the Union side, in the Virginia theater was not unusual — the army authorities were apt to do everything they could to keep him from filing his story at all.

FACED EXPULSION

On top of everything else, if the reporter's story as finally printed offended the commanding general, which very often happened, the reporter might get bodily thrown out of the whole theater of operations, or even sent off to prison for a few weeks.

The Civil War reporter surmounted very great handicaps and by and large did a job which was of immense service to the country; a job, furthermore, which permanently raised the reporter's own status, expanded his professional horizon, and did a great deal to improve the standards of news-gathering all across the country.

Throughout the four years of the Civil War the reporters saw to it that the flow of news was unchecked. The American public was never pampered or spoon-fed. There were no elaborate public relations set-ups in government to shield the people from unpleasant facts. Nobody had to rely on handouts cooked up by timid officials who felt that the unvarnished truth might be "bad for the war effort." The unpleasant truths kept coming out. All of the blunders the miscalculations and the military snafus were recorded as they occurred; by and large the general public knew the worst all the way through, and there were times when the worst was very bad indeed.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

HELPED WAR EFFORT

But the point is that this did not harm the war effort. On the contrary it helped it; in the long run it made its victorious conclusion possible. The people did the job they had to do, paying a heavy price for it, enduring right to the end — and they thereby justified the faith which lies at the bottom of every reporter's creed: The faith that our democracy is perfectly willing to face the facts, that it will bear up under any crisis so long as it knows the truth about everything, that it is wise enough and adult enough to find its own way if the press will give it the proper light — the clear light of day.

The Civil War newspaperman had to fight to win acceptance, and he won his fight by doing his job. The war would never have been won without him.

Battle Leaves Town In Ruins; Losses Heavy

OUR USUALLY quiet and unpretending little town of Gettysburg has become historic. During the last two weeks scenes have been enacted here that beggar all description. War has been raging all around us in its most horrid form.

Two mighty armies have passed through our county and the bloodiest fight of the war has taken place in our midst.

For some time past it has been evident that a great battle must come off in our state, and perhaps in or near our county, but no one supposed that Gettysburg would be the place selected.

On Sunday week our advance got here and began scouring the country.

On Monday Hill's Division of the Rebel Army was reported near Cashtown and on Tuesday morning their pickets made their appearance on "Seminary Ridge," but as soon as they got sight of our Cavalry force they went back several miles toward Cashtown. During Tuesday our Cavalry forces continued to scour the country and at night about 8,000 of them encamped northwest of the town under the command of Gen. Buford.

EVE OF BATTLE

This was the evening before the great battle commenced and as nearly as could be ascertained the disposition of the two opposing forces then was as follows:

Four of our Army Corps were between this and Emmitsburg—the nearest one at least five miles from Gettysburg—the remainder of our Army was some distance in the rear of these four Corps. On the Rebel side Hill's Corps was on Marsh Creek, between this and Cashtown; Longstreet's Corps was encamped about 8 miles in Hill's rear—and Ewell was at Heidlersburg, 10 miles from Gettysburg.

On Wednesday morning early our scouts reported Hill advancing on the Chambersburg pike and by 10 o'clock long lines of Rebel Infantry made their appearance about 2 miles from town and immediately after their batteries opened on our Cavlary advance sent out to check them.

In about half an hour after this our Infantry (the 1st Army Corps) was seen advancing on the Emmitsburg road and by marching across the fields behind the town, they succeeded in forming a line of battle beyond the "Seminary Ridge" and immediately in front of the enemy.

About an hour after this the 11th Army Corps came up and, marching through the town, took position on our right, nearly parallel with the Harrisburg road. In this position our men maintained their ground until between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m., when Ewell's force, coming up the Harrisburg road, completely flanked them and after a determined resistance and severe fighting for nearly an hour, the 11th broke and fled in some disorder through the town, taking a position on "Cemetery Hill," nearly south of us, where they made a stand and from which the rebels did not attempt during that evening to drive them. Thus affairs stood on Wednesday evening; the rebels having possession of all the town, except a few houses on the extreme end of Baltimore Street. On Thursday morning it was found that we had taken position on "Wolf Hill" and the hill this side of it for our right, "Cemetery Hill," for our centre, and our left extending from "Cemetery Hill" along a rocky ridge nearly to "Round Top."

Our Generals certainily displayed great military ability in selecting these defensive lines.

General Buford Statue

Anyone who knows the country will see at a glance that we had thus a very strong position, these hills forming an irregular triangle, the apex of which was Cemetery Hill—and the base line running from "Wolf Hill" to "Round Top," at which base all our forces could be marched in easily and placed in advantageous positions. Thursday and Friday was occupied by Gen. Lee in fruitless attempts to break through these lines of defence.

MADE DESPERATE CHARGES

The strength of his whole army was put forth, desperate charges were made repeatedly by the enemy, but all in vain, for our brave men stood manfully to the work before them and each time the rebels were compelled to fall back to their old positions with fearful loss. During these two days (Thursday and Friday) the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry was awful beyond all description. Artillery officers of both sides say that the artillery firing was by far the heaviest of the war, that neither Malvern Hill nor Antietam equalled it.

26th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Statue

On Friday evening the rebels finding it utterly out of the question to dislodge our forces and having lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, concluded that they had better skedaddle—and as usual they did this in a very secret and expeditious manner.

On Saturday morning our advance came into town—but the rebels had all left except a few stragglers and those of their wounded in too bad a condition to move. However, they planted their batteries on Seminary Ridge to cover their retreat and the sharpshooters kept up a constant firing in the streets during the day, so that it was not till Sunday morning that we were positively satisfied that the enemy had left for parts unknown.

ESTIMATE 40,000 LOST

The loss in killed and wounded on both side has been fearful, the rebel loss being considerably in excess of ours, owing to the fact that on Thursday and Friday they fought against the advantages of naturally strong positions. The aggregate loss is estimated at 40,000.

Both side took prisoners, but from all the information we could get we go several thousand more than we lost. All in all, the Battle of Gettysburg was the grandest fight of the war. Our men never fought better and the rebels never were more desperate. The result is a repulse and discomfited enemy.

It is true many gallant officers and brave men have falled in this battle. It is true that our town and county have suffered terribly. It is true that houses and barns have been burned—fences torn down and crops destroyed all over the country—and yet we have much to be thankful for. The invader has been driven from our State. The brave Army of the Potomac deserve and will receive our heartfelt thanks, our everlasting gratitude.

Gettysburg During The Fight

Poor little Gettysburg was sadly frightened on several occasions week before last. It was supposed by many that the town would be shelled.

Indeed a number of houses in town were shelled by our own troops, in order to drive out the Rebel sharpshooters, who had taken possession of them and were picking off our men.

Quite a number of our citizens left town and nearly all were ready to go at a moments warning—to tell the truth we were in rather a precarious condition for three days.

Shot, shell and minie-balls were flying all around our heads and the Reds had possession of our town and were pillaging our houses. The casualties amongst our citizens, when the great danger is considered, were few.

One young lady, Miss Virginia Wade, we are sorry to say, was killed by a shot from the sharpshooters, and quite a number of our citizens were wounded by stray balls. Among the wounded were Mr. R. F. McIlheny, Mr. Whetstone and Mr. Lehman. We have great reason to be thankful that we escaped with so little injury to our citizens.

July 18, 1863
Compiler

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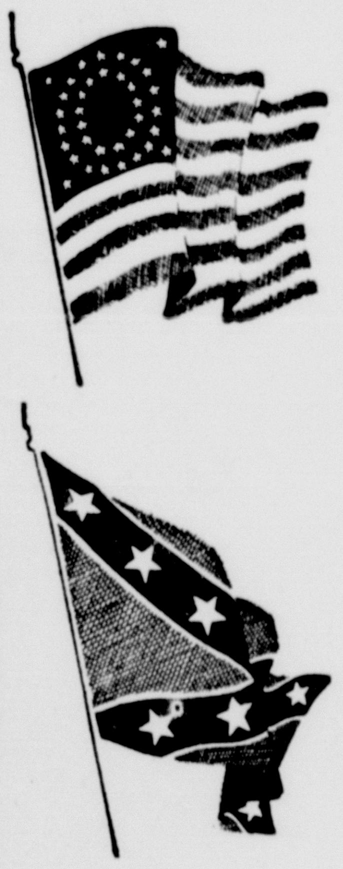
We Join, With Pride, Our Fellow Adams
Countians Commemorating the 100th
Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg



100 Years Ago—
The Union Troops
Camped Overnight
in Emmitsburg
Before Proceeding
to the Gettysburg
Area Where a Mighty
Battle Was Fought
Between the Armies of
the North and the South
We Consider It a
Privilege to Have the
Opportunity to Join
in Observing the
Centennial of This
Historic Battle

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We Join the
Entire Nation in
Observing the
Centennial of the
Battle of Gettysburg

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Have the Privilege of
Commemorating This
Great Occasion—
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Movie Entertainment Aimed
at the Entire Family, Quality
of Films Offered, and the
Welfare of Our Patrons

Be Sure to See All Our
Wonderful Coming Attractions!

Observing the 100th
Anniversary of the
Battle of Gettysburg

On This Centennial
Observance Let Us
Be Mindful of the
Courage and Bravery
of the Blue and the
Gray—Who Fought
and Sacrificed on
the Fields of
Gettysburg
100 Years Ago

Herbert W. Miller
Prothonotary
of Adams County, Pa.

AFTER ATTENDING THE
Centennial Celebration
AT GETTYSBURG
THE CITIZENS of
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND
(Located Just 10 Miles South on Route 15
at the Foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains)
EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION
TO VISIT WITH THEM
Located Here Are Two of the Oldest U.S. Catholic Colleges
Mount Saint Mary's College for Men
Saint Joseph College for Women

The town of Emmitsburg is proud to pay tribute to the sons of the North and the South on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

RALPH F. IRELAN, MAYOR
COMMISSIONERS
JOHN S. HOLLINGER DR. J. W. HOUSER J. NORMAN FLAX

General Ordered Troops To Wear Red Patch After He Mistook Stragglers For Own Men

By COL. RALPH R. BURR
Commanding Officer
Quartermaster Activities
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Va.

A MISTAKE in identification by a general early in the Civil War started the system of shoulder patches that now is common in the U.S. Army. The use of these distinctive unit emblems to identify soldiers as members of organizations with proud traditions all started when General Philip Kearny in the summer of 1862 mistook some officers for stragglers from his own command. As described by General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, in his "Anecdotes of the Civil War," the resulting explosion was "emphasized by a few expletives."

"The officers listened in silence," recounts General Townsend, "respectfully standing in the 'position of a soldier' until he had finished, when one of them, raising his hand to his cap, quietly suggested that the general had possibly made a mistake, as none of them belonged to his command. With his usual courtesy, Kearny exclaimed 'Pardon me; I will take steps to know how to recognize my own men hereafter.'"

ORDERED RED PATCH

The result was an order that officers of his command should thereafter wear "on the front of their caps a round piece of red cloth to designate them." Thus was born the famed "Kearny Patch." There is some evidence that General Kearny did not actually designate the shape of the patch, for at first almost any piece of red cloth was acceptable. General Kearny even donated his own red blanket to be cut up by his officers. Some covered their entire caps with red cloth.

Although Kearny had designated the patch to distinguish his officers, enlisted men of his command very soon adopted the red patch, often cutting up their overcoat red lining to make them. The men idolized Kearny and were anxious to identify themselves as members of his command. The practice is said to have reduced straggling — and even the Confederates are reputed to have given special attention to wounded and dead wearing the patch because they recognized the valor of Kearny's troops.

From that beginning, the idea spread to other divisions and corps. By March 1863 Major General Joseph Hooker had provided the first systematic plan for the entire Army of the Potomac. It is said that General Daniel Butterfield, Hooker's Chief-of-Staff, had much to do with designing the patches. At any rate, General Hooker ordered that the First Corps should wear a sphere, the Second Corps a trefoil, Third Corps a crescent and Twelfth Corps a star.

ALL TROOPS IDENTIFIED

By the time the war ended almost all of the corps wore some sort of identifying mark. Usually they were, as with Hooker's first order, quite simple. The Fifteenth Corps, however, wore a patch that told something of a story — which is what heraldic symbols and insignia have done since the early middle ages.

The story goes that in the fall of 1863 the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps under General Hooker were sent to aid in the relief of Chattanooga. It became apparent that the eastern soldiers were better dressed. Corps badges were a novelty in the western units. This caused some sharp words between the men.

One day an enlisted man in the corps of Major General John A. Logan was asked where his corps patch was. Clapping his hand on his cartridge box, he said "Forty Rounds. Can you show me a better one?" Shortly thereafter General Logan issued General Order No. 10 prescribing that the badge for the Fifteenth Corps should be "a miniature cartridge box and above the box will be inscribed the words 'Forty Rounds.'"

ACORN PATCH

The badge of the Fourteenth Army Corps also told a story. Members had often referred to themselves as "acorn boys" because at one time when rations were scanty the men roasted and ate acorns. In 1864 their badge was designed in the form of an acorn.

Others [illegible] de[illegible] whose men wore "a shield with the figure nine in the center crossed with a foul anchor and cannon"; the Seventeenth Corps, an arrow; the Sixteenth Corps four minie balls with the points towards the center.

Not to be outdone, the Engineer and Pontonier Corps adopted a badge of "two oars crossed over an anchor, the top of which is encircled by a scroll surmounted by a castle; the castle being the badge of the U.S. Corps of Engineers." The Signal Corps was two flags crossed on the staff of a flaming torch. The Department of West Virginia adopted a spread-eagle. The Pioneers wore a pair of crossed hatchets. Both General Sheridan's Cavalry corps and Wilson's Cavalry wore distinctive badges featuring the crossed saber.

POPULAR DESIGN

In most instances the badges were adopted by a General Order, often after competitions for designs. However, several Corps adopted badges without any order at all — they apparently just grew out of popular demand. One or two, on the other hand, never adopted any sort of insignia.

To a considerable extent the adoption of these corps badges was a morale building factor, and often the enlisted ranks contributed materially to design. From a humble beginning the wearing of the patch spread. The drives for unit identification, esprit de corps and pride in organization — factors in leadership, in discipline, in battle efficiency — made themselves felt.

A general rule was that within each corps the first division patch would be red, the second white, the third blue. When a corps had a fourth division, as was sometimes the case, another color would be designated. In the Ninth Corps it was green; in the Fifteenth, yellow.

DIVISION COLORS

It is obvious that the colors of the National Ensign influenced this choice of colors for the divisions. As a matter of fact, even before the first glimmerings of the patch insignia idea had manifested themselves General George B. McClellan [illegible] March [illegible] directing that various kinds of flags should designate corps divisions and brigade headquarters.

The First Division Flag was to be red, six feet by five, the Second Division blue, the Third red and blue. Army regulations already had prescribed colors of Artillery regiments, Infantry regiments, camp colors, standards and guidons of mounted regiments.

Not long after, the men themselves sought to have on their flags the names of the battles in which they participated. Authority for recognition of battle on the regimental flag came as a result of a joint resolution of Congress on 24 December 1861. By February 1862, such a high regard was placed on colors for regiments and batteries that General McClellan ordered that names of the battles in which units bore a meritorious part would be inscribed on the colors or guidons of all regiments or batteries thus engaged.

It [illegible] the type of fighting of the time, when men were usually massed in line, the sight of the flag, whether national ensign or regimental standard, was a positive factor in leadership. The ranks could follow the flag. As long as it floated above the battle line it was a factor in advance—as well as a rallying point in a retreat. Great store was set on keeping the flag from even touching the ground. Conversely, to capture an enemy flag was highly regarded.

BATTLE FLAGS

Units that were not yet entitled to battle honors were not to rest satisfied until they had won them by their discipline and courage. Here again is another example of proper motivation for further exemplary achievements by units. An example of the symbolism of the flag and its role in inspiring achievement was the action taken by the Chief Signal Officer in 1862 when he issued the order:

> ". . . any officer who distinguishes himself in battle and skillfully uses his flag, that is, the signalling flag, shall hereafter while serving as a signal officer bear upon his service flags a star and the name of the action in which the star was won, and upon completion of his service the flag will stay in his possession . . ."

Thus the flag was used in prompt recognition of meritorious service — in effect, the same as presenting a medal — in an invaluable expression of leadership technique.

Still another incentive for superior performance was evolved by General J. C. Douglas, commanding general of the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps. He awarded a flag to the units judged best in battalion drill, soldierly appearance, camp condition, discipline. The unit could keep the flag only by continuous winning of it; it was to be carried on parades and on the battlefield — and on the battlefield the commander could withdraw it from a unit that failed to demonstrate its right to retain it.

MEDAL OF HONOR

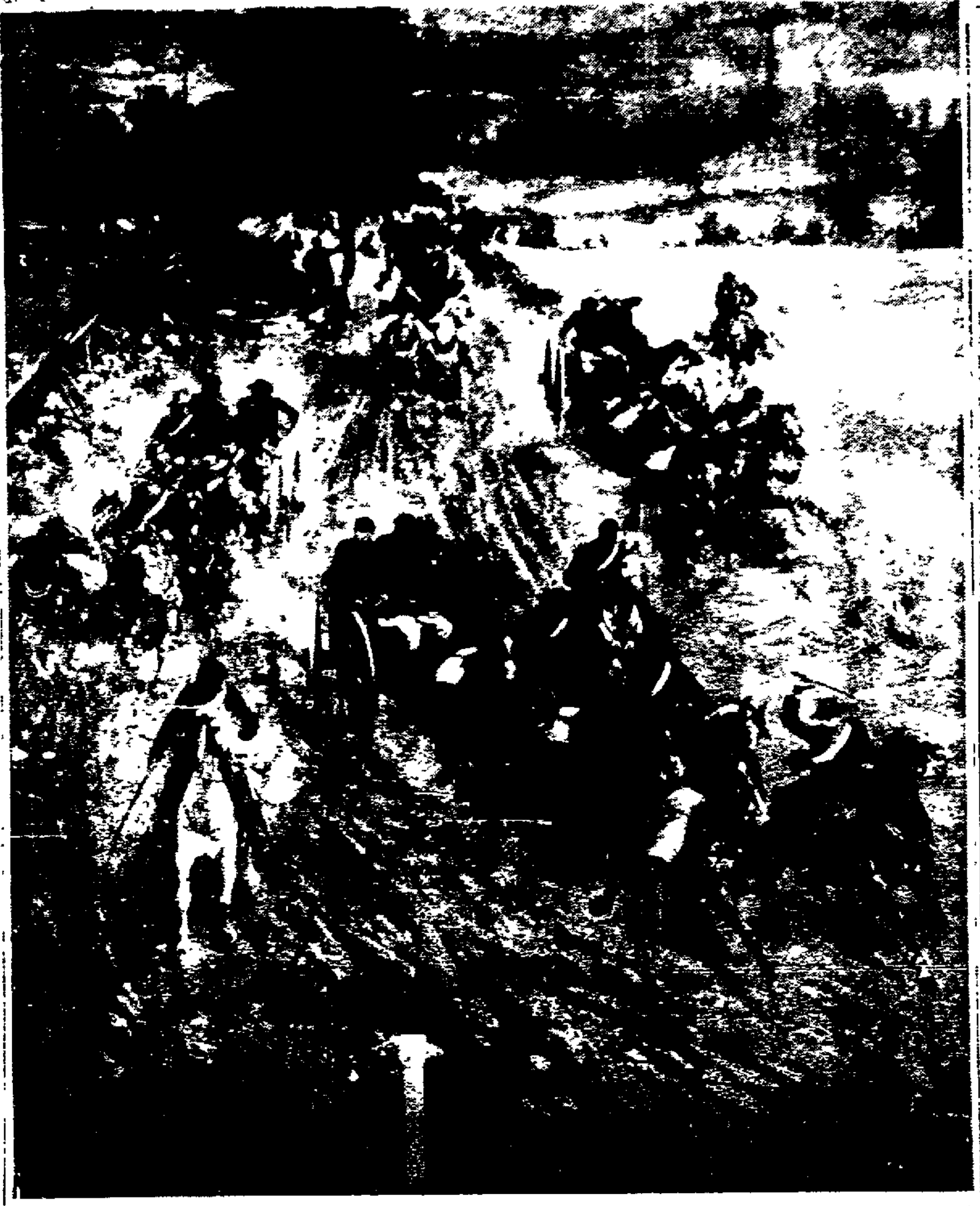
While heraldry in the modern Army embraces medals, in the Civil War period the various medals extant today had not been adopted. Congress, it is true, had issued several for various special reasons and many of the States issued medals as well. But it was during this conflict that the highest award that can be given an individual for heroism beyond the call of duty came into being. This was the Medal of Honor.

At first it was to be issued only to men in the ranks, but later it was changed to include officers and finally was changed in design. The original medal was designed by Anthony C. Paquet, and was later redesigned by Major General George L. Gillespie.

Although not in the same category, the idea of using identification tags was first suggested during the Civil War by one John Kennedy. Not until 44 years later, however, was this idea adopted as an aid in identification and disposal of the dead and wounded.

Even after the war, veterans cherished their badges, and they were frequently seen in parades of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many veterans had models of their badges made in enamel, silver or gold, and wore them pinned to the breast or suspended from a ribbon around the neck during the parades or at meetings or encampments of the G.A.R.

As it developed amid the exigencies of Civil War, symbolism took on added significance as a practical tool of leadership. Through the use of badges, flags and medals, military leaders were able to communicate a pride in organization to their men. The resulting responsiveness manifested itself in heightened esprit de corps which has been time-tested to the present day.



Reinforcements storm into the line as wounded, waving men watch. The horses are whipped and goaded to top speed as they haul fresh soldiers and ammunition into the lines.

1st Massachussetts Memorial

8th Cavalry Illinois Memorial

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

A Tribute to the Blue and the Gray!

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Candidate for
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. . . Except that the secretary failed to make an entry in the minutes for the first week of July, 1863, which would indicate that something out of the ordinary was happening nearby.

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First National Bank
of Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.
—ESTABLISHED IN 1906—
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FOR THEIR HEROISM ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG IN 1863
. . . We Proudly Salute the Soldiers Who Wore the Uniforms of the Blue and the Gray

May We Always Be Mindful of the Bravery and Sacrifices and Dedication That Have Made Possible America's Strength and Solidarity

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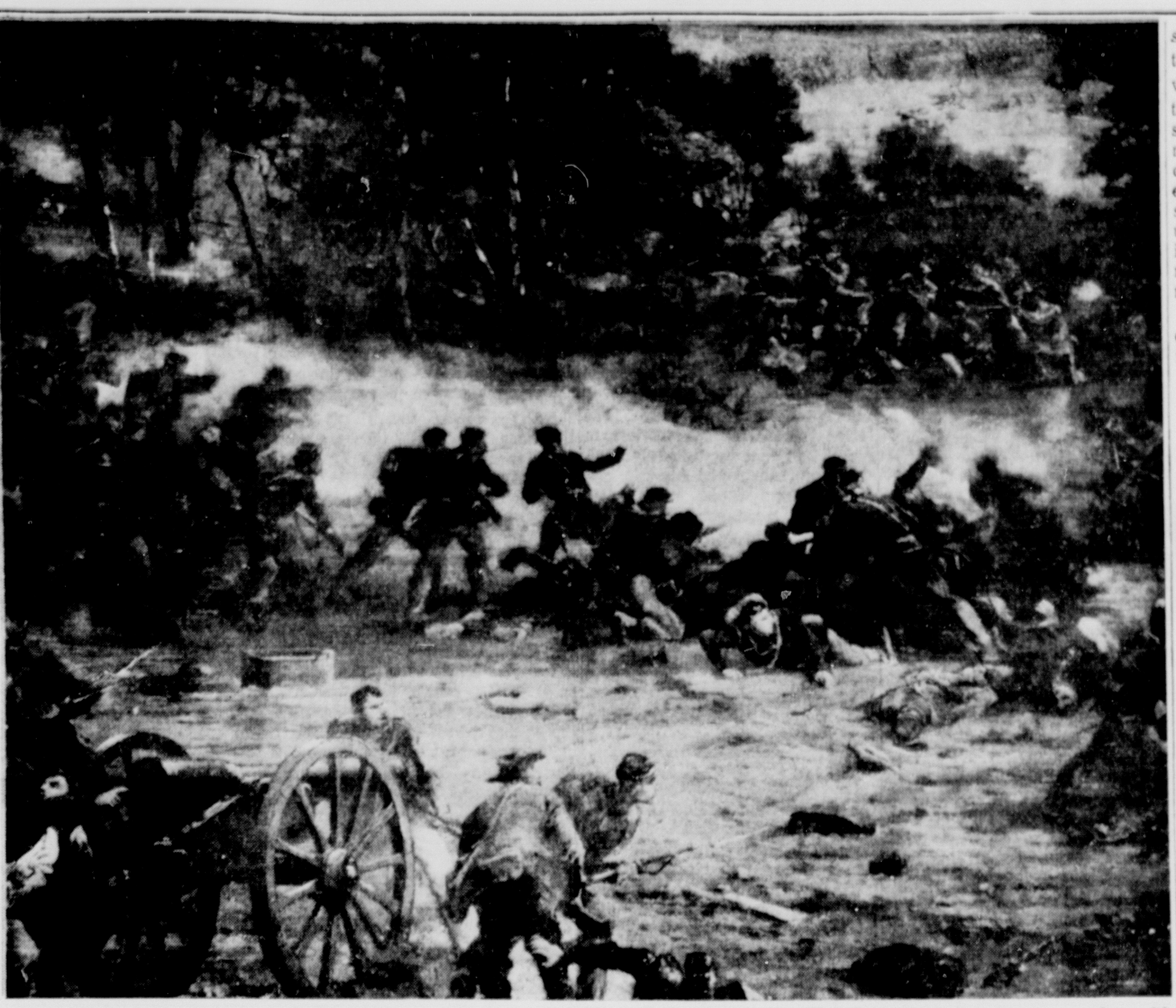
Pickett Moved To Slaughter In Open Field

ON A SULTRY afternoon, July 3rd, 1863, more than 18,000 men in Gray, headed by that able Southern General, George Edward Pickett, left Seminary Ridge bent on breaking the backbone of the Union forces and thus make possible their successful conquest of the North. They planned to pierce the Union lines, demoralize the opposing forces, march into Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia and there dictate peace terms.

Across an open field, they moved; a field, shell-torn and barren of any foliage. On and on they moved, unaware of the hell-fire that awaited them when they neared their objective. Across this open plot of ground these brave men of the south, the flower of the Confederate army, heeded the command of their leaders and moved on and on. Never stopping, but determined to reach their objective and crush the Army of the North.

SIGNAL TO START

Heading this splendid division was General Pickett. A few moments before he had approached General Longstreet, who had objected to this attack, and in a calm voice said: "I shall move forward, sir." The corps commander, unable to speak, was not construed as an affirmative signal. However, others are of the belief that Longstreet did mean the dropping of his head as the signal to start, although he had protested against the charge.



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Pickett drew from his pocket, just before starting the charge, a letter addressed to his sweetheart and added the following: "If old Pete's nod means my death then Good-by, little one, and God bless you." Old Pete was the nickname by which Longstreet had been known to his intimate friends.

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"ON THEY CAME"

They cross the Emmitsburg road and pause to align their ranks. On again they push. Hundreds are shot down, hundreds of others take their place in the ranks, but the line keeps moving forward. Then a tempest of solid shot, shell, canister and grapeshot is poured into the ranks of the Gray, but they keep advancing. Spurred by the gallantry of their leaders, the Southern soldiers pause not in their advance. Comrades fall beside them, but they move on. They can not stop. They must push on. They must reach the Union line, break it, and push forward.

But the victory does not belong to Lee's troops. Hand to hand conflict ensues. The Union troops fresher than their opponents and free from the demoralizing effect of facing heavy fire, as was the case with the forces of Lee, beat back the enemy and the men in Gray retreated in defeat.

Lee had waged what he believed would have been a winning battle and lost. His army was demoralized and he wished to save what remained.

It was a brave attempt, but it failed. Nevertheless Pickett's Charge is given a splendid page in the history of American warfare. A gallant officer who fought for a principle in vain!

The word meander comes from the winding Maeander River of western Asia.

Armies Left Battle Debris For Citizens

WHILE GETTYSBURG today entertains visitors running into seven figures yearly—the number ever increasing—the influx contributing as it naturally does either directly or indirectly to the prosperity of all its people, the descendants of a sturdy strain of German and Scotch-Irish who hewed their homes out of the wooded foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains to populate and settle Adams County are merely gaining what was lost to them in legacies as a result of the carnage incident to the Battles at Gettysburg.

For no portion of the northern states suffered in the Civil War as did Gettysburg and Adams County. During and following the battles, the people of the community had to bear all sacrifices, losses, suffering and extreme privations, the general destruction of property and the total prostration of business, alone, with no compensating advantages. Two mighty forces met here in hostile conflict and fought bitterly. After the battles they passed over the hills and away, leaving the bloody debris, the decaying bodies of unburied men and dead horses, the wounded crying pitifully for a drop of water and a country swept bare of nearly everything, as the heritage of the citizens.

HUMAN SALVAGE

The work of salvaging the human wreckage, burying the dead and rebuilding in general was begun with characteristic industry and charity. People threw open their private houses while the churches, colleges, seminary and academy buildings, schoolhouses, public halls and even barns and stables rang with the groans and agony of the shot, maimed and mutilated. The churches resembled butchers' stalls, with pews as the operating tables. There was no highly developed Red Cross organization then to hastily husband the resources of a charitable nation for relief. The entire community became hospital nurses, cooks, waiters or grave diggers. Home physicians and surgeons, who worked until they dropped at their posts in sheer exhaustion, were augmented by others brought in from nearby towns.

What a ghastly harvest to gather from the fair fields surrounding Gettysburg! And when the poor maimed and bruised and mutilated bodies were gathered in this widely extended hospital and laid side by side, what pathetic and never-to-be-forgotten scenes were enacted to stir the human soul!

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BLUE and the GRAY

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of the
BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG

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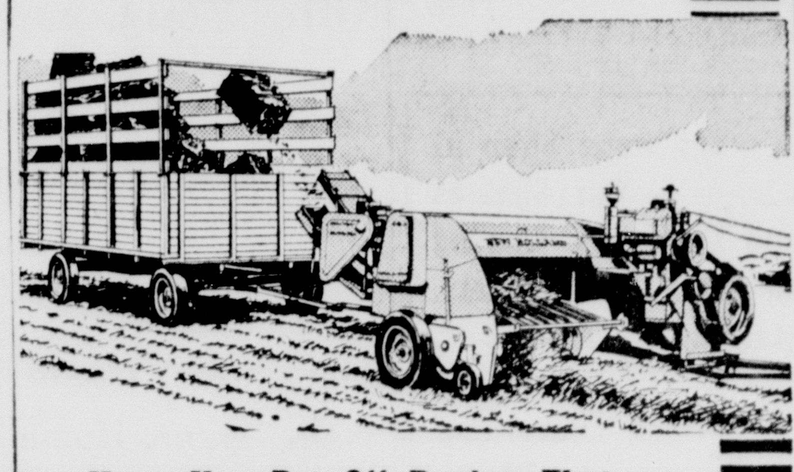

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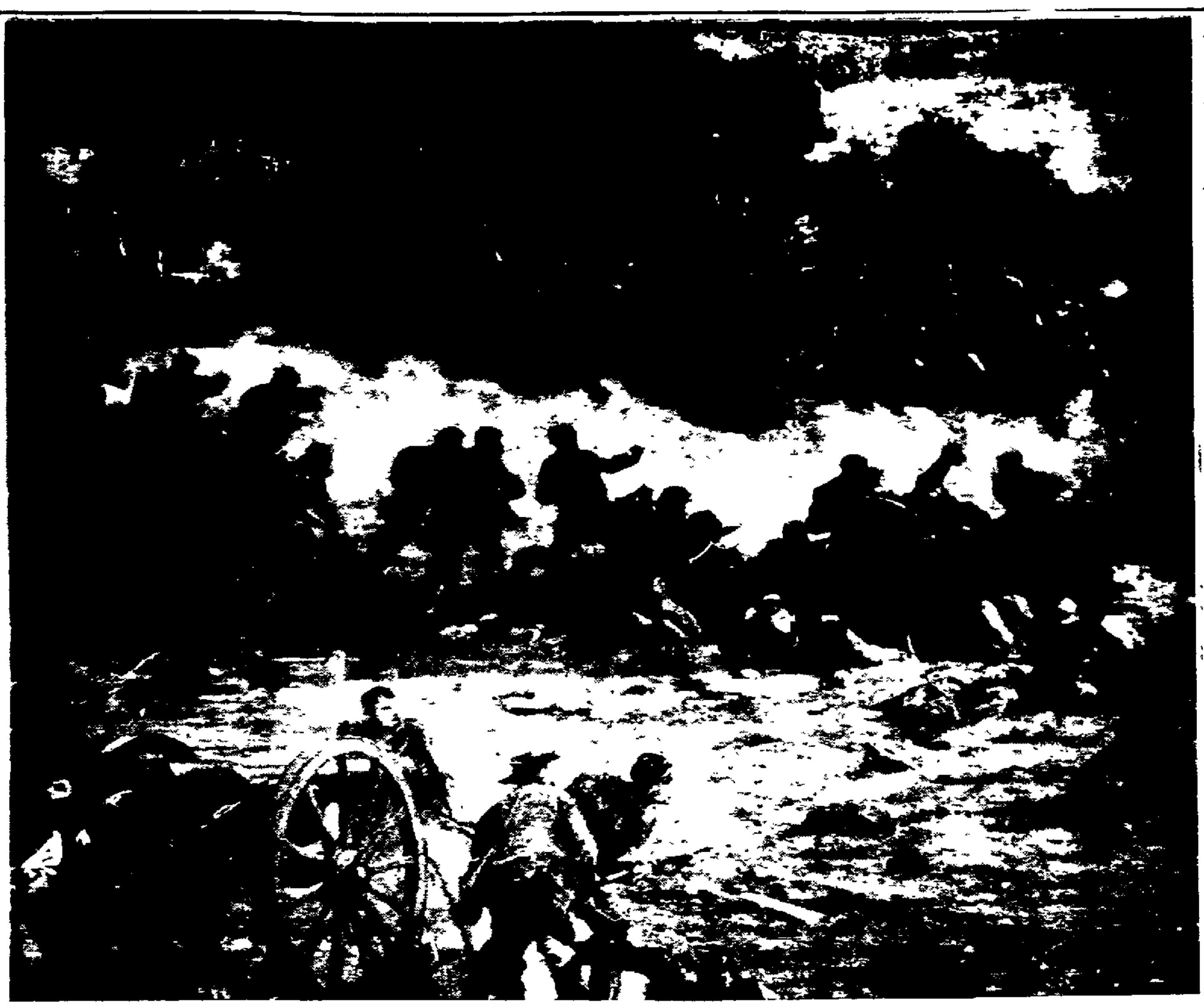

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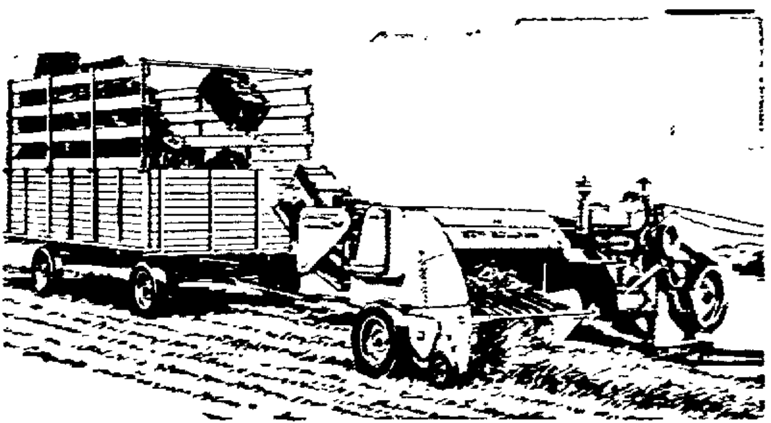

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Army's First Aeronaut, T. S. Lowe, Had Fleet Of 7 Balloons In Action Scouting Many Confederate Positions

ON APRIL 20, 1861, a New Hampshire meteoroligist, Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, went up in a balloon in Cincinnati and came down in South Carolina — where he was arrested by secessionists as a Union spy.

Lowe was released as soon as he proved that his flight was a scientific venture and had nothing to do with the Civil War. Two months later, abandoning plans for a transatlantic flight, Lowe was in Washington, urging the Federal Government to employ military observers in captive balloons.

In a demonstration ascent on June 18, Lowe dispatched to President Lincoln the world's first air-to-ground telegraph message. Lincoln was impressed and became Lowe's most valuable supporter. When aged Lieut Gen. Winfield Scott refused to see Lowe, Lincoln took him to the general and exacted a promise that Scott would take action Soon afterwards Lincoln authorized the creation of an army balloon corps with Lowe in command. For his original demonstration, Lowe, aided by Secretary of War Chase, received an appropriation of $250. In his ascent over Washington in the Enterprise, Lowe wired Lincoln: "This point of observation commands an area nearly 50 miles in diameter . . ."

In August, 1861, Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, shown in Brady's portrait above, was officially made military aeronaut. He was ordered to build a balloon for field service, drew $5 a day during construction, $10 a day afterward.

FIRST AERONAUT

In August 1861 Lowe was officially declared a military aeronaut and was ordered to build a balloon for field service. He drew $5 a day during construction and $10 a day afterwards.

Lowe made his early ascents from Arlington Heights near the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commander of the hard-pressed Army of the Potomac. Every day or two, or whenever the scouts brought in intelligence of a movement by the enemy, an ascent was made and accurate information was thus obtained of the state of affairs. In July Lowe's report of weak Confederate resources helped to quell alarm in Washington following the Union rout at Bull Run.

Patriotic Southern women donated silk dresses for a balloon corps for the Confederates, but only the North actually employed a unit during the war. For over a year the Balloon Corps, organized in September, 1861, performed effective service from one end of the Army of the Potomac's line to the other Lowe had seven aerostats at his command: The Union, Intrepid, Constitution, Eagle, United States, Washington and Excelsior. They varied in size from 15,000 to 32,000 cubic feet and cost from $1,000 to $1,500.

HYDROGEN INFLATED

The fleet was inflated with hydrogen produced by portable generators. Twelve such gas generators, developed by Lowe, were built during the Civil War. The novelty of the Corps made it difficult to detail a sufficient number of ground crewmen to handle generators, towropes and balloons.

Lowe's balloons were in almost constant use during the campaign for Richmond in 1862, on one oc- every 15 minutes. In the Battle of Fair Oaks, the work of the Corps may have saved the Union forces from defeat by their observation of Confederate movements May 29-June 1, 1862. Observing along the Potomac, Lowe ascended from the G. W. Parke Custis, a coal barge converted to form America's first "aircraft carrier." His activities continued through the period of the Battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863.

The New York Times, June 24, 1861, carried three items on balloon work. "Gen McDowell," the paper said, "had a balloon reconnaissance of the rebel camps on the Virginia side this afternoon. A telegraph operator and two topographical engineers went up and remained a considerable time — long enough to note with accurate the positions which the rebels have taken."

TIMES REPORTS

Reporting activities for June 23, the Times said: "Prof. Lowe brought his balloon, inflated, from Arlington this morning, to Camp Tyler, intending to make an ascent this evening, but the wind was too nigh."

In an item called "Ballooning in the Army," the Times reported: "A letter from Yorktown says: 'A little episode has occurred, which was amusing at least. Gen Porter went up in the balloon at five o'clock this morning, and when about 100 feet above the ground, the rope anchoring the balloon broke, and the General sailed off southwesterly toward Richmond, at a greater speed than the Army of the Potomac is moving. He was alone, but had sufficient calmness to pull the valve rope and gradually descended, reaching the ground in safety about three miles from camp.' "

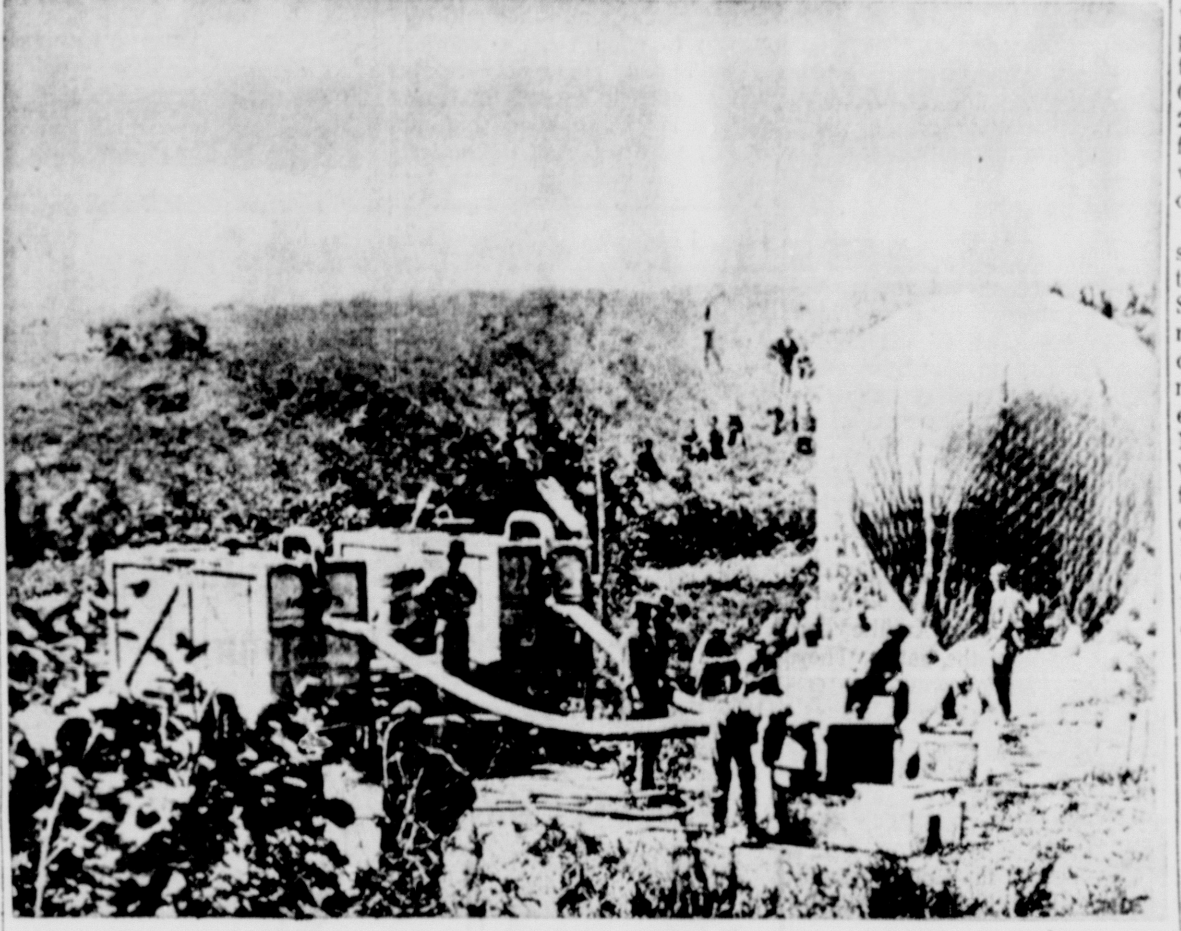
Elsewhere balloons were used with less effect. Two of Lowe's men, assigned to the Southern and Western Departments with the Eagle and the Washington, were unable to convince local commanders of their value. The Confederacy lacking silk and other materials, had few balloons. Rumors of their use were confirmed in June, 1862, with the appearance of a balloon used effectively until its capture by Union forces in July

MANY DIFFICULTIES

Civil War aeronauts had to cope with mary operating difficulties. Calm weather brought poor visibility; on clear days winds pitched the balloons about so as to hinder observation. Storms meant runaway balloons; cold weather brought ice damage. A lesser peril was Confederate gunfire. Southern artillerists resented the "infernal nuisances" and never failed to take potshots when the spherical targets came in view.

From the first, the Balloon Corps was beset by grave problems from within. Faulty organization, red tape, shortages of equipment and difficulties of transportation retarded the effectiveness of its operations. The removal of McClellan and Fitz-John Porter brought to authority officers less appreciative of its work. In less than two years administration was shifted from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers to the Quartermaster Department and later to the Corps of Engineers. Key aeronautical personnel remained civilians, despite McClellan's promise that Lowe should have a commission as head of an independent aeronautical branch.

Finally demands made by Cyrus B. Comstock, chief of the Topographical Engineers, brought matters to a head. On May 7, 1863, believing the military crisis past, Lowe resigned as head of the Aeronautic Department. Without his leadership, balloon activities declined and in June, 1863, came the disbandment of the corps, 23 months before peace, but not before it had proved the value of aerial observation to the Army.



The Army of the Potomac's observation balloons, shown above, were inflated with hydrogen produced by portable generators. Twelve such generators were developed by Lowe and built during the Civil War.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
THE HIGH WATER MARK

Balloons Were Air Arm For Union Army In 1861

BALLOONS WERE the first air weapons of the U.S. Army during the Civil War.

Strange as it seems, the Union forces had a handful of young balloonists' ready to put their aeronautical talents to military use in the Civil War and as early as 1861 a fleet of seven aerostats, as they were called, performed effective service from one end to the other of the Army of the Potomac's lines.

The world's first air force, pioneered by the French government in 1794, had made effective use of balloon reconnaissance during the wars that followed in the wake of the French Revolution. But as Napoleon came to power, interest in military aeronautics lagged. In 1807 the Danes suggested balloon bombardment as a means of breaking the British blockade of Copenhagen. The next year, they used aerostats to drop propaganda leaflets over Sweden. First large-scale trial of aerial bombardment came in 1849 when a besieging Austrian army sent a hundred explosive-laden montgolfieres, so-called after an early balloonist, over the city of Venice with slight effect. During the Crimean War (1854-56) the British discussed the possible use of balloons but did nothing with them.

American balloonists had volunteered aid to the U.S. Army long before the Civil War for both aerial observation and offense. The first was Col. John H. Sherburne, who in 1840 proposed that a balloon be supplied for each column advancing against the elusive Seminole Indians in the five-year-old Florida campaign. Aerial observers were to make night ascensions to locate enemy campfires, but the military commander in Florida did not consider the scheme practicable and the suggestion was tabled.

MEXICAN WAR

Six years later during the Mexican War John Wise proposed the aerial destruction of the fortified castle of San Juan de Ulua, guarding the city of Vera Cruz. He suggested the construction of a balloon capable of carrying a 10-man crew and 18,000 pounds of percussion torpedoes and shells. Tethered by a five-mile cable, this "aerial battery" was to hand a mile above the castle and from that height silence the Mexican guns. Despite popular interest, Wise's proposal for aerial bombardment was not accepted and Vera Cruz was reduced by land.

With the opening of the Civil War, Army officials took advantage of the one proved use of lighter-than-air craft to provide aerial eyes for the armed forces. From this service came the U.S. Army's first air arm.

being moved to the front again.

With the attack on Fort Sumter, prominent American balloonists offered their services to the Union cause. Among these were James Allen, John Wise, John La Mountain and Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, organizer of the nation's first official balloon corps.

Ill fortune attended the early efforts of Wise and Allen. The latter volunteered his services in April, 1861, but by mid-July accidents had destroyed his two balloons. Wise, whose scheme for the aerial bombardment of Vera Cruz had been rejected 15 years before, had no better luck. His balloon, built at the government's expense for observation during the Battle of Bull Run, was damaged in transport. Five days later, the repaired balloon sawed its mooring rope in half on a telegraph wire, drifted toward enemy lines and had to be shot down by Union soldiers.

EARLY ASCENTS

La Mountain, accepting the offer of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, commanding Fort Monroe, became a free lance aerial observer in the Department of Virginia. From July 25 to August 10, 1861, he made ascents to as high as 3,500 feet, reporting concealed Confederate forces by counting tent lights at night. Twice he tethered his balloons to a tug in Hampton Roads. He continued to observe Confederate activities through December, using his two balloons, Saratoga and Atlantic, with such success that they were purchased by the government for the Army's permanent use. On a free ascent on December 20, he hovered over enemy lines for hours before entering the prevailing easterly air current and descending near Washington.

Friction with Lowe was responsible for La Mountain's separation from government service. In September 1861 Lowe was designated to form an official balloon corps for the Army of the Potomac, using balloons built at government expense. He resented La Mountain's spectacular and somewhat unscientific exploits and feared that they might ultimately discredit military ballooning. La Mountain blamed his rival for the denial of his request for a government balloon and accused Lowe of deliberately storing aeronautical equipment in order to buy it unused, when the war was over. Loew retaliated with charges that La Mountain was demoralizing his men and taking unfair advantage of his inventions On February 19, 1862, Gen. McClellan, supporting Lowe's point of view, ordered La Mountain's dismissal from government service.

Early Demand Was Rejected By Kendlehart

DAVID KENDLEHART, president of the Gettysburg Borough Council, under pressure from Confederate troops in June, 1863, rejected a requisition demand from Gen. Jubal Early, of the Confederate Army, declaring the demands were impossible.

Early, whose troops overran the area, demanded on June 26, 1863, from the Borough Council the following supplies: 60 bbl. of flour, 7,000 lbs. pork, 1,200 lbs. sugar, 600 lbs. coffee, 1,000 lbs. salt, 10 bu. onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 500 hats or $10,000 in cash.

Kendlehart responded as follows:

General Early: Sir:

The Authorities of the Borough of Gettysburg in answer to the demands made by you upon the said Borough and County, say their Authority extends but to the Borough That the requisition asked for cannot be given, because it is utterly impossible to so comply — the quantities required are far beyond that in our possession.

In compliance however to the demands, we will request the the stores to be opened, and the citizens to furnish whatever they can of such provisions, &c, as may be asked — further we cannot promise.

By authority of the Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, I hereunto as President of said Board, attach my name.

D. Kendlehart.

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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
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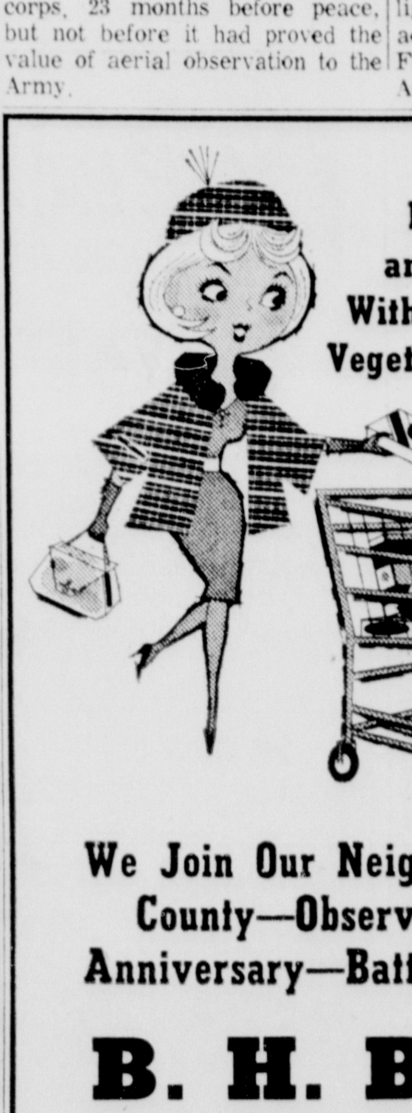

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County—Observing the 100th
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Civil War Gave News Reporter First Chance To Report Facts

IN 1861 the United States of America knew very little either about war or about newspaper reporting — in the modern sense. Americans then were amateurs in both fields.

Until a very short time before the Civil War began there were no reporters, in the modern sense of the word. The newspaper was an organ of opinion. Its editorial page slopped over into all the other pages. the editor was advancing a point of view and what he printed depended pretty largely on what his point of view was. A newspaper was primarily an institution that argued a cause. If you believed in that cause as a reader, you subscribed to that paper; if you believed in some other cause you subscribed to some other paper which would show you the world as you wanted to see it.

Then the Civil War came along, and suddenly things were very different.

PEOPLE WANTED NEWS

The people wanted desperately to know what was really going on with the sons and brothers and husbands they had said goodbye to. They wanted to know what was happening. They wanted unvarnished facts, and the American newspaper suddenly discovered that from now on the emphasis was going to be on news.

At that point the Reporter, in the modern sense of the word, began to come into his own.

He had a hard row to hoe, because the United States Army could not quite get the idea. The reporter had no tradition back of him. In a good many cases he did not have much of an editor back of him either. The Army had all it could do to get used to the fact that it was fighting a war that was bigger, more complex and more savage than anything it had ever dreamed of; the reporter was simply a nuisance, and if he could not be turned into a press-agent for some deserving general he was usually looked upon as a sort of fifth wheel that somehow could not quite be discarded.

REPORT OF FACTS

Without premeditation on anybody's part the modern reporter suddenly came into being. When I say "the modern reporter" I mean the man who was, for that day, a new breed of cat — the reporter who was not out to support a point of view or uphold a cause but who simply wanted to get the best and most detailed story possible about what was actually going on around him. That man — the spiritual ancestor of all of us here today — began to come into being during the Civil War.

The Civil War reporter had to fight for everything he got. There were no hand-outs; he had to get out and scratch on his own hook. Nobody in the army was responsible for him. If there was a battle he had to prowl around the field as best he could — often enough, in imminent danger of life and limb — and pry out the facts for himself. Then he had to make his own arrangements for getting the story back to the office. This frequently involved spending 24 hours in the saddle.

Along with everything else, the Civil War reporter had to have a horse and know how to ride it, and make arrangements for having the beast fed and stabled. There were not many telegraph offices then, and the ones within easy range of army headquarters were usually tied up with army messages. Reaching the wire so that he could file his story might involve a very long, wearing ride.

73rd New York Regiment Statue

If the battle had gone badly — which, on the Union side, in the Virginia theater was not unusual — the army authorities were apt to do everything they could to keep him from filing his story at all.

FACED EXPULSION

On top of everything else, if the reporter's story as finally printed offended the commanding general, which very often happened, the reporter might get bodily thrown out of the whole theater of operations or even sent off to prison for a few weeks.

The Civil War reporter surmounted very great handicaps and by and large did a job which was of immense service to the country; a job, furthermore, which permanently raised the reporter's own status, expanded his professional horizon, and did a great deal to improve the standards of news-gathering all across the country.

Throughout the four years of the Civil War the reporters saw to it that the flow of news was unchecked. The American public was never pampered or spoon-fed. There were no elaborate public relations set-ups in government to shield the people from unpleasant facts. Nobody had to rely on handouts cooked up by timid officials who felt that the unvarnished truth might be "bad for the war effort." The unpleasant truths kept coming out. All of the blunders the miscalculations and the military snafus

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

were recorded as they occurred; by and large the general public knew the worst all the way through, and there were times when the worst was very bad indeed.

HELPED WAR EFFORT

But the point is that this did not harm the war effort. On the contrary it helped it; in the long run it made its victorious conclusion possible. The people did the job they had to do, paying a heavy price for it, enduring right to the end — and they thereby justified the faith which lies at the bottom of every reporter's creed: The faith that our democracy is perfectly willing to face the facts, that it will bear up under any crisis so long as it knows the truth about everything, that it is wise enough and adult enough to find its own way if the press will give it the proper light — the clear light of day.

The Civil War newspaperman had to fight to win acceptance, and he won his fight by doing his job. The war would never have been won without him.

Battle Leaves Town In Ruins; Losses Heavy

OUR USUALLY quiet and unpretending little town of Gettysburg has become historic. During the last two weeks scenes have been enacted here that beggar all description. War has been raging all around us in its most horrid form.

Two mighty armies have passed through our county and the bloodiest fight of the war has taken place in our midst.

For some time past it has been evident that a great battle must come off in our state, and perhaps in or near our county, but no one supposed that Gettysburg would be the place selected.

On Sunday week our advance got here and began scouring the country.

On Monday Hill's Division of the Rebel Army was reported near Cashtown and on Tuesday morning their pickets made their appearance on "Seminary Ridge," but as soon as they got sight of our Cavalry force they went back several miles toward Cashtown. During Tuesday our Cavalry forces continued to scour the country and at night about 8,000 of them encamped northwest of the town under the command of Gen. Buford.

EVE OF BATTLE

This was the evening before the great battle commenced and as nearly as could be ascertained the disposition of the two opposing forces then was as follows:

Four of our Army Corps were between this and Emmitsburg—the nearest one at least five miles from Gettysburg—the remainder of our Army was some distance in the rear of these four Corps. On the Rebel side Hill's Corps was on Marsh Creek, between this and Cashtown; Longstreet's Corps was encamped about 3 miles in Hill's rear—and Ewell was at Heidlersburg, 10 miles from Gettysburg.

On Wednesday morning early our scouts reported Hill advancing on the Chambersburg pike and by 10 o'clock long lines of Rebel Infantry made their appearance about 2 miles from town and immediately after their batteries opened on our Cavlary advance sent out to check them.

In about half an hour after this our Infantry (the 1st Army Corps) was seen advancing on the Emmitsburg road and by marching across the fields behind the town, they succeeded in forming a line of battle beyond the "Seminary Ridge" and immediately in front of the enemy.

About an hour after this the 11th Army Corps came up and, marching through the town, took position on our right, nearly parallel with the Harrisburg road. In this position our men maintained their ground until between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m., when Ewell's force, coming up the Harrisburg road, completely flanked them and after a determined resistance and severe fighting for nearly an hour, the 11th broke and fled in some disorder through the town, taking a position on "Cemetery Hill," nearly south of us, where they made a stand and from which the rebels did not attempt during that evening to drive them. Thus affairs stood on Wednesday evening: the rebels having possession of all the town, except a few houses on the extreme end of Baltimore Street. On Thursday morning it was found that we had taken position on "Wolf Hill" and the hill this side of it for our right, "Cemetery Hill," for our centre, and our left extending from "Cemetery Hill" along a rocky ridge nearly to "Round Top."

Our Generals certainly displayed great military ability in selecting these defensive lines.

General Buford Statue

Anyone who knows the country will see at a glance that we had thus a very strong position, these hills forming an irregular triangle, the apex of which was Cemetery Hill—and the base line running from "Wolf Hill" to "Round Top," at which base all our forces could be marched in easily and placed in advantageous positions. Thursday and Friday was occupied by Gen. Lee in fruitless attempts to break through these lines of defence.

MADE DESPERATE CHARGES

The strength of his whole army was put forth, desperate charges were made repeatedly by the enemy, but all in vain, for our brave men stood manfully to the work before them and each time the rebels were compelled to fall back to their old positions with fearful loss. During these two days (Thursday and Friday) the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry was awful beyond all description. Artillery officers of both sides say that the artillery firing was by far the heaviest of the war, that neither Malvern Hill nor Antietam equalled it.

26th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment Statue

On Friday evening the rebels finding it utterly out of the question to dislodge our forces and having lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, concluded that they had better skedaddle—and as usual they did this in a very secret and expeditious manner.

On Saturday morning our advance came into town—but the rebels had all left except a few stragglers and those of their wounded in too bad a condition to move. However, they planted their batteries on Seminary Ridge to cover their retreat and the sharpshooters kept up a constant firing in the streets during the day, so that it was not till Sunday morning that we were positively satisfied that the enemy had left for parts unknown.

ESTIMATE 40,000 LOST

The loss in killed and wounded on both side has been fearful, the rebel loss being considerably in excess of ours, owing to the fact that on Thursday and Friday they fought against the advantages of naturally strong positions. The aggregate loss is estimated at 40,000.

Both side took prisoners, but from all the information we could get we go several thousand more than we lost. All in all, the Battle of Gettysburg was the grandest fight of the war. Our men never fought better and the rebels never were more desperate. The result is a repulse and discomfited enemy.

It is true many gallant officers and brave men have falled in this battle. It is true that our town and county have suffered terribly. It is true that houses and barns have been burned—fences torn down and crops destroyed all over the country—and yet we have much to be thankful for. The invader has been driven from our State. The brave Army of the Potomac deserve and will receive our heartfelt thanks, our everlasting gratitude.

Gettysburg During The Fight

Poor little Gettysburg was sadly frightened on several occasions week before last. It was supposed by many that the town would be shelled.

Indeed a number of houses in town were shelled by our own troops, in order to drive out the Rebel sharpshooters, who had taken possession of them and were picking off our men.

Quite a number of our citizens left town and nearly all were ready to go at a moments warning—to tell the truth we were in rather a precarious condition for three days.

Shot, shell and minie-balls were flying all around our heads and the Reds had possession of our town and were pillaging our houses. The casualties amongst our citizens, when the great danger is considered, were few.

One young lady, Miss Virginia Wade, we are sorry to say, was killed by a shot from the sharpshooters, and quite a number of our citizens were wounded by stray balls. Among the wounded were Mr. R. F. McIlheny, Mr. Whetstone and Mr. Lehman. We have great reason to be thankful that we escaped with so little injury to our citizens.

July 28, 1863
Compiler

100 Years Ago—
The Union Troops Camped Overnight in Emmitsburg Before Proceeding to the Gettysburg Area Where a Mighty Battle Was Fought Between the Armies of the North and the South
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Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
On This Centennial Observance Let Us Be Mindful of the Courage and Bravery of the Blue and the Gray—Who Fought and Sacrificed on the Fields of Gettysburg 100 Years Ago
Herbert W. Miller
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Mount Saint Mary's College for Men
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The town of Emmitsburg is proud to pay tribute to the sons of the North and the South on the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.
RALPH F. IRELAN, MAYOR
COMMISSIONERS
JOHN S. HOLLINGER J. NORMAN FLAX
DR. J. W. HOUSER

Meade's Corps Had Faith In Leadership

GENERAL GEORGE Gordon Meade was born in Cadiz, Spain, December 31st, 1815. His father was at that time naval agent for the United States and was also engaged in business there. In 1820 the family moved to America and, after spending some time in Washington, moved to their long-time home in Philadelphia, Pa. Meade graduated from West Point, a brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, July 1, 1835. He spent two years in the war with the Seminoles and then resigned to enter Government service as a civil engineer in a survey of the Mississippi Delta. He re-entered the army in 1842 as a Lieutenant of topographical engineers. He served in the occupation of Texas and in the Mexican war and won his brevet as First Lieutenant, "for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey."

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General Meade in his personal appearance was the embodiment of knightly and scholarly leadership; he was tall and rather spare, and in spite of a slight stoop of the shoulders, endowed with a commanding mien: his piercing eye, Roman nose, alert habit, giving token of the salient phases of his character.

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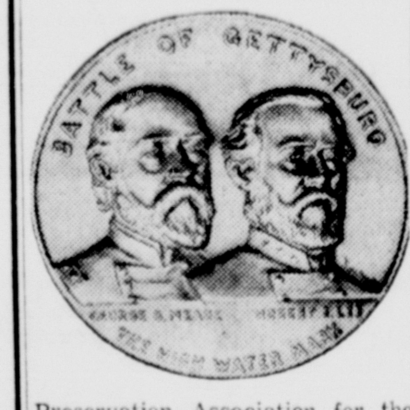

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There were 246 regiments of Infantry, 34 regiments of Cavalry and 68 regiments of Artillery on the Union side of the battle. They represent the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, West Virginia, United States Regulars and United States Sharpshooters.

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Maryland was a divided state in the Rebellion, having soldier sons in both Armies.

The names of the avenues in the National Park are: Ayres, Birney, Brooke, Buford, Carman, Chamberlain, Confederate Cavalry, Confederate sections 4, 5, 6, 7, Coster, Colgrove, Crawford, Custer, Doubleday, East Confederate, Geary, Gregg, Hancock, Howard, Howe, Humphreys, Hunt, McGilvery, Meade, Meredith, Sickles, Slocum, Stone, Sykes, United States, Warren, Wainwright, Wadsworth, Webb, West Confederate, Wheatfield Road, Williams, Wright, Berdan, Cross and De Trobriand. A total of 47.

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WHEN JENNIE Wade, twenty-year-old Gettysburg girl, was killed during the three-day Battles at Gettysburg while baking bread in the home of her sister, a Mrs. McClellan, many saw in this tragedy the merciful hand of Providence — the only known cure for broken-heartedness. Jennie Wade, a sweet and pretty Miss, was tenderly caring for her sister, Mrs. McClellan, in the latter's home on Baltimore street, Gettysburg. Mrs. McClellan was the mother of a three-day-old baby and the gentle, kind hearted Jennie Wade devoted her efforts to her sister. Few residents of Gettysburg at that time believed the Confederates would break through the Union lines and pass through the town. Jennie deemed it safe to remain in their home.

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Some 5½ million American Homes now have some form of air conditioning — an increase of ¾ of a million during the past year. To sell this growing market, manufacturers invested nearly $2 million in newspaper advertising in 1962.

For 34 Years, We Have Been Privileged to Serve Adams County's Well-dressed Women

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1863 1963

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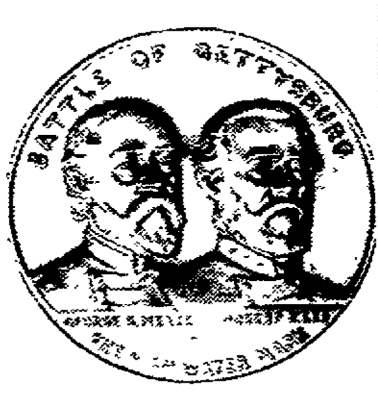

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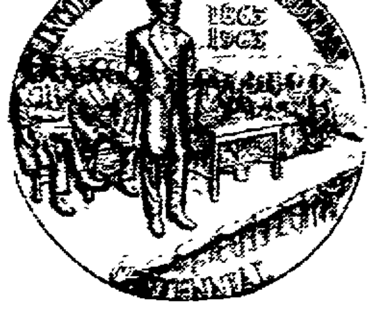

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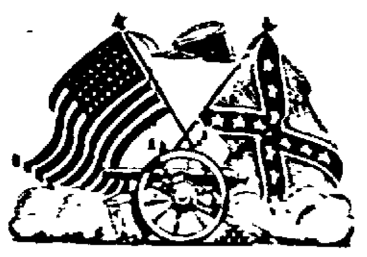

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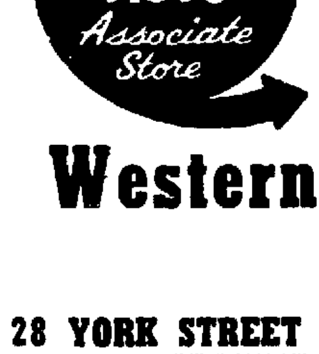

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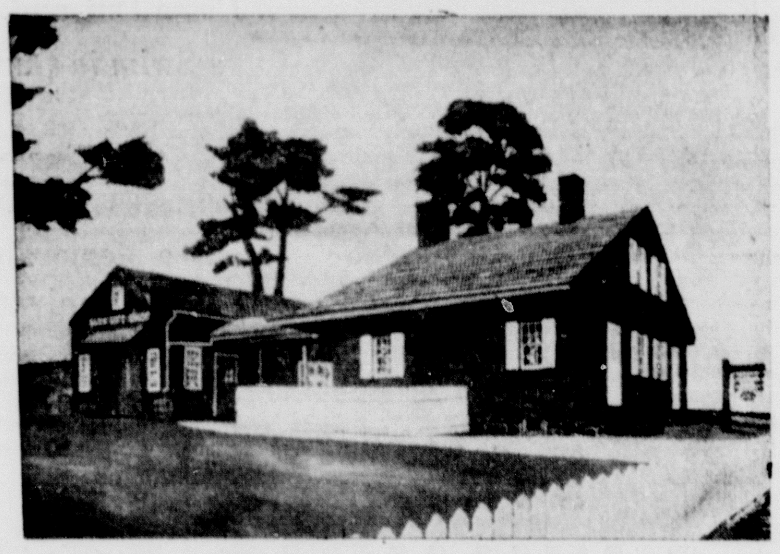

JENNIE WADE HOUSE

SEE Where the Only Gettysburg Resident Was Killed During the Battle

SEE the Fatal Bullet Hole and Many More. Drink Water from the Same Well As Used Then

SEE the House Decor As It Was 100 Years Ago — the Same Authentic Furnishings

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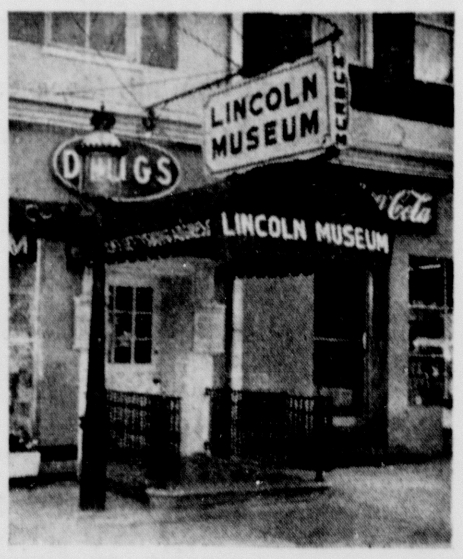
Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Daily and Sunday Admission: Adults 50c Children 25c Special Group Rates



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VISIT the Very Room in Which President Lincoln Completed His Gettysburg Address Which He Delivered the Next Day at Dedication of National Cemetery

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GETTYSBURG'S NEWEST MUSEUM

Headquarters of Company F Pennsylvania Volunteers in Their Authentic Original Uniforms Daily Retreat Ceremonies at Sunset. Presents Every Major Civil War Battle in Beautiful Dioramas Complete With Stereo Sound

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- BURNING OF ATLANTA
- WINTER AT PETERSBURG
- FORT SUMTER
- RULL RUN
- NIGHT BEFORE LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
- MONITOR AND MERRIMAC
- GETTYSBURG
- APPOMATTOX
- ANTIETAM

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Army's First Aeronaut, T. S. Lowe, Had Fleet Of 7 Balloons In Action Scouting Many Confederate Positions

ON APRIL 20, 1861, a New Hampshire meteorologist, Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, went up in a balloon in Cincinnati and came down in South Carolina — where he was arrested by secessionists as a Union spy.

Lowe was released as soon as he proved that his flight was a scientific venture and had nothing to do with the Civil War. Two months later, abandoning plans for a transatlantic flight, Lowe was in Washington, urging the Federal Government to employ military observers in captive balloons.

In a demonstration ascent on June 18 Lowe dispatched to President Lincoln the world's first air-to-ground telegraph message. Lincoln was impressed and became Lowe's most [illegible] supporter. When aged Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott refused to see Lowe, Lincoln took him to the general and [illegible] that Scott would take action. Soon afterwards Lincoln authorized the creation of an army balloon corps with Lowe in command. For his original demonstration Lowe, aided by Secretary of War Chase, received an appropriation of $250. In his ascent over Washington in the Enterprise Lowe wired Lincoln "This point of observation commands an area nearly 50 miles in diameter."

In August, 1861, Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, shown in Brady's portrait above, was officially made military aeronaut. He was ordered to build a balloon for field service, drew $5 a day during construction, $10 a day afterward.

FIRST AERONAUT

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Lowe made his early ascents from Arlington Heights near the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, commander of the hard-pressed Army of the Potomac. Every day or two, or whenever the scouts brought in intelligence of a movement by the enemy, an ascent was made and accurate information was thus obtained of the state of affairs. In July Lowe's report of weak Confederate resources helped to quell alarm in Washington following the Union rout at Bull Run.

Patriotic Southern women donated silk dresses for a balloon corps for the Confederates, but only the North actually employed a unit during the war. For over a year the Balloon Corps, organized in September, 1861, performed effective service from one end of the Army of the Potomac's line to the other. Lowe had seven aerostats at his command: The Union, Intrepid, Constitution, Eagle, United States, Washington and Excelsior. They varied in size from 15,000 to 32,000 cubic feet and cost from $1,000 to $1,500.

HYDROGEN INFLATED

The fleet was inflated with hydrogen produced by portable generators. Twelve such gas generators, developed by Lowe, were built during the Civil War. The novelty of the Corps made it difficult to detail a sufficient number of ground crewmen to handle generators, towropes and balloons.

Lowe's balloons were in almost constant use during the campaign for Richmond in 1862, on one occasion every 15 minutes. In the Battle of Fair Oaks, the work of the Corps may have saved the Union forces from defeat by their observation of Confederate movements May 29-June 1, 1862. Observing along the Potomac, Lowe ascended from the G. W. Parke Custis, a coal barge converted to form America's first "aircraft carrier." His activities continued through the period of the Battle of Chancellorsville May, 1863.

The New York Times June 24, 1861, carried three items on balloons. [illegible] McDowell, the paper said "The balloon reconnaissance of the rebel camp on the Virginia side this afternoon. A telegraph operator and two topographical engineers went up and remained a considerable time — and endeavored to note with accuracy the positions where the rebels [illegible]."

TIMES REPORTS

Reporting activities for June 23 the Times said "Prof Lowe brought his balloon inflated from Arlington this morning to Camp Tyler, intending to make an ascent this evening, but the wind was too high."

In an item called "Ballooning in the Army," the Times reported "A letter from Yorktown says 'A little episode has occurred which was amusing at least. Gen Porter went up in the balloon at five o'clock this morning and when about 100 feet above the ground the rope anchoring the balloon broke, and the General sailed off southwesterly toward Richmond, at a greater speed than the Army of the Potomac is moving. He was alone, but had sufficient calmness to pull the valve rope and gradually descended, reaching the ground in safety about three miles from camp.'"

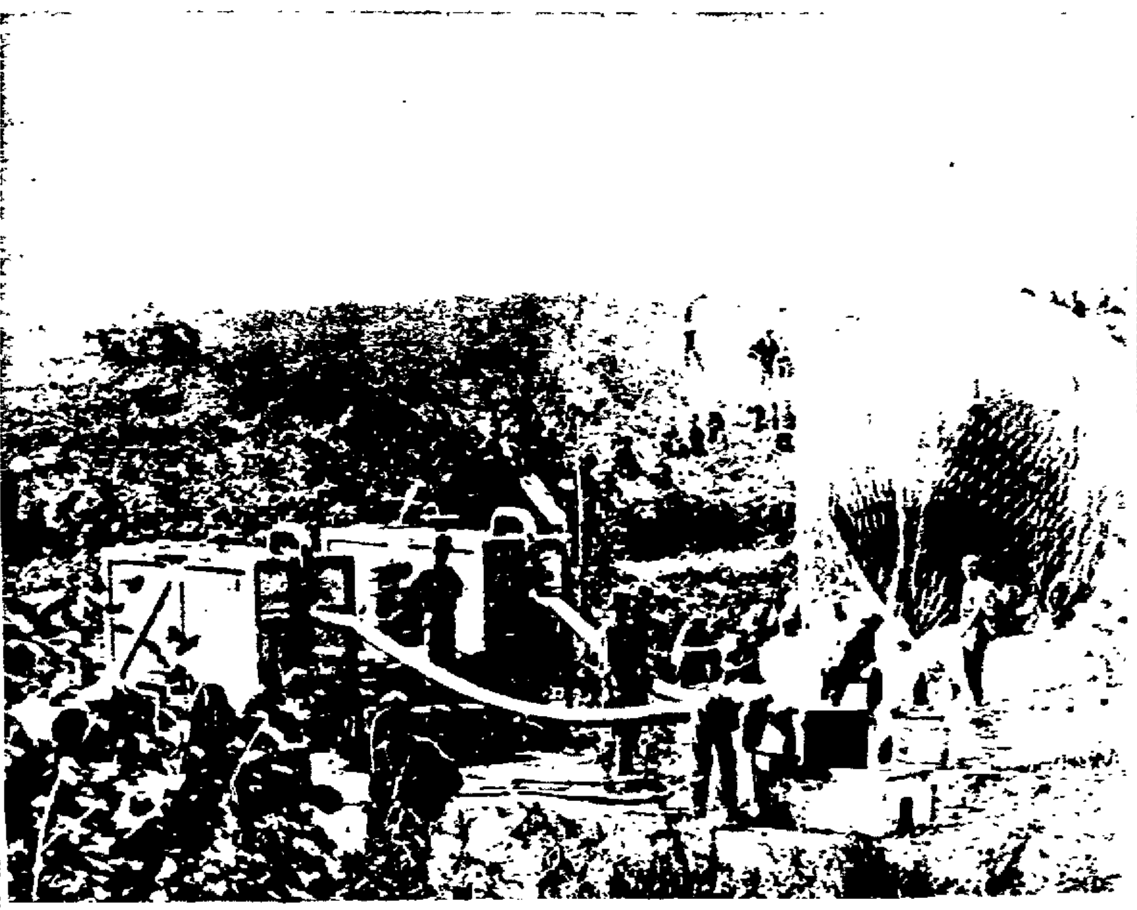
Elsewhere balloons were used with less effect. Two of Lowe's men assigned to the Southern and Western Departments with the Eagle and the Washington were unable to convince local commanders of their value. The Confederacy, lacking silk and other materials, made few balloons. Rumors of their use were confirmed in June 1862, with the appearance of a balloon used effectively until its capture by Union forces in July.

MANY DIFFICULTIES

Civil War aeronauts had to cope with many operating difficulties. Calm weather brought poor visibility; on clear days winds pitched the balloons about so as to hinder observation. Storms meant runaway balloons; cold weather brought ice damage. A lesser peril was Confederate gunfire. Southern artillerists resented the "infernal nuisances" and never failed to take potshots when the spherical targets came in view.

From the first the Balloon Corps was beset by grave problems from within. Faulty organization, red tape, shortages of equipment and difficulties of transportation retarded the effectiveness of its operations. The removal of McClellan and Fitz-John Porter brought to authority officers less appreciative of its work. In less than two years administration was shifted from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers to the Quartermaster Department and later to the Corps of Engineers. Key aeronautical personnel remained civilians, despite McClellan's promise that Lowe should have a commission as head of an indenendent aeronautical branch.

Finally demands made by Cyrus B. Comstock, chief of the Topographical Engineers, brought matters to a head. On May 7, 1863, believing the military crisis past, Lowe resigned as head of the Aeronautic Department. Without his leadership, balloon activities declined and in June, 1863, came the disbandment of the corps, 23 months before peace, but not before it had proved the value of aerial observation to the Army.



The Army of the Potomac's observation balloons, shown above, were inflated with hydrogen produced by portable generators. Twelve such generators were developed by Lowe and built during the Civil War.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Balloons Were Air Arm For Union Army In 1861

BALLOONS WERE the first air weapons of the U.S. Army during the Civil War.

Strange as it seems, the Union forces had a handful of young balloonists ready to put their aeronautical talents to military use in the Civil War and as early as 1861 a fleet of seven aerostats, as they were called, performed effective service from one end to the other of the Army of the Potomac's lines.

The world's first air force pioneered by the French government in 1794, had made effective use of balloon reconnaissance during the wars that followed in the wake of the French Revolution. But as Napoleon came to power, interest in military aeronautics lagged. In 1807 the Danes suggested balloon bombardment as a means of breaking the British blockade of Copenhagen. The next year, they used aerostats to drop propaganda leaflets over Sweden. First large-scale trial of aerial bombardment came in 1849 when a besieging Austrian army sent a hundred explosive-laden montgolfieres, so-called after an early balloonist, over the city of Venice with slight effect. During the Crimean War 1854-56 the British discussed the possible use of balloons but did nothing with them.

American balloonists had volunteered aid to the U.S. Army long before the Civil War for both aerial observation and offense. The first was Col. John H. Sherburne, who in 1840 proposed that a balloon be supplied for each column advancing against the elusive Seminole Indians in the five-year-old Florida campaign. Aerial observers were to make night ascensions to locate enemy campfires, but the military commander in Florida did not consider the scheme practicable and the suggestion was tabled.

MEXICAN WAR

Six years later during the Mexican War John Wise proposed the aerial destruction of the fortified castle of San Juan de Ulua, guarding the city of Vera Cruz. He suggested the construction of a balloon capable of carrying a 10-man crew and 18,000 pounds of percussion torpedoes and shells. Tethered by a five-mile cable, this "aerial battery" was to hand a mile above the castle and from that height silence the Mexican guns. Despite popular interest, Wise's proposal for aerial bombardment was not accepted and Vera Cruz was reduced by land.

With the opening of the Civil War, Army officials took advantage of the one proved use of lighter-than-air craft to provide aerial eyes for the armed forces. From this service came the U.S. Army's first air arm.

being moved to the front again.

With the attack on Fort Sumter, prominent American balloonists offered their services to the Union cause. Among these were James Allen, John Wise, John La Mountain and Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, organizer of the nation's first official balloon corps.

Ill fortune attended the early efforts of Wise and Allen. The latter volunteered his services in April, 1861, but by mid-July accidents had destroyed his two balloons. Wise, whose scheme for the aerial bombardment of Vera Cruz had been rejected 15 years before, had no better luck. His balloon, built at the government's expense for observation during the Battle of Bull Run, was damaged in transport. Five days later, the repaired balloon sawed its mooring rope in half on a telegraph wire, drifted toward enemy lines and had to be shot down by Union soldiers.

EARLY ASCENTS

La Mountain, accepting the offer of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, commanding Fort Monroe, became a free lance aerial observer in the Department of Virginia. From July 25 to August 10, 1861, he made ascents to as high as 3,500 feet, reporting concealed Confederate forces by counting tent lights at night. Twice he tethered his balloons to a tug in Hampton Roads. He continued to observe Confederate activities through December, using his two balloons, Saratoga and Atlantic, with such success that they were purchased by the government for the Army's permanent use. On a free ascent on December 20, he hovered over enemy lines for hours before entering the prevailing easterly air current and descending near Washington.

Friction with Lowe was responsible for La Mountain's separation from government service. In September 1861 Lowe was designated to form an official balloon corps for the Army of the Potomac, using balloons built at government expense. He resented La Mountain's spectacular and somewhat unscientific exploits and feared that they might ultimately discredit military ballooning. La Mountain blamed his rival for the denial of his request for a government balloon and accused Lowe of deliberately storing aeronautical equipment in order to buy it unused, when the war was over. Loew retaliated with charges that La Mountain was demoralizing his men and taking unfair advantage of his inventions. On February 19, 1862, Gen. McClellan, supporting Lowe's point of view, ordered La Mountain's dismissal from government service.

Early Demand Was Rejected By Kendlehart

DAVID KENDLEHART, president of the Gettysburg Borough Council, under pressure from Confederate troops in June, 1863, rejected a requisition demand from Gen. Jubal Early, of the Confederate Army, declaring the demands were impossible.

Early, whose troops overran the area, demanded on June 26, 1863, from the Borough Council the following supplies: 60 bbl of flour, 7,000 lbs. pork, 1,200 lbs. sugar, 600 lbs. coffee, 1,000 lbs. salt, 10 bu. onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 500 hats or $10,000 in cash.

Kendlehart responded as follows:

General Early: Sir.

The Authorities of the Borough of Gettysburg in answer to the demands made by you upon the said Borough and County, say their Authority extends but to the Borough. That the requisition asked for cannot be given, because it is utterly impossible to so comply — the quantities required are far beyond that in our possession.

In compliance however to the demands, we will request the the stores to be opened, and the citizens to furnish whatever they can of such provisions, &c. as may be asked — further we cannot promise.

By authority of the Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, I hereunto as President of said Board, attach my name.

D. Kendlehart.

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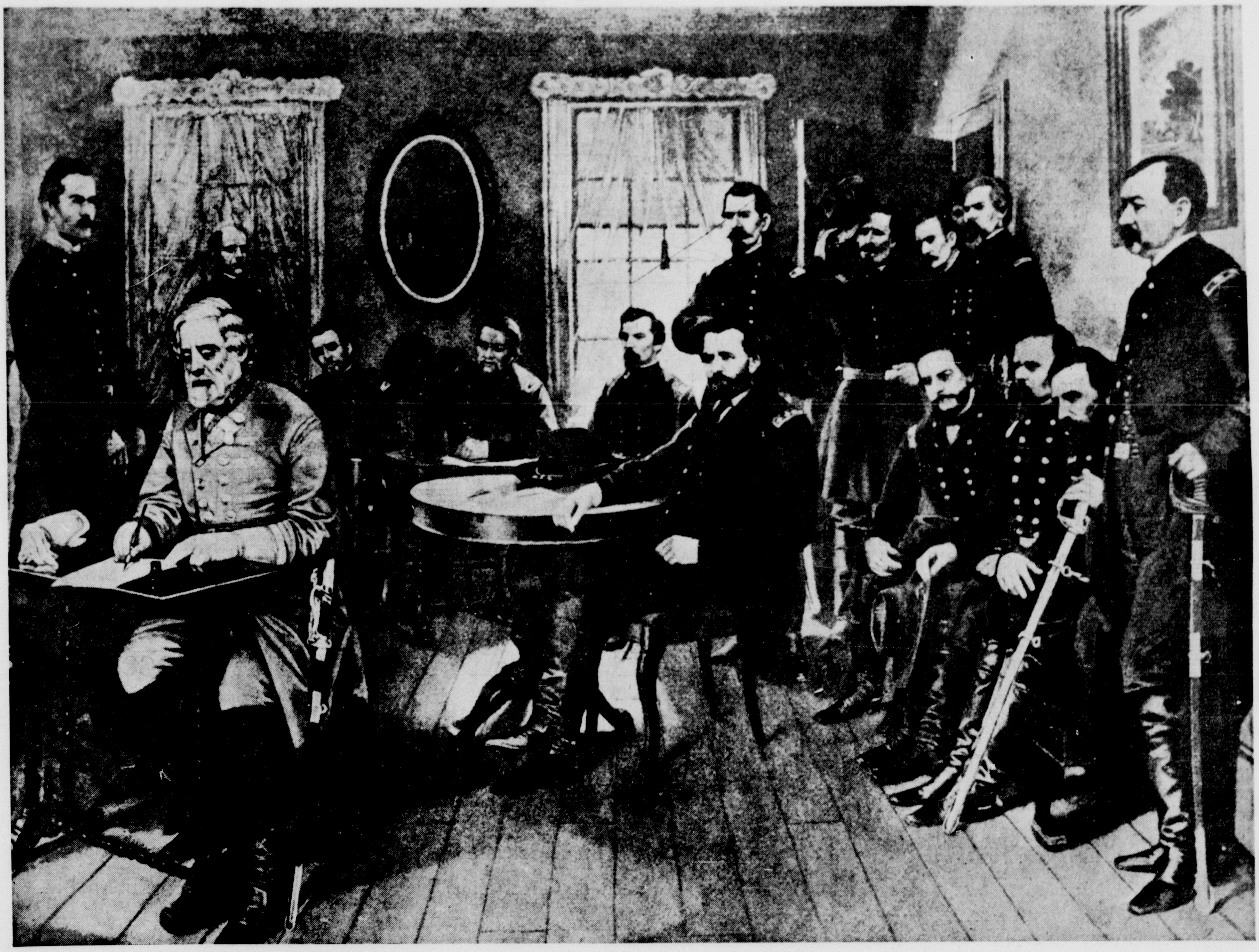

APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE, APRIL 9, 1865

> "The war is over. Officers may keep their baggage and sidearms. The men may have their horses and return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authorities."

General Ulysses S. Grant

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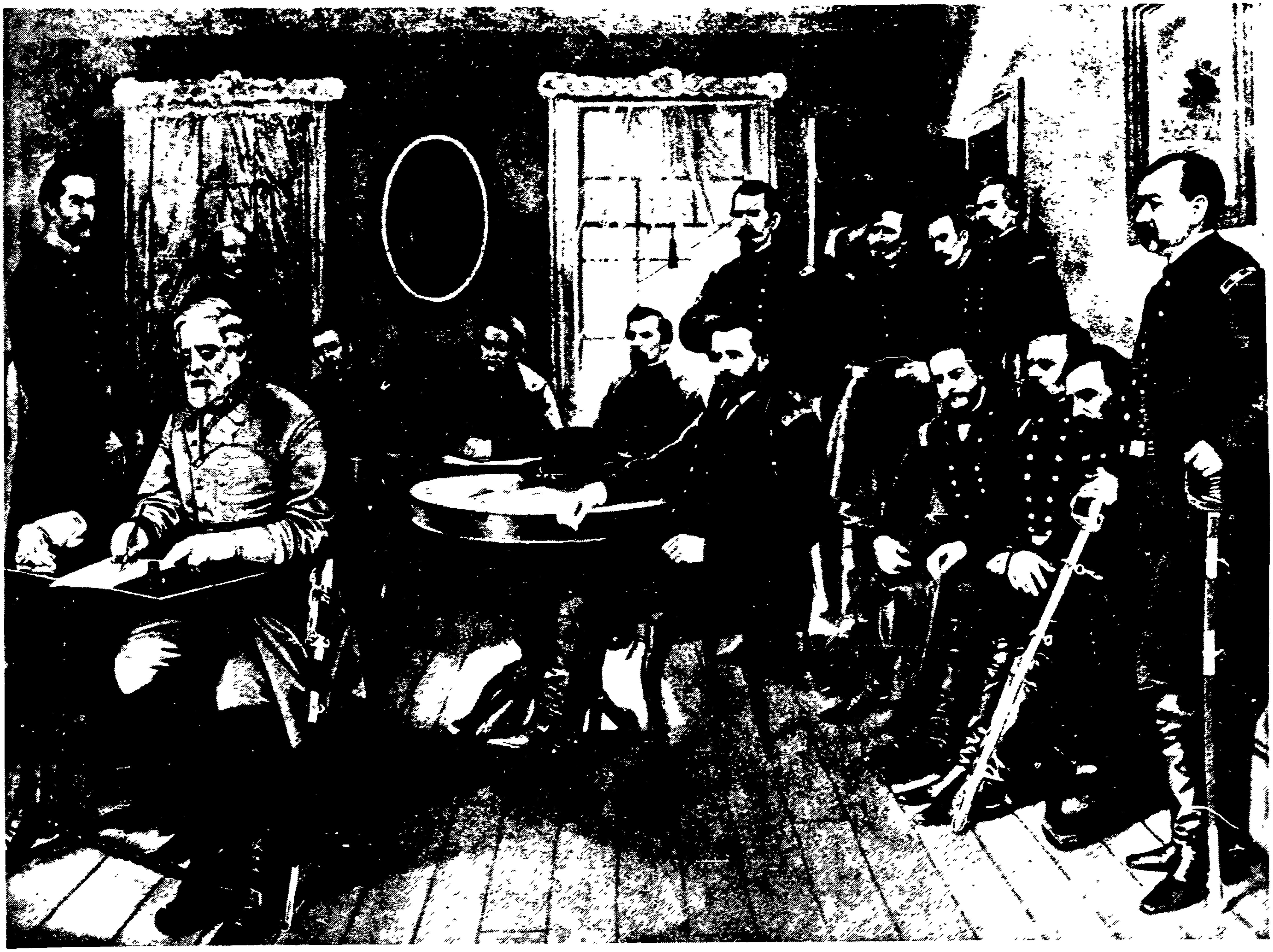

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> *General Ulysses S. Grant*

Sacrifice, Hardship Marked Woman's Home-front Role As Civil War Needs Brought Numerous Important Duties

WHILE THEIR role may have appeared less dramatic and less hazardous, those thousands of Northern and Southern women who remained behind on the home-front rendered tremendously valuable services to their respective causes. "We never knew a woman to falter or to be found wanting," one general's wife stated, "no matter how trying a duty she had to perform . . . at home."

An increasing number of women went into schoolteaching. The growing prevalence of a new order, "schoolmistresses," showed clearly how effectively women stepped in when schoolmasters left for the armies. Industries at this time began opening their doors to women anxious to assist in the war effort. One of the most underrated aspects of the Civil War is the large role women played as factory-workers and laborers. At Rossville, Georgia, several hundred girls gained employment in a firm manufacturing Confederate uniforms. Others sewed at home for pitifull small payment. One North Carolina seamstress lamented that "there are few of us who can make over a dollar a day."

Young ladies on both sides were not averse to manning dangerous positions in ordnance plants. They filled percussion caps, made cartridges, and worked with highly explosive munitions. Many of them gave their lives in such occupations. An accident in March, 1863, in one Confederate ordnance laboratory caused the deaths of more than 50 women and children.

BURIED DEAD

In some areas of the nation where mortuary facilities were nonexistent, women of the 1860's even buried the dead. Mrs. John A. Logan, though quite young at the time, considered it her "melancholy duty to bear a part in these sad services" held in southern Illinois.

A large number of patriotic women became clerks in government bureaus. Hundreds of Northern ladies swarmed to Washington, more than willing to work in government offices for $50 per month. Mrs. Judith McGuire of Virginia labored in the Confederate Commissary Department by day and served as a volunteer nurse in Richmond hospitals by night. Adelaide Stuart of Mississippi was a clerk in the Confederate Treasury Department. Because of the "great beauty of her signature," she was given the honor of signing the $500 bills. In a letter of September 20, 1864, to her aunt, Miss Stuart wrote:

"I tell you of these occurrences—for I know it will be pleasing to your pride as well as my own to know that the officers of the Department consider me worthy of a position awarded only to those who prove deserving. I tell you truly mine aunt that the loss of property &c. is the best thing that could have taken place for me. It is bringing into active service, and strengthening all the best points of my character."

BLOTTED NOTES

A South Carolina girl employed in the same department did not share her fellow worker's enthusiasm. She too signed her name several thousand times a day. "I would get so nervous," she said. "If you blotted notes the cost was deducted from your salary."

In states from Ohio westward to Kansas, women worked on farms that otherwise would have become nonproductive. In many communities they harvested crops without benefit of machinery, harnessed oxen, and sheared sheep. One feminine farmer reassured her soldier-husband with the following verses:

Leave the corn upon the stalks,
John,
Potatoes on the hill,
And the pumpkin on the vine,
John,
I'll gather them with a will.
Then take your gun and go, John!
Take your gun and go.
Ruth can drive the oxen, John,
And I can use the hoe.

CONFEDERATE MAINSTAY

The impromptu women farmers were the mainstay of the Confederacy. Wives and children were often the sole operators of hundreds of little farms. On a number of plantations the entire management fell to the planter's wife. Typical of this latter situation was the Louisiana plantation of General Braxton Bragg. In a February, 1862, letter, Mrs. Bragg stated: "The Negroes are generally well and there is danger of pleurisy (during) such bad weather. I must advise their being kept close at home, for measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever are prevailing around. We have but a little more than a month's supply of provisions on hand. I am so lonely here. It seems I never before realized how dear you were to me, and how hard it is to live without you."

In some instances women performed truly remarkable feats on behalf of their absent spouses.

Some 500 sewing-girls in Massachusetts answered a call for uniform shirts and produced the garments at the rate of 1,000 per day. Dorothea Dix once sent an order for 500 shirts for her Washington hospital patients. On the following day the garments were "cut, made and packed," wrote Mary Livermore, "and were sent on their way that night." Similar events, she added, "were of constant occurrence in every other city."

ORDERS OVERCOAT

One morning at dawn, a South Carolina wife received an urgent appeal from her husband in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. He was cold and desperately needed an overcoat. The comrade who brought the message to the wife had to start northward the following morning. Since overcoats could be neither bought nor borrowed, only one course remained.

The woman gulped down a quick breakfast, rode a horse rapidly to the meadow, and directed the shearing of several sheep. Galloping back to the little work-house in the backyard, the wife prepared to sew while faithful servants washed the wool and gave it color by dipping it in walnut dye. Roaring fires quickly dried the wool. Expert craftsmen, Negro and white, kept spining wheels and looms whirring and rattling throughout the afternoon. Nimble fingers whipped back and forth to put the cloth together almost as fast as it was made. At the break of dawn the following morning, according to one of the children, "Mother opened the door and walked wearily across the fading shadows of the aged oaks. The fingers were pricked and bleeding but the coat hanging across her arm was very beautiful; ready to be sent to the man at the front who was cold and waiting."

In the North a large number of patriotic women voluntarily acted as liaison between the Federal armies and the home front. One of the most memorable instances of this service occurred during the 1863 siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Almost one-third of General Grant's besieging army was prostrated by disease, brought on by exposure, mosquitoes, impure water, and poor diet. Appeals went out to the Northwestern Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

HURRY SOUTHWARD

Mary Livermore and Jane Hoge hurried southward with Sanitary Commission supplies. On their arrival before Vicksburg, the two ladies found to their horror that scurvy was raging in the army. Only fresh vegetables and acids could arrest this fearful malady. Mrs. Hoge quickly obtained a transportation order for these articles from General Grant, who agreed "that under the circumstances onions and potatoes were indispensable to the taking of Vicksburg."

Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Hoge then sent an urgent circular to the women of the Northwest stating that "General Grant's Army in danger of scurvy. Rush forward anti-scorbritics." So-called "Begging Committees" went into action in the North. In the course of three weeks, over 1,000 bushels of potatoes and onions were delivered to the Federal soldiers around Vicksburg.

Feminine lecturers and fund-raisers were much in evidence in Northern cities, particularly in the middle and latter years of the war.

LIFTS LOW MORALE

When morale dipped low in January, 1863, donations to the U. S. Sanitary Commission dwindled. "Mother" Bickerdyke left her Memphis hospital, journeyed to Milwaukee, and gave new life to that city's sagging pledge campaign by asserting:

"Suppose, gentlemen, you had got to give tonight one thousand dollars or your right leg, would it take long to decide which to surrender . . . two thousand dollars or both your eyes; all that you are worth or your life? . . . But I have got eighteen hundred boys in my hospital . . . who have given one arm, and one leg, and some have given both. . . . We have done nothing and given nothing in comparison with **them!**"

Sanitary Fairs became a new and popular means of fund-raising in the North. The first of these, held in Chicago on September 1, 1863, netted almost $100,000 for the Northwestern Branch of the Sanitary Commission. The fair "mania" quickly spread through the North. Over $2,000,000 was raised in April, 1863, at a New York City fair. A unique feature of this particular event was the "sword test." A sword was offered to the most popular Federal general; votes were one dollar each. General George McClelland led the field until the final minutes of voting, when the Union League of Philadelphia telegraphed "five hundred votes for Grant."

WOMEN AUTHORS

Women authors devoted their talents to patriotic writings. The realities of war inspired Julia Ward Howe's immortal "Battle Hymn of the Republic," just as they did Ethel Lynn Beer's "All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight," and Edna Dean Proctor's "The Stars and Stripes." In the South, Marie Ravenel de la Coste wrote the poignant "Somebody's Darling"; Margaret Junkin Preston contributed "Under the Shade of the Trees"; and Augusta Jane Evans penned a popular but controversial novel entitled **Macaria; or Altars of Sacrifice.**

Yet an Alabama plantation mistress and mother of four children was among those who pointedly expressed the sentiment shared by women on both sides. Writing to her husband on July 17, 1862, she stated: "I do want to see you so bad I can scarcely bear it, but what cannot be cured must be endured and I will have to wait. . . . God grant to send us peace on honorable terms and that speedily."

You don't have to be a human skyscraper to get elected to the White House. Fewer than a third of the 34 U. S. Presidents were six feet or taller.

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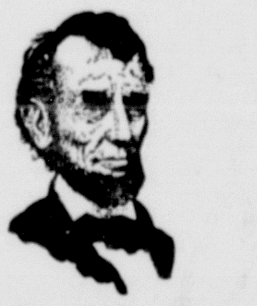

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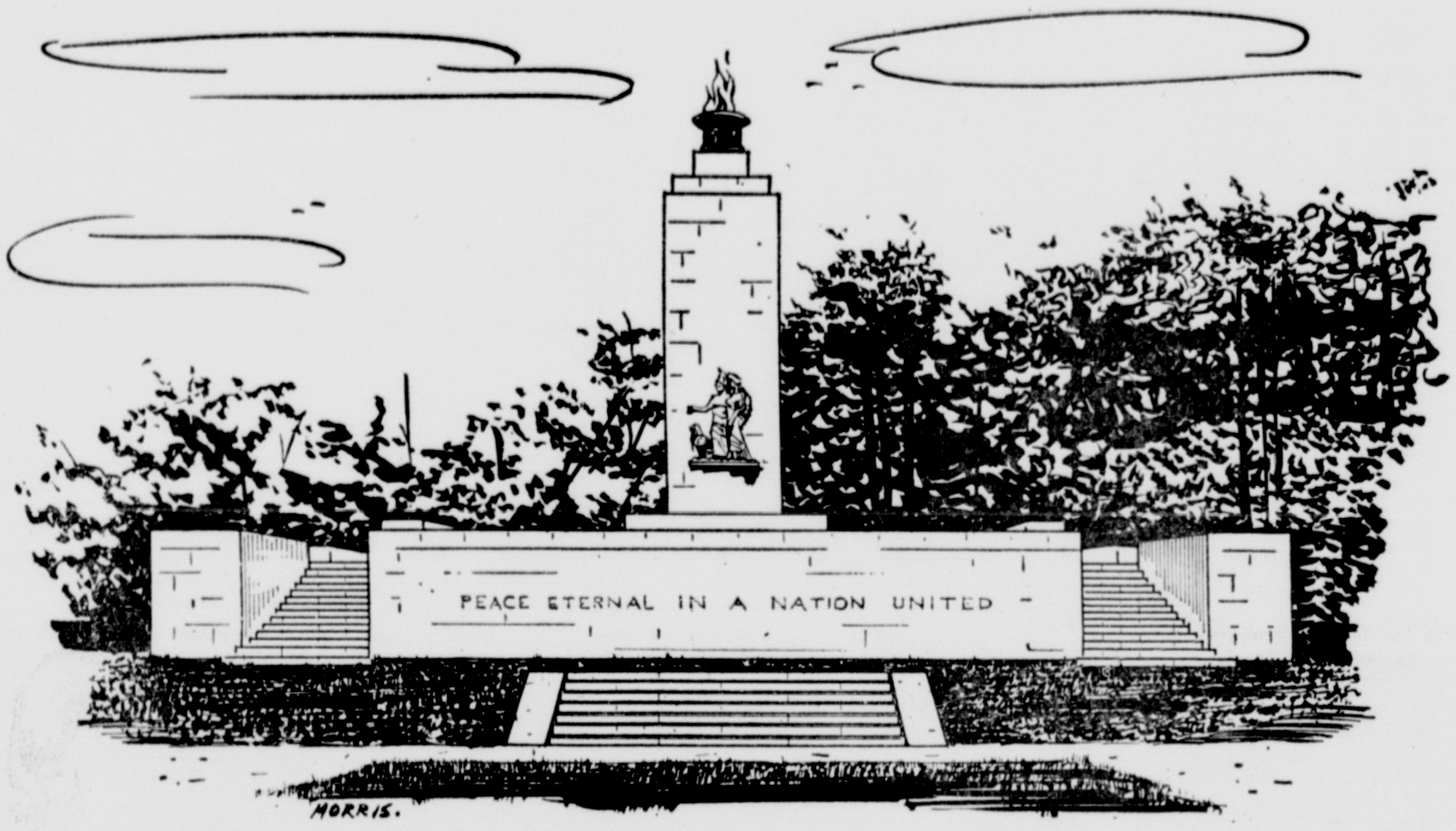
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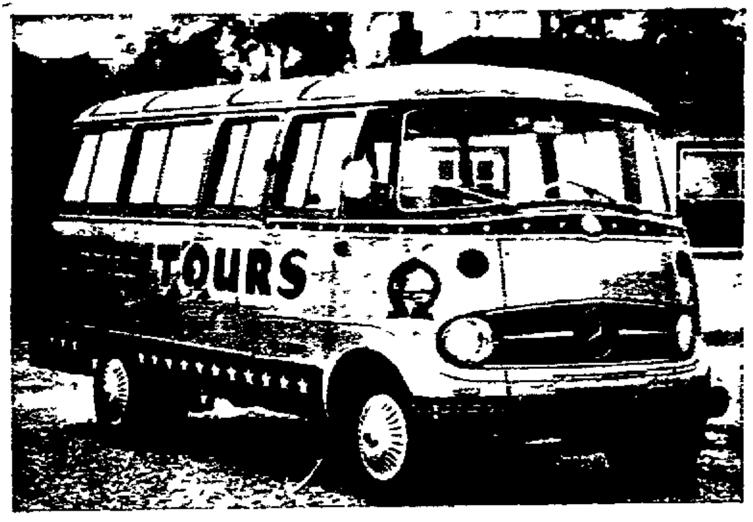

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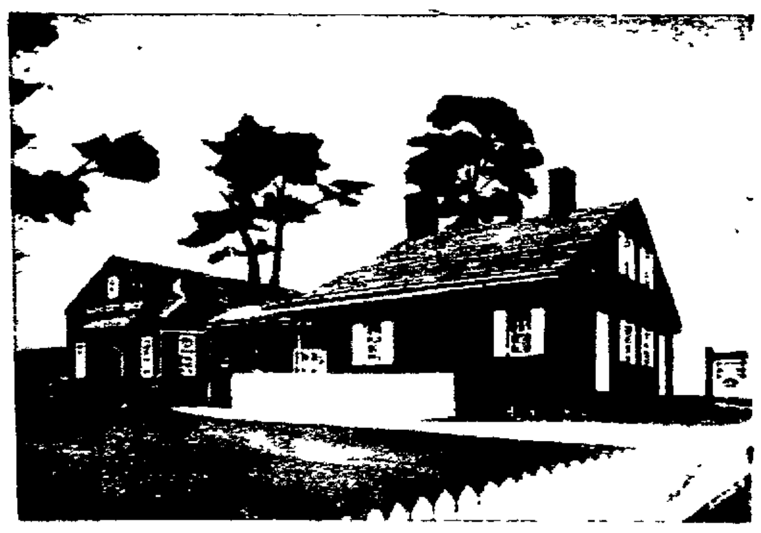

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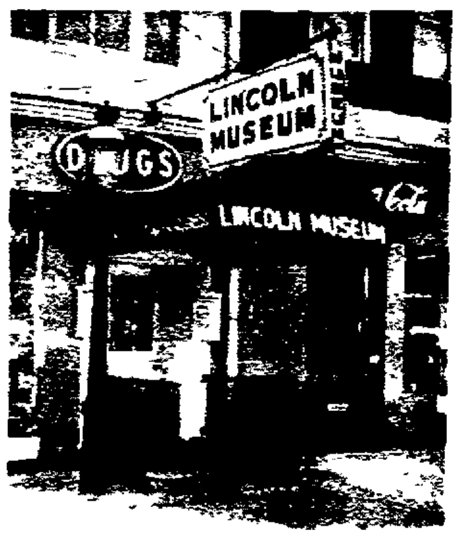

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Either Army May Have Won Civil War Under Different Chance Circumstances

By DR. ROBERT L. BLOOM
Chairman of the History
Department at Gettysburg College

DR. ROBERT BLOOM

THE COROLLARY to the question, "Why did the North Win the Civil War?" is, of course, "Why did the South lose the Civil War?" Another question follows. Was the South, after all, destined to fail in its struggle for independence? Were the cards stacked against the Southerners from the beginning?

It is by no means clear that this was so. The Civil War was an "iffy" war. One cannot study its campaigns and battles without recogniging the role of fortuitous circumstance. Suppose in April, 1862, Buell had not reached Shiloh in time to reinforce Grant's weary and more or less disheartened troops. Suppose that unnamed officer in D. H. Hill's division had not carelessly dropped on the camp ground at Frederick the orders in which Lee outlined his whole Maryland campaign in September, 1862. Reflect on the subsequent course of the war had not a Confederate bullet cut down Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville.

What would have been the outcome at Gettysburg had not Gouverneur K. Warren wandered to the top of Little Round Top around mid-afternoon on the second day? Suppose Jefferson Davis had been a little less impatient, and had left Joe Johnston in command before Atlanta in 1864, Sherman might have been forced to conduct a siege operation lasting well beyond the crucial Presidential election day of that year. A psychologically exhausted North might have concluded that Abraham Lincoln was unable to lead the Union to victory, and that the preservation of the nation was not worth the awful price. Suppose all these things — who can say for certain that the Civil War still would have turned out the way it did.

CONSIDER ADVANTAGES

But let us turn away from the speculative and consider the facts as we know them. We should begin, perhaps, by considtive advantages possessed by the two adversaries.

First of all, the Union enjoyed an obvious numerical superiority in population. The census of 1860 reveals that the loyal states numbered nearly 22,000,000 souls. The Confederacy had a population of about 9,000,000, including 3,500,000 Negro slaves. From this it is seen that the North enjoyed an advantage in military manpower potential of more than three to one. Too late Southerners recognized this vital fact. After the war had ended a Virginian declared:

> They never whipped us, unless they were four to one. If we had had anything like a fair chance, or less disparity of numbers, we should have won our cause and established our independence.

WEALTH OF UNION

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If it was not then a foregone conclusion that the South would prove unequal to the task of wresting its freedom from the North, why did the South lose — or to return to the announced subject — why did the North win the Civil War? Two major causes or explanations for the outcome of this great sectional conflict are suggested. First, the North had a preponderance of all those elements essential to victory in modern warfare. And the Civil War has rightly been called the first of our modern wars. Second, although both sides stumbled and fumbled in the conduct of the war, the Southerners were guilty of the more grievous errors. At first a blind over-confidence led to the South's gross underestimation of the North's willingness to sacrifice blood and treasure to preserve the Union. This error was compounded with errors of judgment in the conduct of the war — both on the battlefront and the homefront. In short, with the odds against them, the Confederate leaders (civilian and military) did not wage war as skillfully as did their Northern counterparts.

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(Continued on Page 4, Sec. F)

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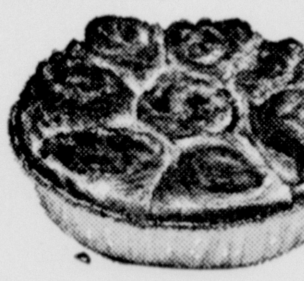

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Either Army May Have Won Civil War Under Different Chance Circumstances

By DR. ROBERT L. BLOOM
Chairman of the History
Department at Gettysburg College

DR. ROBERT BLOOM

THE COROLLARY to the question, "Why did the North Win the Civil War?" is, of course, "Why did the South lose the Civil War?" Another question follows. Was the South, after all, destined to fail in its struggle for independence? Were the cards stacked against the Southerners from the beginning?

It is by no means clear that this was so. The Civil War was an "iffy" war. One cannot study its campaigns and battles without recogniging the role of fortuitous circumstance. Suppose in April, 1862, Buell had not reached Shiloh in time to reinforce Grant's weary and more or less disheartened troops. Suppose that unnamed officer in D. H. Hill's division had not carelessly dropped on the camp ground at Frederick the orders in which Lee outlined his whole Maryland campaign in September, 1862. Reflect on the subsequent course of the war had not a Confederate bullet cut down Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville.

What would have been the outcome at Gettysburg had not Gouverneur K. Warren wandered to the top of Little Round Top around mid-afternoon on the second day? Suppose Jefferson Davis had been a little less impatient, and had left Joe Johnston in command before Atlanta in 1864. Sherman might have been forced to conduct a siege operation lasting well beyond the crucial Presidential election day of that year. A psychologically exhausted North might have concluded that Abraham Lincoln was unable to lead the Union to victory, and that the preservation of the nation was not worth the awful price. Suppose all these things — who can say for certain that the Civil War still would have turned out the way it did.

CONSIDER ADVANTAGES

But let us turn away from the speculative and consider the facts as we know them. We should begin, perhaps, by considtive advantages possessed by the two adversaries.

First of all, the Union enjoyed an obvious numerical superiority in population. The census of 1860 reveals that the loyal states numbered nearly 22,000,000 souls. The Confederacy had a population of about 9,000,000, including 3,500,000 Negro slaves. From this it is seen that the North enjoyed an advantage in military manpower potential of more than three to one. Too late Southerners recognized this vital fact. After the war had ended a Virginian declared:

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Of even greater weight was the Union's overwhelming superiority in wealth. Practically all the industrial and much of the agricultural productive capacity of America was located in the North. That section possessed almost all the gold reserves, banking facilities, and foreign credit. Three out of every five miles of railroad traversed the Northern States. It has well been said that the Union "rode the rails to victory." Abroad, Northern shippers monopolized foreign commerce and had built up a maritime tradition that contributed mightily to the Union's naval superiority throughout the war.

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(Continued from Page 3, Sec. F)

turally, they were not to be obtained in the North, and to get them in Europe required foreign credit. Such credit was to be had only by the export of Southern produce, and this meant cotton. So what did the Davis Administration do? It straightway slapped an embargo on the shipment of raw cotton in the fatuous hope that European governments would be pressured into intervening.

A second economic error was the refusal of the Confederate government to exercise effective control over the Southern economy. The meager railway facilities available were operated with no direction or control on the part of the government, and confusion resulted from the mounting traffic jams. Lee's army went cold and hungry in the bitter winter of 1864-1865, not because of any lack in production, but because these necessary materials could not be transported in sufficient quantities.

Nor did the Richmond government prepare adequately for anticipated shortages in supplies. No priority was ever assigned either to the allocation of raw materials or the distribution of labor. Professor C. W. Ramsdell has pointed out that "the southern people and their government failed, with a few exceptions, to conserve, develop and efficiently administer their resources." That they did not succeed better, he adds, "is not surprising when we remember the simplicity of southern economic and political organization before secession."

FINANCE ERROR

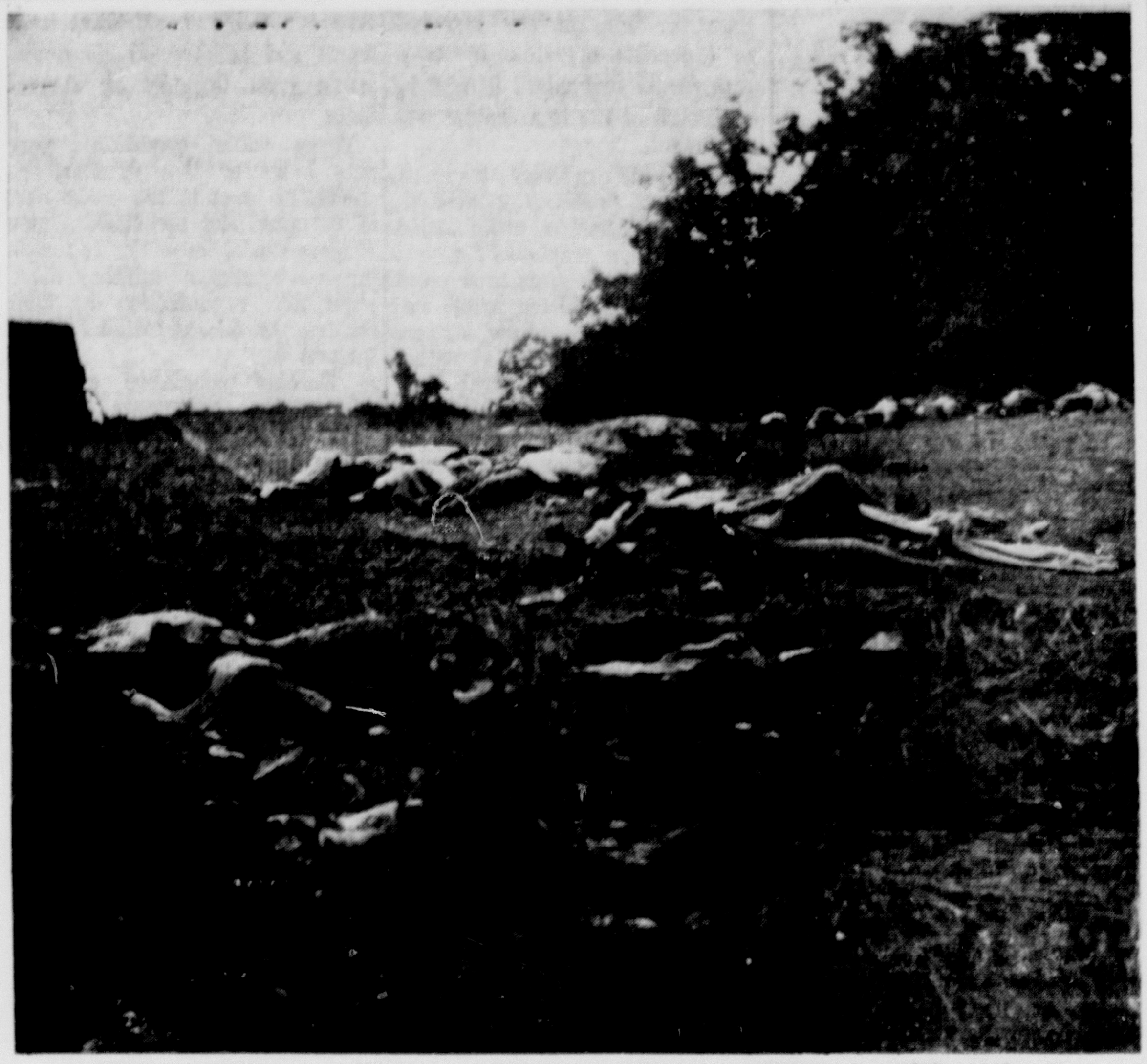
Perhaps the Confederacy's greatest error came in the area of finance. The government never taught the citizenry the need for sufficient tax revenue. Only about five per cent of its total revenue came from this source, an interesting and significant contrast with tax policies in effect during World War II when about 40 per cent of the government's take was from taxes. Instead, the government in Richmond and the individual states relied chiefly on borrowing and currency inflation. The South, it would seem, mortgaged the unstable present for the uncertain future, so much so that even today we do not know what was the total Confederate public debt.

As mistaken as these policies were, they were complicated by the loss of productive acres as the Union armies advanced further into Southern territory. The Union naval blockade created critical shortages both in luxury goods and essentials. The resulting inflation met only feeble governmental attempts at control. Home front morale sagged. An army waging modern war is only as strong as its home front. All of this served to doom the Confederacy to defeat.

POLITICAL ERROR

The second great error of judgment on the part of Southern leadership was political. This is stran when one considers that the national experience indicated Southern superiority in this area. In the preceding decades Southern politicians (or statesmen) had been largely in control of affairs in Washington. Such men as Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson contributed much to the tradition of strong executive leadership. In the years of congressional supremacy, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun earlier, and Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, and Alexander H. Stephens later, had dominated the political scene. One could expect much more of the Confederate government than that of the inexperienced and untried Republican administration of Abraham Lincoln.

But sins of omission and commission interposed. Southerners were victims of their own propaganda. For years they had extolled the virtues of state sovereignty. Now, in the emergency at hand, they found it impossible to persuade parochially-minded state officials of the need to subordinate local interests to the well-being of the whole Confederacy.



Dead soldiers in the wheatfield near the E mmitsburg road at Gettysburg July, 1863.

DAVIS POOR LEADER

In Jefferson Davis, the South failed to find a leader sufficiently wise and judicious. Clifford Dowdey has suggested that every Northern village and town should erect a memorial to Davis as the man who had contributed most to the Union victory. The Confederate President began his tenure at Richmond with a reputation for experience, talent, self-control, and diligent attention to duty. Yet few American political leaders have failed more dismally to live up to expectations. He became embroiled with his generals. He feuded with political associates. He engagaed himself in petty details such as an experienced clerk could have handled. He surrounded himself (with the possible exceptions of Robert E. Lee and Judah P. Benjamin) with mediocre men.

Davis' West Point education and brief but promising Mexican War career persuaded him that he should exercise over-all military direction. Consequently he interfered in tactical situations, dismissed competent and retained incompetent generals, and wrangled constantly over jurisdictional matters. He could not communicate effectively with his people, speaking to them in "copy-book stereotypes" in official proclamations. Davis never could have composed anything as inspiring as the Gettysburg Address. Devoted, sincere and unsparing of his own energies, he could not comprehend the criticism to which he was subjected.

The Southern president was too legalistically minded. He was leading a revolution, yet he never accepted revolutionary measures. He displayed a tender regard for Congress, never initiating a measure without consulting that body. In its concern for civil rights the Richmond government reflected the fundamental weakness of trying to conduct war on a peacetime basis. "There is extensive evidence," says a well known student of the period, "that we should write on the tombstone of the Confederacy, 'Died of Democracy.' "

STRONG LINCOLN

No such doubts troubled the mind of Abraham Lincoln. One historian has suggested that "had the Union had a Davis and the South had a Lincoln, the South might well have won the war." This may seem overly harsh on the Southern leader, but practically everything Davis should have been and was not, Lincoln was.

Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus, blockaded Southern ports, raised troops, arrested editors and suppressed newspapers, and imposed censorship without legislative sanction. The rail-splitter had a keen political insight, and revealed a superb ability to handle men. He had a healthy sense of his own inexperience in military affairs, and if he tended to repose too much confidence at first in incompetent generals, when he found a capable commander like Grant, he gave him complete freedom of action. He studied war, and by the end of the ordeal had acquired a high degree of "expertese" regarding it. In short, Lincoln grew mightily in the presidential office, both as a civilian and as a military leader.

In simple terms, the diplomatic objectives of the South were to win the sympathy, support, recognition and perhaps eventual intervention of the European powers. They had before them the example of the Revolutionary forefathers of 1776 who had succeeded against Great Britain largely because of the aid lent by France. The Union's diplomatic aims were to prevent this from happening.

EUROPEAN FAVOR

Southern diplomats at first enjoyed an advantage in the competition for European favor. The Old World, still largely ruled by aristocratic elements, regarded the American experiment with suspicion and dislike. Landed aristocrats felt an ideological kinship with the Planter South, and manufacturers and shippers were distrubed at the rapid growth of Northern industry and merchant marine.

But the Confederates miscalculated, as we have noted, in regard to cotton. They tended to put all their diplomatic eggs in a cotton basket. Their embargo on cotton exports, coupled with the Union blockade, simply increased the mark-up value of those bales already straining the storage capacities of British warehouses. Crop failures in Europe turned European eyes toward the bounteous wheatfields of Northwestern United States. Increased trade between British munition makers and Northern purchasers gave the former an economic stake in a Union victory.

Southerners also underestimated the extent to which the European masses detested slavery. Their first diplomatic mission was placed in the hands of James Mason and John Slidell, both well known apologists for Negro bondage. Not until the end of the war, with their cause already hopelessly lost, were Southerners willing to promise an end to this social anachronism. Britons were, by this time, not impressed.

What hope the Confederacy had for foreign intervention depended in great measure on military success. Although Prime Minister Palmerston in London and Napoleon III in Paris flirted with the idea of intervention, Lee, Beauregard, Johnston and Company were never able to win a battle decisively enough to bring on European involvement.

ADAMS MATCHLESS

Finally, in the person of Charles Francis Adams the Washington authorities had a representative in London whom the Confederates could not match.

There exists a general impression that Confederate generalship was greatly superior to that of the North, especially in the first two years of the Civil War. It was, so the story goes, only the sheer weight of men and materials that spelled defeat for the South. There is some truth to this, but it is not the whole truth.

At the outset, neither side had general officers of wide experience. Many of them had served in the Mexican War 15 years earlier, but only as junior officers. Afterward, they had either gone back into civilian life or helped man garrison posts. Some had engaged in occasional skirmishes with the Plains Indians or assisted in topographical and geological surveys. None had ever commanded a unit in combat as large as a brigade. Few even had led a regiment into battle. The 14,000 man army which Winfield Scott

(Continued on Page 5, Sec. F)

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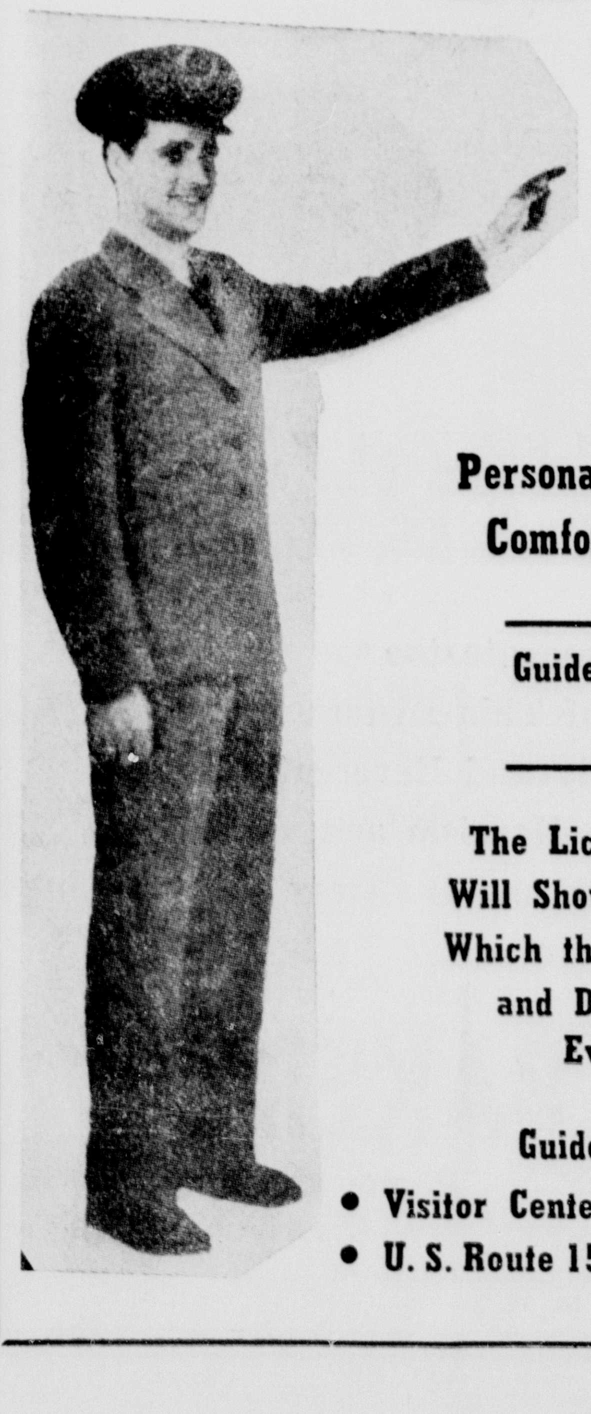

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Sacrifice, Hardship Marked Woman's Home-front Role As Civil War Needs Brought Numerous Important Duties

WHILE THEIR role may have appeared less dramatic and less hazardous, those thousands of Northern and Southern women who remained behind on the home-front rendered tremendously valuable services to their respective causes. "We never knew a woman to falter or to be found wanting," one general's wife stated, "no matter how trying a duty she had to perform . . . at home."

An increasing number of women went into schoolteaching. The growing prevalence of a new order, "schoolmistresses," showed clearly how effectively women stepped in when schoolmasters left for the armies. Industries at this time began opening their doors to women anxious to assist in the war effort. One of the most underrated aspects of the Civil War is the large role women played as factory-workers and laborers. At Rossville, Georgia, several hundred girls gained employment in a firm manufacturing Confederate uniforms. Others sewed at home for pitifully small payment. One North Carolina seamstress lamented that "there are few of us who can make over a dollar a day."

Young ladies on both sides were not averse to manning dangerous positions in ordnance plants. They filled percussion caps, made cartridges, and worked with highly explosive munitions. Many of them gave their lives in such occupations. An accident in March, 1862, in one Confederate ordnance laboratory caused the deaths of more than 50 women and children.

BURIED DEAD

In some areas of the nation where mortuary facilities were nonexistent, women of the 1860's even buried the dead. Mrs. John A. Logan, though quite young at the time, considered it her "melancholy duty to bear a part in these sad services" held in southern Illinois.

A large number of patriotic women became clerks in government bureaus. Hundreds of Northern ladies swarmed to Washington, more than willing to work in government offices for $50 per month. Mrs. Judith McGuire of Virginia labored in the Confederate Commissary Department by day and served as a volunteer nurse in Richmond hospitals by night. Adelaide Stuart of Mississippi was a clerk in the Confederate Treasury Department. Because of the great beauty of her signature, she was given the honor of signing the $500 bills. In a letter of September 20, 1864, to her aunt, Miss Stuart wrote:

"I tell you of these occurrences . . . for I know it will be pleasing to your pride as well as my own to know that the officers of the Department consider me worthy of a position awarded only to those who prove deserving. I tell you truly mine aunt that the loss of property &c. is the best thing that could have taken place for me. It is bringing into active service, and strengthening all the best points of my character."

BLOTTED NOTES

A South Carolina girl employed in the same department did not share her fellow worker's enthusiasm. She too signed her name several thousand times a day. "I would get so nervous," she said. "If you blotted notes the cost was deducted from your salary."

In states from Ohio westward to Kansas, women worked on farms that otherwise would have become nonproductive. In many communities they harvested crops without benefit of machinery, harnessed oxen, and sheared sheep. One feminine farmer reassured her soldier-husband with the following verses:

Leave the corn upon the stalks,
John.
Potatoes on the hill.
And the pumpkin on the vine,
John.
I'll gather them with a will.
Then take your gun and go, John,
Take your gun and go.
Ruth can drive the oxen, John,
And I can use the hoe.

CONFEDERATE MAINSTAY

The impromptu women farmers were the mainstay of the Confederacy. Wives and children were often the sole operators of numbers of little farms. On a number of plantations the entire management fell to the planter's wife. Typical of this latter situation was the Louisiana plantation of General Braxton Bragg. In a February 1862 letter Mrs. Bragg stated: "The Negroes are generally well and there is danger of pleurisy (during) such bad weather. I must advise their being kept close at home for measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever are prevailing around. We have but a little more than a month's supply of provisions on hand! I am so lonely here. It seems I never before realized how dear you were to me and how hard it is to live without you."

In some instances women performed truly remarkable feats on behalf of their absent spouses.

Some 500 sewing-girls in Massachusetts answered a call for uniform shirts and produced the garments at the rate of 1,000 per day. Dorothea Dix once sent an order for 500 shirts for her Washington hospital patients. On the following day the garments were "cut, made and packed," wrote Mary Livermore, "and were sent on their way that night." Similar events, she added, "were of constant occurrence in every other city."

ORDERS OVERCOAT

One morning at dawn, a South Carolina wife received an urgent appeal from her husband in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. He was cold and desperately needed an overcoat. The comrade who brought the message to the wife had to start northward the following morning. Since overcoats could be neither bought nor borrowed, only one course remained.

The woman gulped down a quick breakfast, rode a horse rapidly to the meadow, and directed the shearing of several sheep. Galloping back to the little workhouse in the backyard, the wife prepared to sew while faithful servants washed the wool and gave it color by dipping it in walnut dye. Roaring fires quickly dried the wool. Expert craftsmen, Negro and white, kept spining wheels and looms whirring and rattling throughout the afternoon. Nimble fingers whipped back and forth to put the cloth together almost as fast as it was made. At the break of dawn the following morning, according to one of the children, "Mother opened the door and walked wearily across the fading shadows of the aged oaks. The fingers were pricked and bleeding but the coat hanging across her arm was very beautiful; ready to be sent to the man at the front who was cold and waiting."

In the North a large number of patriotic women voluntarily acted as liaison between the Federal armies and the home front. One of the most memorable instances of this service occurred during the 1863 siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Almost one-third of General Grant's besieging army was prostrated by disease brought on by exposure, mosquitoes, impure water, and poor diet. Appeals went out to the Northwestern Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

HURRY SOUTHWARD

Mary Livermore and Jane Hoge hurried southward with Sanitary Commission supplies. On their arrival before Vicksburg, the two ladies found to their horror that scurvy was raging in the army. Only fresh vegetables and acids could arrest this fearful malady. Mrs. Hoge quickly obtained a transportation order for these articles from General Grant, who agreed "that under the circumstances onions and potatoes were indispensable to the taking of Vicksburg."

Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Hoge then sent an urgent circular to the women of the Northwest stating that "General Grant's Army in danger of scurvy. Rush forward anti-scorbutics." So-called "Begging Committees" went into action in the North. In the course of three weeks, over 1,000 bushels of potatoes and onions were delivered to the Federal soldiers around Vicksburg.

Feminine lecturers and fund-raisers were much in evidence in Northern cities, particularly in the middle and latter years of the war.

LIFTS LOW MORALE

When morale dipped low in January, 1863, donations to the U. S. Sanitary Commission dwindled. "Mother" Bickerdyke left her Memphis hospital, journeyed to Milwaukee, and gave new life to that city's sagging pledge campaign by asserting:

"Suppose, gentlemen, you had got to give tonight one thousand dollars or your right leg, would it take long to decide which to surrender . . . two thousand dollars or both your eyes: all that you are worth or your life? . . . But I have got eighteen hundred boys in my hospital . . . who have given one arm, and one leg, and some have given both. . . . We have done nothing and given nothing in comparison with them!"

Sanitary Fairs became a new and popular means of fund-raising in the North. The first of these, held in Chicago on September 1, 1863, netted almost $100,000 for the Northwestern Branch of the Sanitary Commission. The fair "mania" quickly spread through the North. Over $2,000,000 was raised in April, 1863, at a New York City fair. A unique feature of this particular event was the "sword test." A sword was offered to the most popular Federal general. Votes were one dollar each. General George McClelland led the field until the final minutes of voting, when the Union League of Philadelphia telegraphed "five hundred votes for Grant."

WOMEN AUTHORS

Women authors devoted their talents to patriotic writings. The realities of war inspired Julia Ward Howe's immortal "Battle Hymn of the Republic," just as they did Ethel Lynn Beer's "All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight," and Edna Dean Proctor's "The Stars and Stripes." In the South, Marie Ravenel de la Coste wrote the poignant "Somebody's Darling"; Margaret Junkin Preston contributed "Under the Shade of the Trees"; and Augusta Jane Evans penned a popular but controversial novel entitled **Macaria; or Altars of Sacrifice.**

Yet an Alabama plantation mistress and mother of four children was among those who pointedly expressed the sentiment shared by women on both sides. Writing to her husband on July 17, 1862, she stated: "I do want to see you so bad I can scarcely bear it, but what cannot be cured must be endured and I will have to wait. . . . God grant to send us peace on honorable terms and that speedily."

You don't have to be a human skyscraper to get elected to the White House. Fewer than a third of the 34 U. S. Presidents were six feet or taller.

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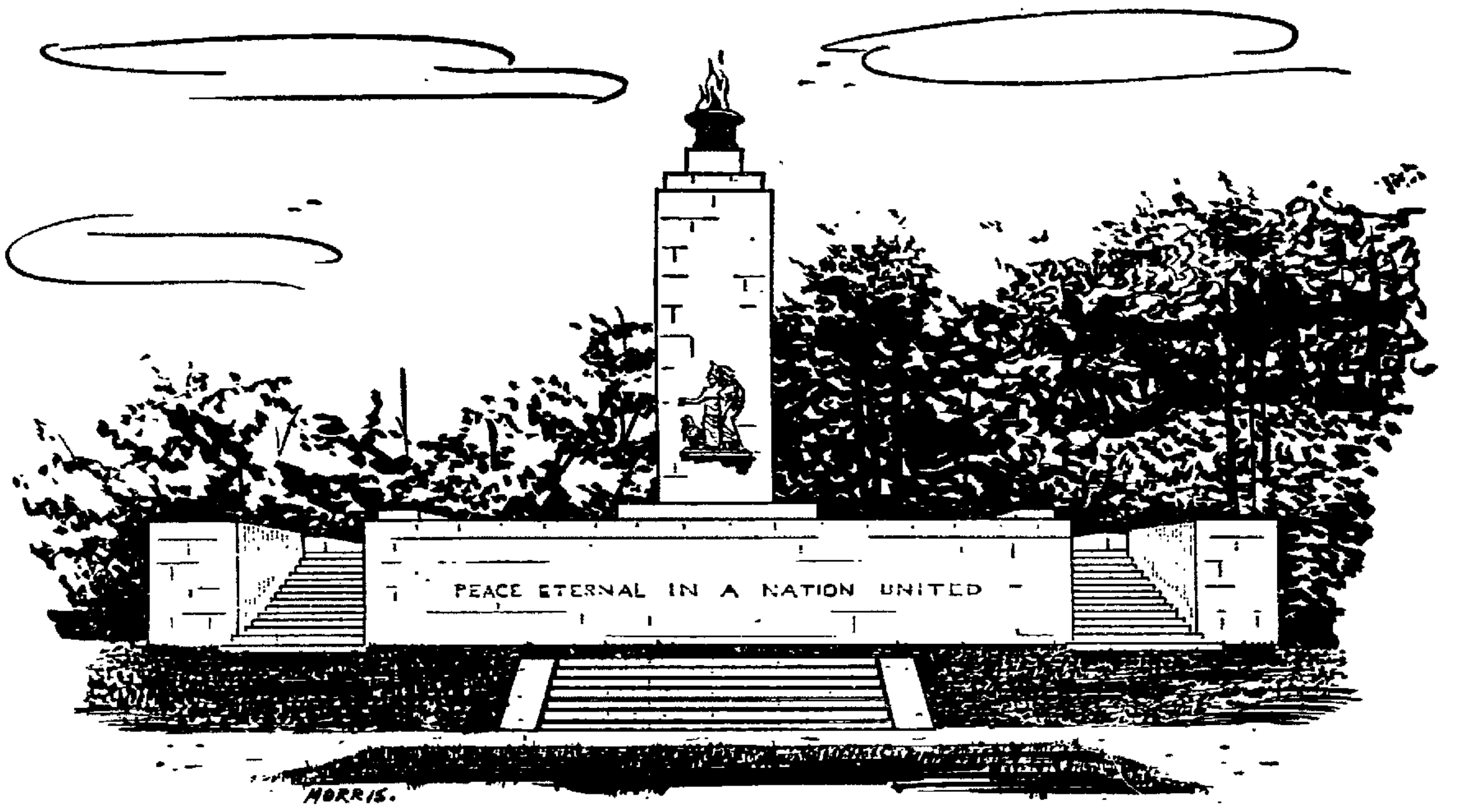
PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED
MORRIS.

Natural Gas At The Eternal Peace Light
Gas Light At Gettysburg Burned For Lincoln As He Studied His Terse Address. Outside His Room At The Wills House A Solemn Assembly Waited To Cheer Him Under The Gas Lamps.
Flaring Over The Battlefield Today, Natural Gas Crowns The Peace Light, Casting Its Glow Over The Inscribed Prayer Of Generations: "Peace Eternal In A Nation United."
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PART OF THE COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM

Either Army May Have Won Civil War Under Different Chance Circumstances

(Continued from Page 4, Sec. F)

and Zachary Taylor took into Mexico was the greatest military assemblage most of them had ever seen. Furthermore, the general officers of both sides tended to follow the classical and traditional notions of strategy conned from the military textbooks studied at West Point.

DEMANDS ON LEADERS

The Civil War, however, made new and unprecedented demands on the mental and physical resources of army commanders. Perhaps because they were on the average younger, Union generals tended to be less conservative. Grant was 39 at the outbreak of the war. Sherman was 41, McClellan was 34, and Sheridan only 30. The old man among Union field commanders was Hooker, who had attained the ripe old age of 47.

Southern generals were, on the whole, considerably older, and probably more bound to tradition. Albert Sidney Johnston was 58 when he took the field. Lee and Joe Johnston were both 54. It is perhaps significant that two of the Confederacy's most successful generals were Nathan Bedford Forrest and Thomas Jonathan Jackson, 40 and 36 years old respectively. There is some danger in making too much of the age differential here, but by implication Union generals were better able to stand the physical rigors of field duty. There may be some importance in the fact that during the 44-day Wilderness Campaign of 1864, Grant enjoyed uninterrupted good health while Lee was ill for 11 days.

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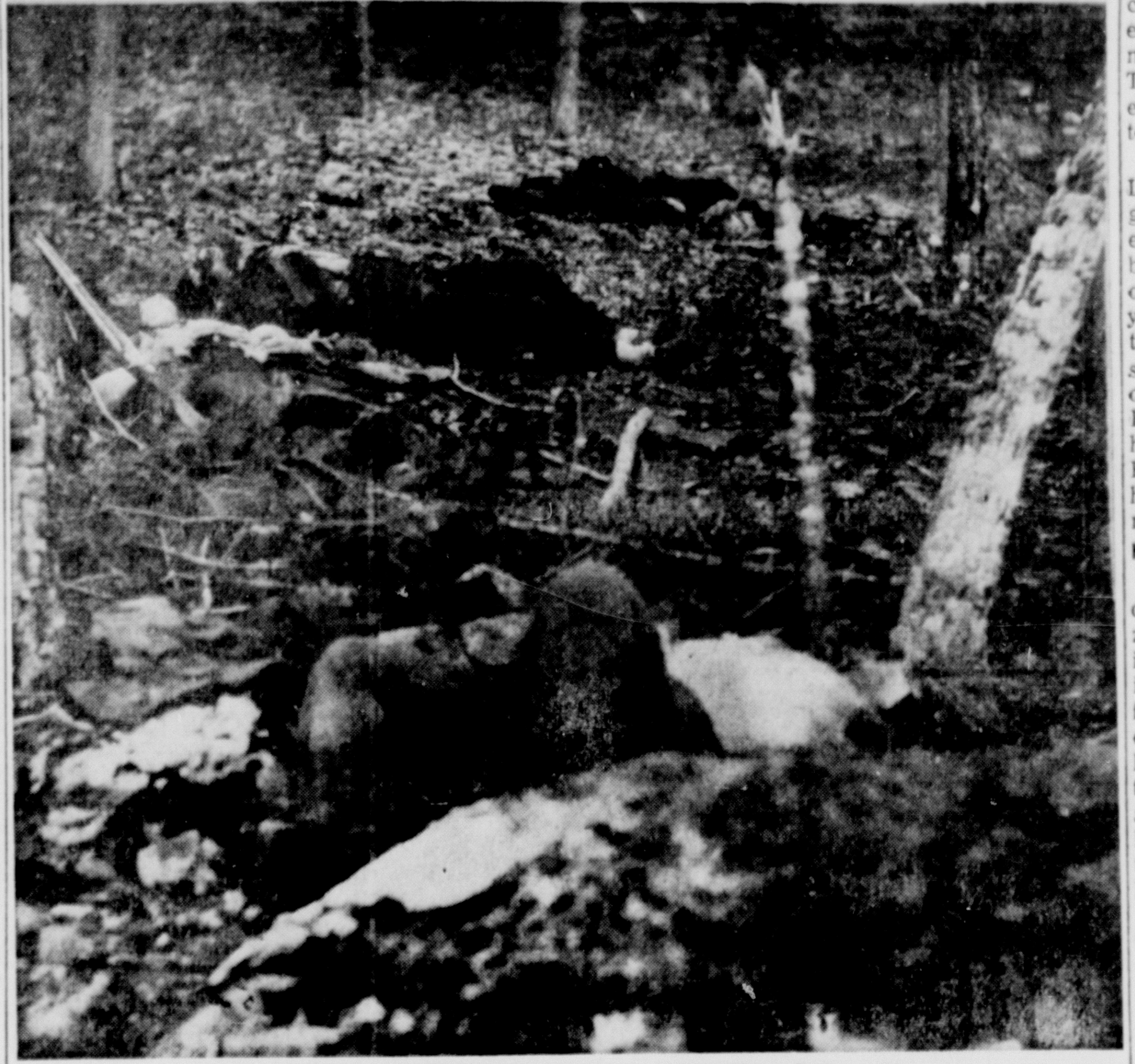

Four soldiers paid the supreme sacrifice in the battle at Little Round Top. The photograph above shows where they had fallen.

Yet, military historians have discovered chinks in Lee's armor. How he would have functioned as an over-all strategist cannot be known, because Lee never seized the opportunity to try. His devotion to his home state, which largely explains his decision to remain loyal to Virginia rather than to the Union, led him to regard the war as primarily an eastern affair. Virginia and Richmond's defense caused him to overlook the importance of the Mississippi Valley operations.

FAULTY STAFF WORK

Even Lee's most ardent admirers must admit that his successes came in spite of faulty staff work, broad and ambiguously phrased orders, and a too gentle treatment of incompetent or hesitant lieutenants. The phraseology of Lee's and Hooker's orders during their memorable race for Pennsylvania in June, 1863, make an interesting contrast. Instructions to advance and attack "if practicable" might be enough for Stonewall Jackson (who appeared able to read Lee's mind), but such language was disastrous when addressed to Richard Ewell at Gettysburg.

Lee viewed the war as something entirely apart from politics. Late in the struggle, with Richmond increasingly endangered by Grant's relentless advance, a Cabinet member inquired of Lee as to the wisdom of moving the Confederate government further south. Lee's answer: "That is a political question, and you politicians must determine it." Admittedly handicapped by the ever-present difficulties of supply in the Confederacy, he seems never to have mastered the science of logistics. The weakest link in the Confederate military chain was the Quartermaster Corps.

As we conceive of them today, Lee was less of a modern-minded general than was Grant. He tended to adhere to what had worked before. He was a victim of his own successes of the first two years of the war. What had worked then, at a time when both armies stumbled along under amateur officers, unduly influenced him. Beguiled by these early successes, he was unable to adapt himself. He fought the war in 1864 as he hd fought it in 1862, but it was not the same war.

HELD LINES TOGETHER

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When Lee and Grant finally faced each other south of the Rappahannock, the former was greatly handicapped by the dearth of able junior officers, expended in the costly campaigns of 1862-1863. This is not to deprive Grant of full credit for his accomplishments. That the taciturn Union commander was eminently superior to the run of military leaders is evident. Sherman, no inferior man himself, was willing to admit this. Writing to a friend, Sherman declared:

> I am a damn sight smarter than Grant. I know a great deal more about war, military history, strategy, and administration than he does. But I tell you where he beats me, and where he beats the world. He don't care a damn for what the enemy does out of his sight, but it scares me like hell.

GRANT GREW

Grant grew. The Grant of Appomattox was infinitely superior to the Grant of Shiloh. Not bound by the classic Jominian rules of strategy (witness his campaign against Vicksburg in the summer of 1863), he was able to profit from his own mistakes. Indeed, he benefited from the mistakes of others. In 1864, he copied McClellan's 1862 strategy against Richmond. But where McClellan hesitated, Grant plunged straight ahead. He knew that one cannot make an omelette unless he is willing to break the eggs. While such tactics cost him men and earned him the unfair epithet of "Butcher," in the long run he shortened the war and saved lives.

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The outcome of the titantic struggle of the 1860s is attributable to a combination of factors. Both sides made grievous mistakes. The difference was that the North had the greater overall strength to survive and profit by them. The innate weaknesses of the South did not permit the Confederates to continue for long a policy of trial and error, and in the end they doomed the Southern effort.

We are a fortunate people that the war turned out the way it did. A united America is a stronger America. Imagine the plight of the free world today if the United States had been divided into two or more separate and perhaps autogonistic republic's. In the 20th Century the fate of western civilization stands or falls on the strength of a united American people.

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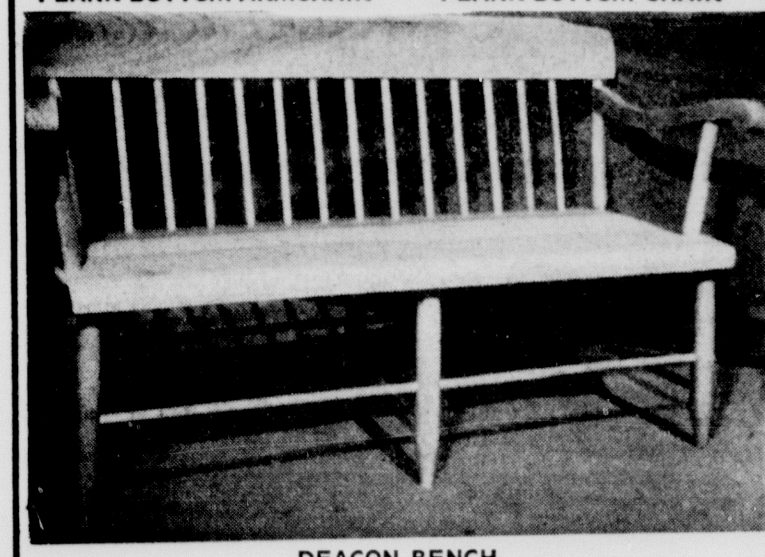

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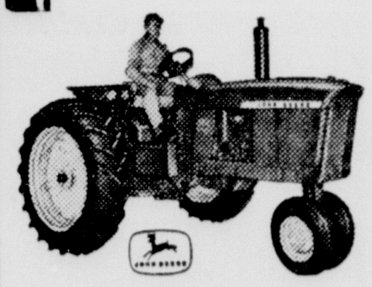

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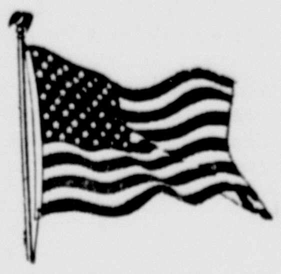
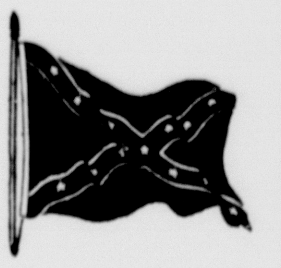


Spring: 1863. The Army of Northern Virginia marks time after its brilliant victory at Chancellorsville — General Grant has Vicksburg under siege. General Lee determined to carry the war to the North makes a decision that is to result in the bloodiest battle of the Civil War . . . the decision: to move his newly reorganized army through Pennsylvania and Maryland to break the fighting morale of the North, relieve Vicksburg and gain foreign recognition for the Southern Confederacy. General Meade assuming command of the Union forces moves his army rapidly north through Washington to counter this threat to the heart of the Union.

The two forces meet head on in a small, previously little known Pennsylvania town.



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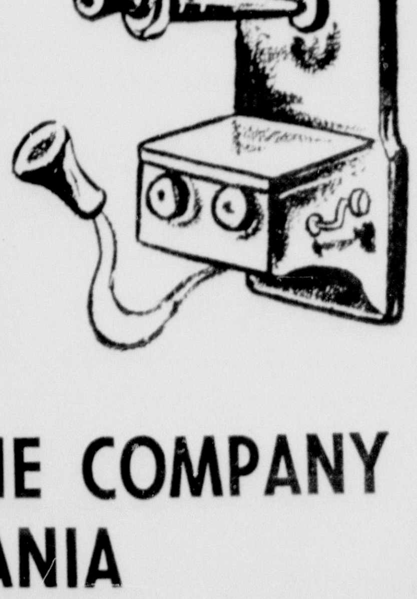

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(Continued from Page 4, Sec. F)

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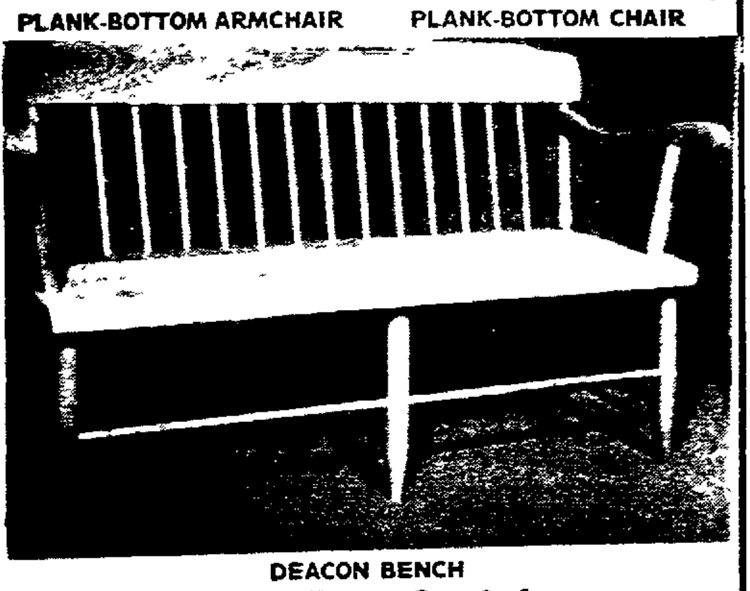

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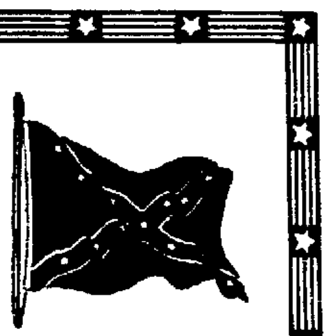
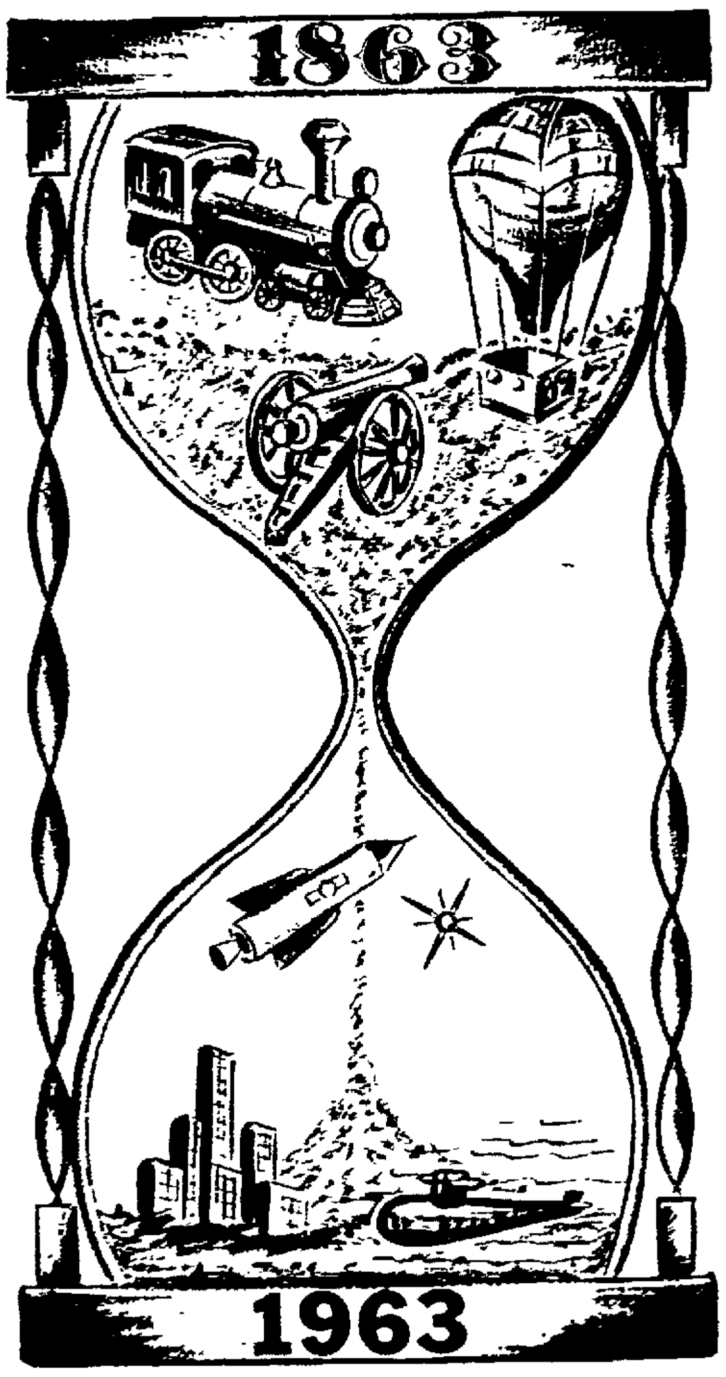
Spring: 1863. The Army of Northern Virginia marks time after its brilliant victory at Chancellorsville — General Grant has Vicksburg under siege. General Lee determined to carry the war to the North makes a decision that is to result in the bloodiest battle of the Civil War . . . the decision: to move his newly reorganized army through Pennsylvania and Maryland to break the fighting morale of the North, relieve Vicksburg and gain foreign recognition for the Southern Confederacy. General Meade assuming command of the Union forces moves his army rapidly north through Washington to counter this threat to the heart of the Union.

The two forces meet head on in a small, previously little known Pennsylvania town.



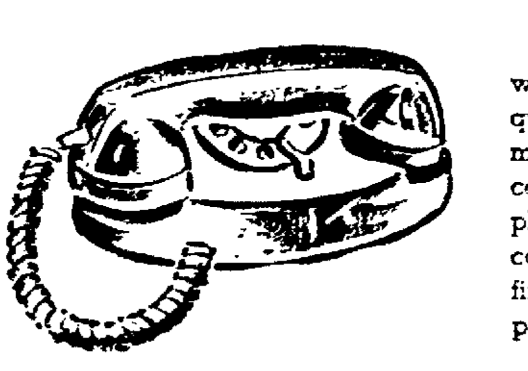
JULY 1, 2, 3, 1863: GETTYSBURG



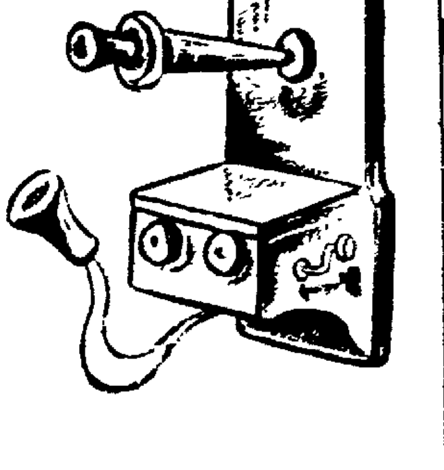
The Roundtops . . . Devil's Den . . . The Wheatfield . . . the futile charge of Pickett . . . High Watermark of the Confederacy—these names were made famous in just a short three-day period one hundred years ago. Three days of fighting that were to make the name Gettysburg known throughout the world.

Things have changed a lot since then. Balloons have given way to jets; cannons to rockets; gunpowder to the power of the atom. Communications have changed even more drastically. From land-line telegraphy has come today's world-wide telephone network. You can dial practically anywhere in the country direct . . . and call anywhere in the free world.

The United Telephone Company is proud to be a part of the Centennial commemorating the Battle of Gettysburg.



The battle was joined, the battle was won—in spite of lack of adequate communications. In today's modern society everyone has come to rely on dependable telephone service, service you can count on. The world is at your fingertip . . . with United Telephone service!



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Women Served Both Sides In Disguise As Soldiers, Carried On Numerous Espionage Activities During War

AN AMAZINGLY large number of women, disguised as men, enlisted in Civil War units. One source estimated that about 400 women enrolled in the Federal armies alone. This patriotic deception occurred almost entirely during the confusion and haste of the initial recruiting, when army agents were too concerned with filling their quotas to demand any physical examination.

Sarah Emma Edmonds was such an enlistee. Under the alias of "Franklin Thompson," she served for two years as soldier, spy, and nurse in Company F, 2nd Michigan Infantry. No one ever suspected her true sex. When faced in 1863 with hospitalization after a recurrence of malaria, Miss Edmonds deserted rather than be identified as a woman. In 1886 she received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army—and she was one of the very few women ever to break the male-dominated membership of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Widow of a Louisiana planter, Loreta Janeta Velazquez longed to be "a second Joan of Arc." She disguised herself as a man, adopted the pseudonym "Lieutenant Harry B. Buford," and organized a cavalry company known as the "Arkansas Grays." Mrs. Velazquez served in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. She was twice wounded in action. Subsequently she became a Southern secret agent in Washington. One contemporary described her as "the beautiful Confederate spy whose black eyes bewitched passes from Union generals."

"GENTLE ANNIE"

Seventeen-year-old Annie Etheridge of Detroit, Michigan, served as an army nurse throughout the Civil War and without compensation. Troops in the 2nd Michigan Infantry called her "Gentle Annie," yet she participated in 28 engagements and had two horses killed beneath her. For her "noble sacrifice and heroic service" to the Federal Army, Mrs. Etheridge received the Kearny Cross of Valor — one of the Union's highest battle decorations.

The Confederate Congress struck a gold medal in honor of Emma Sansom of Gadsden, Alabama; and a Tennessee poet celebrated her heroic deed of May 2, 1863, in "The Ballad of Emma Sansom." Under fire, fifteen-year-old Emma guided General Nathan Bedford Forrest to a ford on Black Creek near her home, thereby aiding in the capture of an enemy command. "My highest regards to Miss Emma Sansom," wrote Forrest, "for her gallant conduct while my posse was skirmishing with the Federals."

Kady Brownell was as skillful a shot and as expert a swordsman as any soldier in her husband's 5th Rhode Island Infantry. During General A. E. Burnside's 1962 expedition to Roanoke Island, North Carolina, this girl's bravery saved the regiment from destruction. The Rhode Islanders were passing through a dense wood when another Federal unit mistook them for Confederates and opened fire. Unmindful of personal danger, Mrs. Brownell grabbed the regimental colors, dashed in front of the men, and vigorously waved the flag until the identity of her regiment became known.

WOMEN AS SPIES

Both sides made good use of female spies.

Two women residing in the Valley of Virginia took opposite sides in the war. Belle Boyd became a Confederate agent at the age of seventeen. Although twice imprisoned, she managed to smuggle so much information to General T. J. Jackson that the famous "Stonewall" commissioned her an honorary captain and aide-de-camp.

Conversely, the pro-Union activities of Rebecca Wright, a young Quaker schoolteacher, cost her a position in a Winchester school and placed her under constant surveillance. In August, 1864, General Philip Sheridan led a large Federal army into the Valley, with orders to neutralize this great wheat-producing area and to close this geographical avenue into the North. Before he could attack, however, Sheridan needed to know the strength and location of the Confederate army. He smuggled a note to Miss Wright, requesting information about his foes. At the risk of her life the young Quaker provided the general with valuable intelligence. Miss Wright's reports helped Sheridan win a series of smashing victories in the Second Valley Campaign. She later received as a personal gift from Sheridan a brooch and watch, on the latter of which was inscribed the date of the climactic battle.

CAPITAL AGENTS

Noted enemy agents resided in the capitals of the opposing sides. Mrs. Rose O'Neal Greenhow maintained a veritable intelligence headquarters in her Washington home. Her reports were partially responsible for the Confederates winning the first major battle of the war at Manassas, Virginia.

Pro-Union Elizabeth Van Lew lived in the eastern section of Richmond. The espionage system of this dynamic woman was to harbor escaping prisoners in a secret room of her home, transcribe military information into a cipher code, and have the fugitives take the message northward. So successful was Miss Van Lew's Northern liaison by 1864, it has been asserted, that flowers growing in her garden one day would be on General U. S. Grant's breakfast table the following morning.

Nineteen-year-old Belle Edmonson of Tennessee became a Confederate agent after Federal troops occupied Memphis in June, 1862. On numerous occasions she smuggled contraband and letters between the lines.

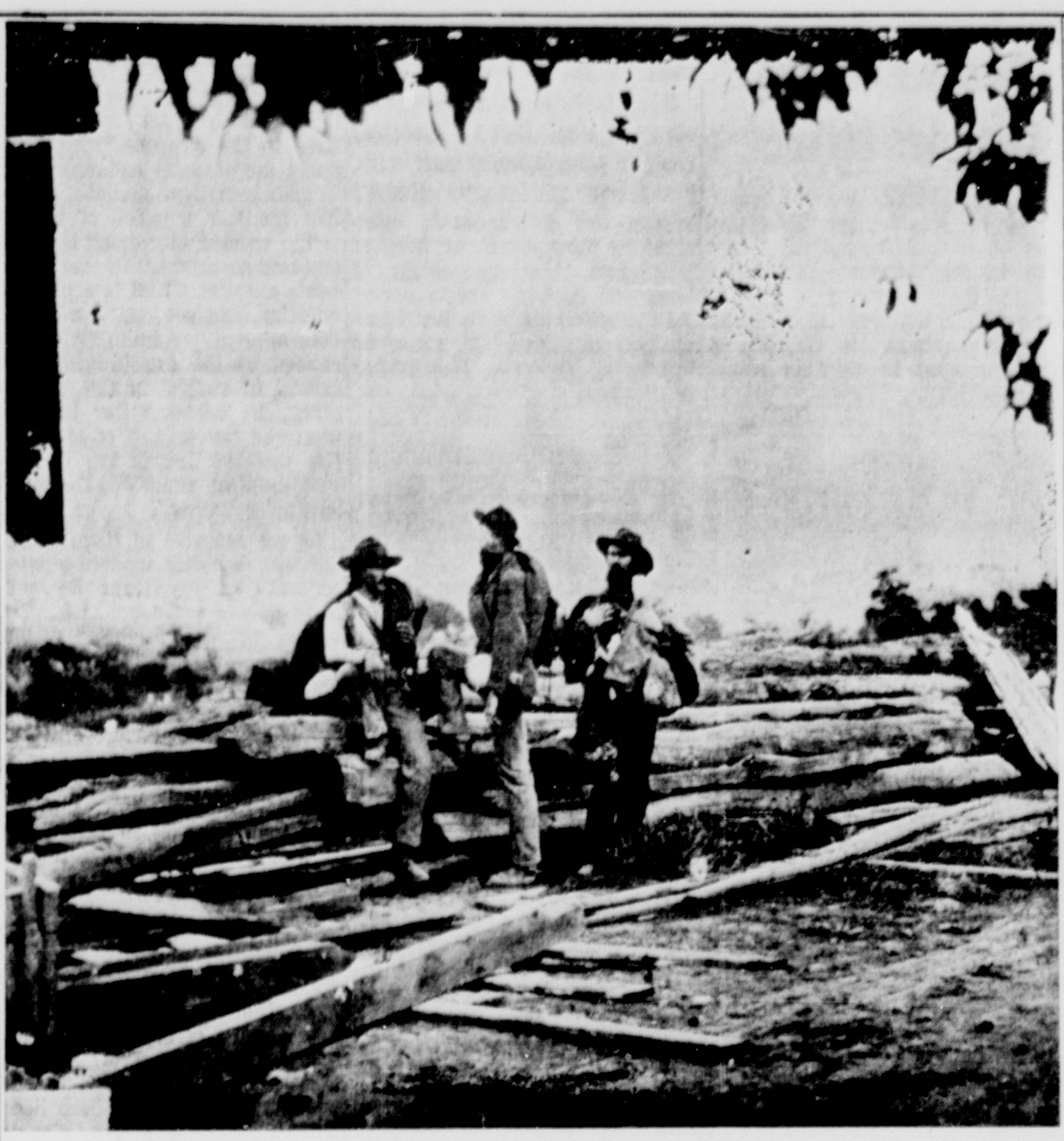
ACTRESS FIRED

In the spring of 1863, a glamorous young actress named Pauline Cushman on a dare toasted the South in one of her performances. Branded a traitor, she was promptly discharged by the theater management. Unknown save to a very select number of persons, this was part of a plan to convert the actress into a secret agent. It worked perfectly, and Miss Cushman became one of the most successful of Northern spies.

Several wives accompanied their husbands to the battlefields.

When Colonel John Turchin of the 19th Illinois Infantry fell ill during the 1862 campaign in Tennessee, his wife Nadine did not merely nurse him back to health. She also took command of his regiment and displayed (to the admiration of the soldiers) a thorough knowledge of military science.

Mrs. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky became so popular with the troops of a Confederate unit that they named a cannon the "Lady Breckinridge" in her honor. Bridget Divers, known to Federals as "Irish Biddie," frequently stepped in and took the place of some fallen soldier in her husband's 1st Michigan Cavalry. Mrs. William A. Simmons did the same for her husband's Georgia unit, and she was standing nearby when he stacked arms at Appomattox.



Three Confederate prisoners on the Gettysburg battlefield July, 1863.

Lee Was Head Of West Point Prior To War

GENERAL ROBERT Edward Lee was born in Stratford, Virginia, January 19th, 1807. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1829, the second in a class of forty-six. He revealed in his youth a winsome personality. His well-poised spirit, cheery fundamental qualities, when to these were added his singular fitness for the career of a soldier and his easy mastery of its technical details it is no wonder that he won almost at the start the admiring friendship of General Scott as well as the confidence of his fellow-officers.

In the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847, Lee a captain of engineers, and Meade (who emerged from the Military Academy six years later than Lee) a brevet first Lieutenant in the same arm of the service, were closely associated in the technical operations of that strenuous month of peril and victory, little dreaming that in a little less than sixteen years thence they would stand pinnacled in history for all time as the leaders of opposing armies in one of the most critical battles of the centuries.

HEAD OF ACADEMY

In the early fifties, Lee was for three years superintendent of the Academy at West Point. In 1855, he was transferred to the cavalry and then saw service in Texas; on March 16, 1861, he received his final promotion in the old army, the commission as Colonel of the First Cavalry being signed by Abraham Linoln, the newly inaugurated President. On the 25th of April in that year he resigned from the United States Army, and also declined the proffer, as it appears, of the command of the Union Army for the war, as yet inchoate, and heeded the call of Virginia, and then of the Confederacy, in whose service he became finally recognized as one of the world's greatest generals.

Lee outwitted and baffled McClellan with little more than half the forces directed by the Union commander; the ability with which he contrived to make Antietam a draw battle was remarkable. He and Jackson by ingenuity and audacity outwitted Hooker and brought the, at first glance, splendid plans of the latter to utter confusion at Chancellorsville. He then turned his plans toward an invasion of the North.

EXPIRES IN 1870

Lee was fifty-six at Gettysburg. Whatever conclusions may be be reached as to his plans in that battle, no one can question the superb character of his manhood, the irresistible personal attractions which drew countless thousands to trust and adore him, his composure in calamity, his equitable temper and under burdens and trials which would have crushed a thousand ordinary men, and the mixture of prudence and audacity which marked his larger military exploits Then, who can fail to note his even temper at the end, when his hungry, weary, ragged veterans laid down their arms at his bidding, and when he, the commander of a defeated and surrendered army and the representative of a "lost cause" quietly, prayerfully and benignantly set himself to achieve peace, to build up the stricken Commonwealth of Virginia, and to help as a college President the new generation of young men to honor God, the flag, and the Nation? Lee died October 12, 1870.

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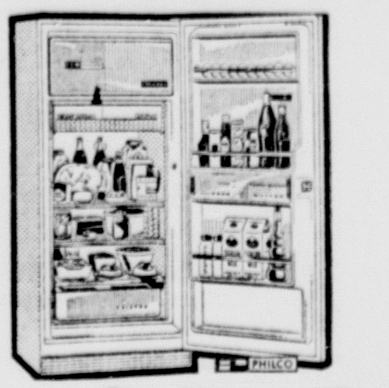

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Either Army May Have Won Civil War Under Different Chance Circumstances

(Continued from Page 3, Sec. F)

turally, they were not to be obtained in the North, and to get them in Europe required foreign credit. Such credit was to be had only by the export of Southern produce, and this meant cotton. So what did the Davis Administration do? It straightway slapped an embargo on the shipment of raw cotton in the famous hope that European governments would be pressured into intervening.

A second economic error was the refusal of the Confederate government to exercise effective control over the Southern economy. The meager railway facilities available were operated with no direction or control on the part of the government and confusion resulted from the mounting traffic. [illegible] Lee's army went [illegible] and hungry [illegible] the bitter winter of 1862-1863 not because of any lack in production but because these necessary materials could not be transported in sufficient quantities.

Nor did the Richmond government prepare adequately for anticipated shortages in supplies. No priority was ever assigned either to the allocation of raw materials or the distribution of labor. Professor C. W. Ramsdell has pointed out that the Southern people and the government failed with a few exceptions to conserve, develop and efficiently administer the resources. That they did not succeed better, he adds, is not surprising when we remember the simplicity of Southern economic and political organization before secession.

FINANCE ERROR

Perhaps the Confederacy's greatest error came in the area of finance. The government never [illegible] the urgency of the need for sufficient tax revenue. Only about five per cent of its total revenue came from this source, an interesting and significant contrast with tax policies in effect during World War II when about 40 per cent of the government's take was from taxes. Instead the government in Richmond and the individual states relied chiefly on borrowing and currency inflation. The South, it would seem, mortgaged the unstable present for the uncertain future, so much so that even today we do not know what was the total Confederate public debt.

As mistaken as these policies were they were complicated by the loss of productive acres as the Union armies advanced farther into Southern territory. The Union naval blockade created critical shortages both in luxury goods and essentials. The resulting inflation met only feeble governmental attempts at control. Home front morale sagged. An army waging modern war is only as strong as its home front. All of this served to doom the Confederacy to defeat.

POLITICAL ERROR

The second great error of judgment on the part of Southern leadership was political. This is strange when one considers that the national experience indicated Southern superiority in this area. In the preceding decades Southern politicians or statesmen had been largely in control of affairs in Washington. Such men as Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson contributed much to the tradition of strong executive leadership. In the years of congressional supremacy Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun earlier, and Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, and Alexander H. Stephens later, had dominated the political scene. One could expect much more of the Confederate government than that of the inexperienced and untried Republican administration of Abraham Lincoln.

But sins of omission and commission interposed. Southerners were victims of their own propaganda. For years they had extolled the virtues of state sovereignty. Now, in the emergency at hand they found it impossible to persuade parochially-minded state officials of the need to subordinate local interests to the well-being of the whole Confederacy.

DAVIS POOR LEADER

In Jefferson Davis, the South failed to find a leader sufficiently wise and judicious. Clifford Dowdey has suggested that every Northern village and town should erect a memorial to Davis as the man who had contributed most to the Union victory. The Confederate President began his tenure at Richmond with a reputation for experience, talent, self-control, and diligent attention to duty. Yet few American political leaders have failed more dismally to live up to expectations. He became embroiled with his generals. He feuded with political associates. He engaged himself in petty details such as an experienced clerk could have handled. He surrounded himself with the possible exceptions of Robert E. Lee and Judah P. Benjamin with mediocre men.

Davis' West Point education and brief but promising Mexican War career persuaded him that he should exercise over-all military direction. Consequently he interfered in tactical situations, dismissed competent and retained incompetent generals, and wrangled constantly over jurisdictional matters. He could not communicate effectively with his people, speaking to them in "copybook stereotypes" in official proclamations. Davis never could have composed anything as inspiring as the Gettysburg Address. Devoted, sincere and unsparing of his own energies, he could not comprehend the criticism to which he was subjected.

The Southern president was too legalistically minded. He was leading a revolution, yet he never accepted revolutionary measures. He displayed a tender regard for Congress, never initiating a measure without consulting that body. In its concern for civil rights the Richmond government reflected the fundamental weakness of trying to conduct war on a peacetime basis. "There is extensive evidence," says a well known student of the period, "that we should write on the tombstone of the Confederacy, 'Died of Democracy.'"

STRONG LINCOLN

No such doubts troubled the mind of Abraham Lincoln. One historian has suggested that "had the Union had a Davis and the South had a Lincoln, the South might well have won the war." This may seem overly harsh on the Southern leader, but practically everything Davis should have been and was not, Lincoln was.

Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus, blockaded Southern ports, raised troops, arrested editors and suppressed newspapers, and imposed censorship without legislative sanction. The rail-splitter had a keen political insight, and revealed a superb ability to handle men. He had a healthy sense of his own inexperience in military affairs, and if he tended to repose too much confidence at first in incompetent generals, when he found a capable commander like Grant, he gave him complete freedom of action. He studied war, and by the end of the ordeal had acquired a high degree of "expertese" regarding it. In short, Lincoln grew mightily in the presidential office, both as a civilian and as a military leader.

In simple terms the diplomatic objectives of the South were to win the sympathy, support, recognition and perhaps eventual intervention of the European powers. They had before them the example of the Revolutionary forefathers of 1776 who had succeeded against Great Britain largely because of the aid lent by France. The Union's diplomatic aims were to prevent this from happening.

EUROPEAN FAVOR

Southern diplomats at first enjoyed an advantage in the competition for European favor. The Old World, still largely ruled by aristocratic elements, regarded the American experiment with suspicion and dislike. Landed aristocrats felt an ideological kinship with the Planter South, and manufacturers and shippers were distrubed at the rapid growth of Northern industry and merchant marine.

But the Confederates miscalculated, as we have noted, in regard to cotton. They tended to put all their diplomatic eggs in a cotton basket. Their embargo on cotton exports, coupled with the Union blockade, simply increased the mark-up value of those bales already straining the storage capacities of British warehouses. Crop failures in Europe turned European eyes toward the bounteous wheatfields of Northwestern United States. Increased trade between British munition makers and Northern purchasers gave the former an economic stake in a Union victory.

Southerners also underestimated the extent to which the European masses detested slavery. Their first diplomatic mission was placed in the hands of James Mason and John Slidell, both well known apologists for Negro bondage. Not until the end of the war, with their cause already hopelessly lost, were Southerners willing to promise an end to this social anachronism. Britons were, by this time, not impressed.

What hope the Confederacy had for foreign intervention depended in great measure on military success. Although Prime Minister Palmerston in London and Napoleon III in Paris flirted with the idea of intervention, Lee, Beauregard, Johnston and Company were never able to win a battle decisively enough to bring on European involvement.

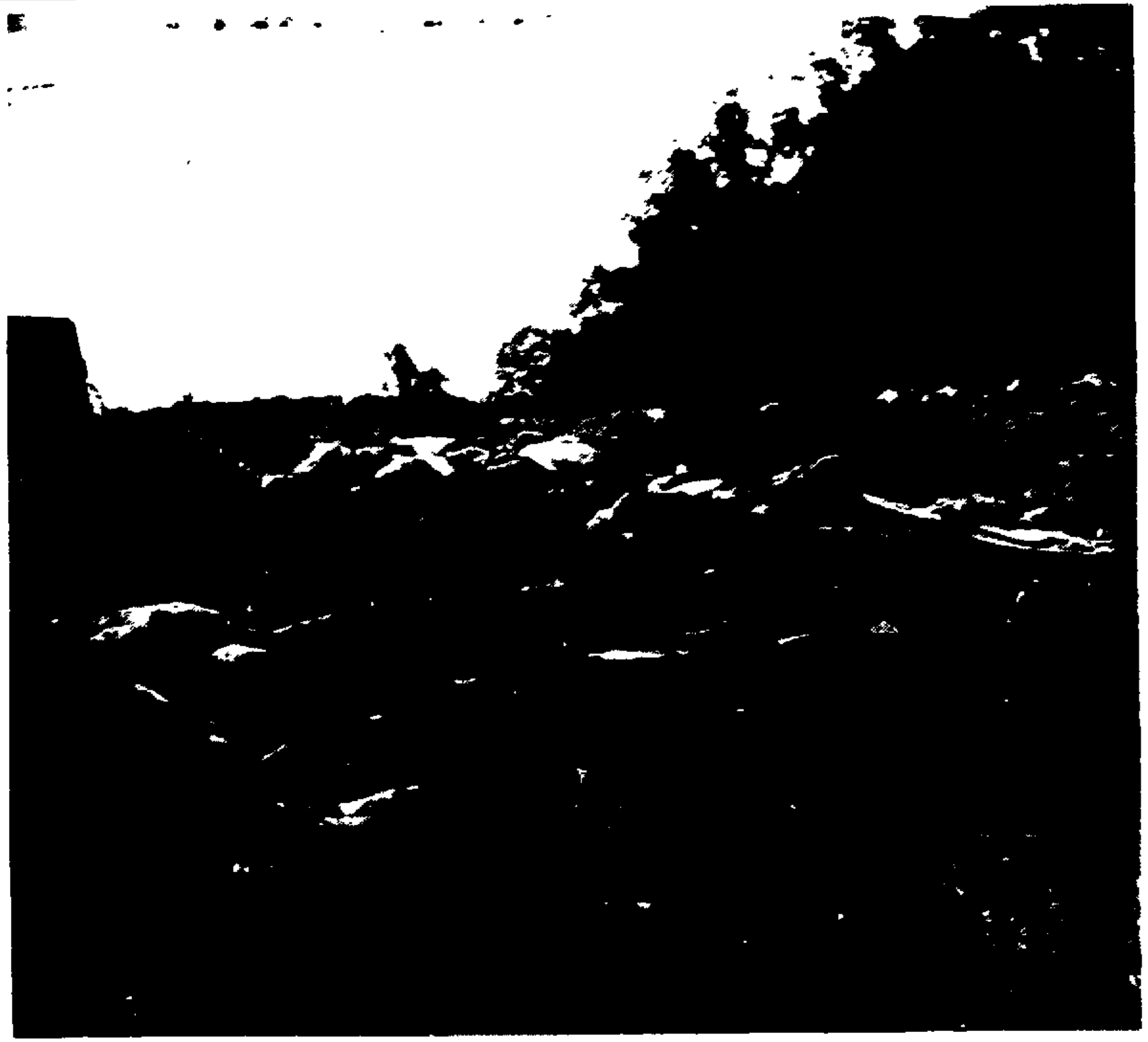
ADAMS MATCHLESS

Finally, in the person of Charles Francis Adams the Washington authorities had a representative in London whom the Confederates could not match.

There exists a general impression that Confederate generalship was greatly superior to that of the North, especially in the first two years of the Civil War. It was, so the story goes, only the sheer weight of men and materials that spelled defeat for the South. There is some truth to this, but it is not the whole truth.

At the outset, neither side had general officers of wide experience. Many of them had served in the Mexican War 15 years earlier, but only as junior officers. Afterward, they had either gone back into civilian life or helped man garrison posts. Some had engaged in occasional skirmishes with the Plains Indians or assisted in topographical and geological surveys. None had ever commanded a unit in combat as large as a brigade. Few even had led a regiment into battle. The 14,000 man army which Winfield Scott

(Continued on Page 5, Sec. F)


Dead soldiers in the wheatfield near the Emmitsburg road at Gettysburg July, 1863.

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We Pause to Pay Tribute to the Men Who So
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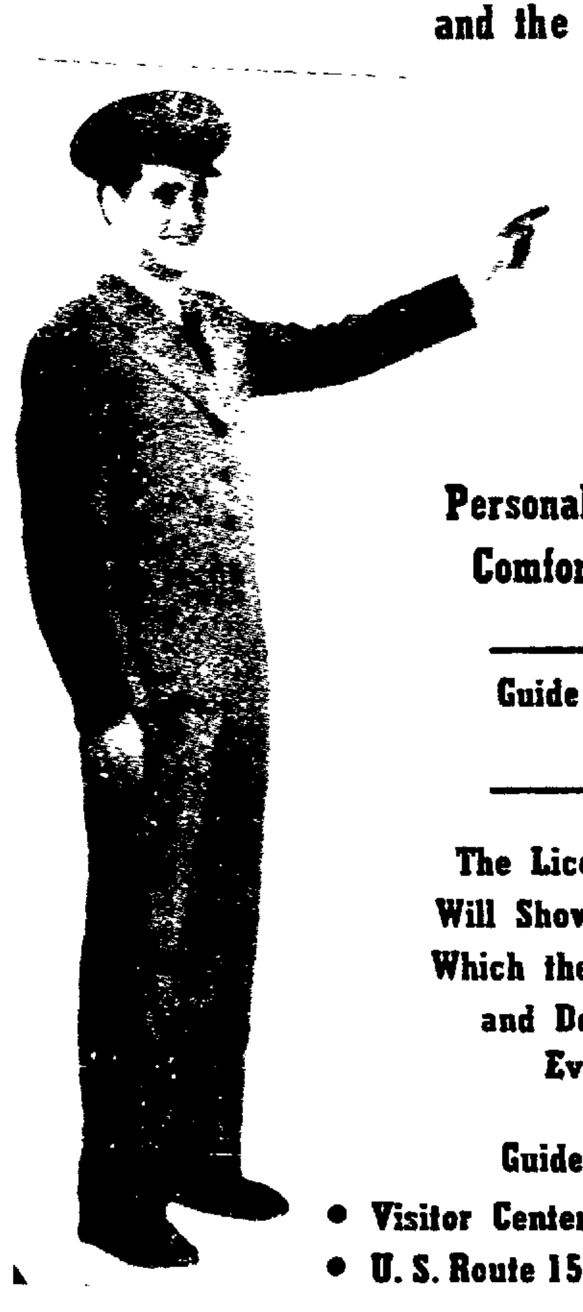

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of Gettysburg
Organized in 1924

As Demands Of Battlefield Increased Women Quickly Deserted Home Front To Minister To Sick And Wounded Troops

AT THE OUTSET of the war women on both sides confined their work to home-front activities. Groups gathered together at churches and meeting halls to make uniforms and prepare bandages for the men in arms. A number of relief associations (similar to the USO clubs of World War II) were established throughout the nation. Mrs. Cornelia Harvey of Wisconsin organized the first war orphans' home. The Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association of Washington, D. C., was allegedly the first of its kind in operation. The Hospital Aid Society of Spartanburg, S. C., likewise started in the early days of the war. "Wayside hospitals" eventually marked almost every railroad junction in the South. The Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, the Philadelphia Aid Society, and the Soldiers' Rest of Chicago were but a few of the agencies organized by patriotic women. "At all hours of the day and night," one lady recalled, "These admirable women were ready to meet the returning or departing regiments, and . . . fed thousands in a day."

However, crises in the medical services on both sides soon demanded greater participation by women.

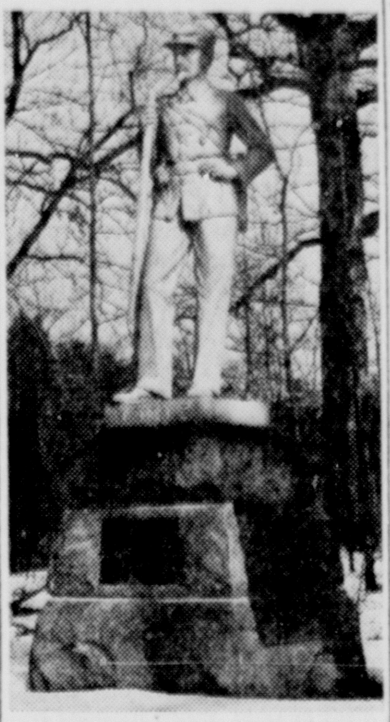
Over all the nurses in the Civil War presided the shadow of Florence Nightingale, whose exploits on the battlefields of the Crimean War were an inspiration for generations of future nurses. Yet, no training schools for nurses existed in the United States in 1860 except in a small number of privately operated institution and Catholic orders. Generally, convalescent soldiers provided the only nursing care in the one extant, military hospital. The situation was no better in municipal hospitals. "Nurses" in New York's Bellevue Hospital at this time meant no more than convalescents, prisoners, charwomen—and convicted prostitutes, who were given the option of serving ten days in jail or in hospital service.

DRASTIC STEPS TAKEN

With sickness mounting at an alarming rate in army training camps, and with medical agencies woefully lacking in facilities, drastic steps were in order.

On April 25, 1861, some 3,000 leaders of society gathered at Cooper Institute in New York City. They quickly organized the Woman's Central Association of Relief, the first of its kind in American history. Its primary duties were to look after the comforts of the soldiers and to supervise the training of nurses for service in military hospitals. It was not long before physicians throughout the North were drilling women in the art of bedside nursing. At Massachusetts General Hospital ladies fainted every day for a week, one source stated. By the end of their training, a determined Georgeanna Woolsey affirmed, the girls were "competent to any very small emergency, or very simple fracture."

A desperate need still continued in the North for a national relief agency to coordinate the work of the various aid societies. This led to the establishment on June 9, 1861, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, the forerunner of the American Red Cross. The Rev. Henry W. Bellows served as first national president. Mary A. Livermore, wife of a noted Unitarian minister, and Jane Hoge, mother of two soldier-sons, became co-chairman of the Northwestern Branch of the Commission in Chicago.


11th Pennsylvania Bucktail Statue

DOROTHEA DIX

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Then all was quiet . . . this gigantic struggle was over and a portion of these fields dedicated as a final resting place for those who lost their lives fighting for their beliefs.

To all of them, we pay tribute on the 100th Anniversary of this momentous Battle.

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CONCRETE
Lincolnway East, Gettysburg, Pa.

As Demands Of Battlefield Increased Women Quickly Deserted Home Front To Minister To Sick And Wounded Troops

AT THE OUTSET of the war women on both sides confined their work to home-front activities. Groups gathered together at churches and meeting halls to make uniforms and prepare bandages for the men in arms. A number of relief associations (similar to the USO clubs of World War II) were established throughout the nation. Mrs. Cornelia Harvey of Wisconsin organized the first war orphans' home. The Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association of Washington, D. C., was allegedly the first of its kind in operation. The Hospital Aid Society of Spartanburg, S. C., likewise started in the early days of the war. "Wayside hospitals" eventually marked almost every railroad junction in the South. The Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, the Philadelphia Aid Society, and the Soldiers' Rest of Chicago were but a few of the agencies organized by patriotic women. "At all hours of the day and night," one lady recalled, "These admirable women were ready to meet the returning or departing regiments, and . . . fed thousands in a day."

However, crises in the medical services on both sides soon demanded greater participation by women.

Over all the nurses in the Civil War presided the shadow of Florence Nightingale, whose exploits on the battlefields of the Crimean War were an inspiration for generations of future nurses. Yet, no training schools for nurses existed in the United States in 1860 except in a small number of privately operated institution and Catholic orders. Generally, convalescent soldiers provided the only nursing care in the one extant, military hospital. The situation was no better in municipal hospitals. "Nurses" in New York's Bellevue Hospital at this time meant no more than convalescents, prisoners, charwomen—and convicted prostitutes, who were given the option of serving ten days in jail or in hospital service.

DRASTIC STEPS TAKEN

With sickness mounting at an alarming rate in army training camps, and with medical agencies woefully lacking in facilities, drastic steps were in order.

On April 25, 1861, some 3,000 leaders of society gathered at Cooper Institute in New York City. They quickly organized the Woman's Central Association of Relief, the first of its kind in American history. Its primary duties were to look after the comforts of the soldiers and to supervise the training of nurses for service in military hospitals. It was not long before physicians throughout the North were drilling women in the art of bedside nursing. At Massachusetts General Hospital ladies fainted every day for a week, one source stated. By the end of their training, a determined Georgeanna Woolsey affirmed, the girls were "competent to any very small emergency, or very simple fracture."

A desperate need still continued in the North for a national relief agency to coordinate the work of the various aid societies. This led to the establishment on June 9, 1861, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, the forerunner of the American Red Cross. The Rev. Henry W. Bellows served as first national president. Mary A. Livermore, wife of a noted Unitarian minister, and Jane Hoge, mother of two soldier-sons, became co-chairman of the Northwestern Branch of the Commission in Chicago.

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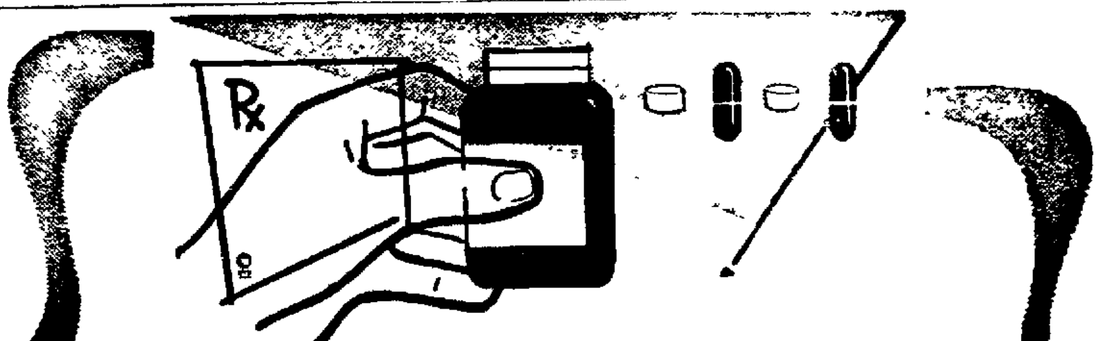

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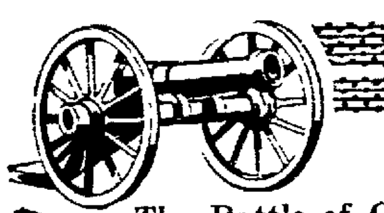

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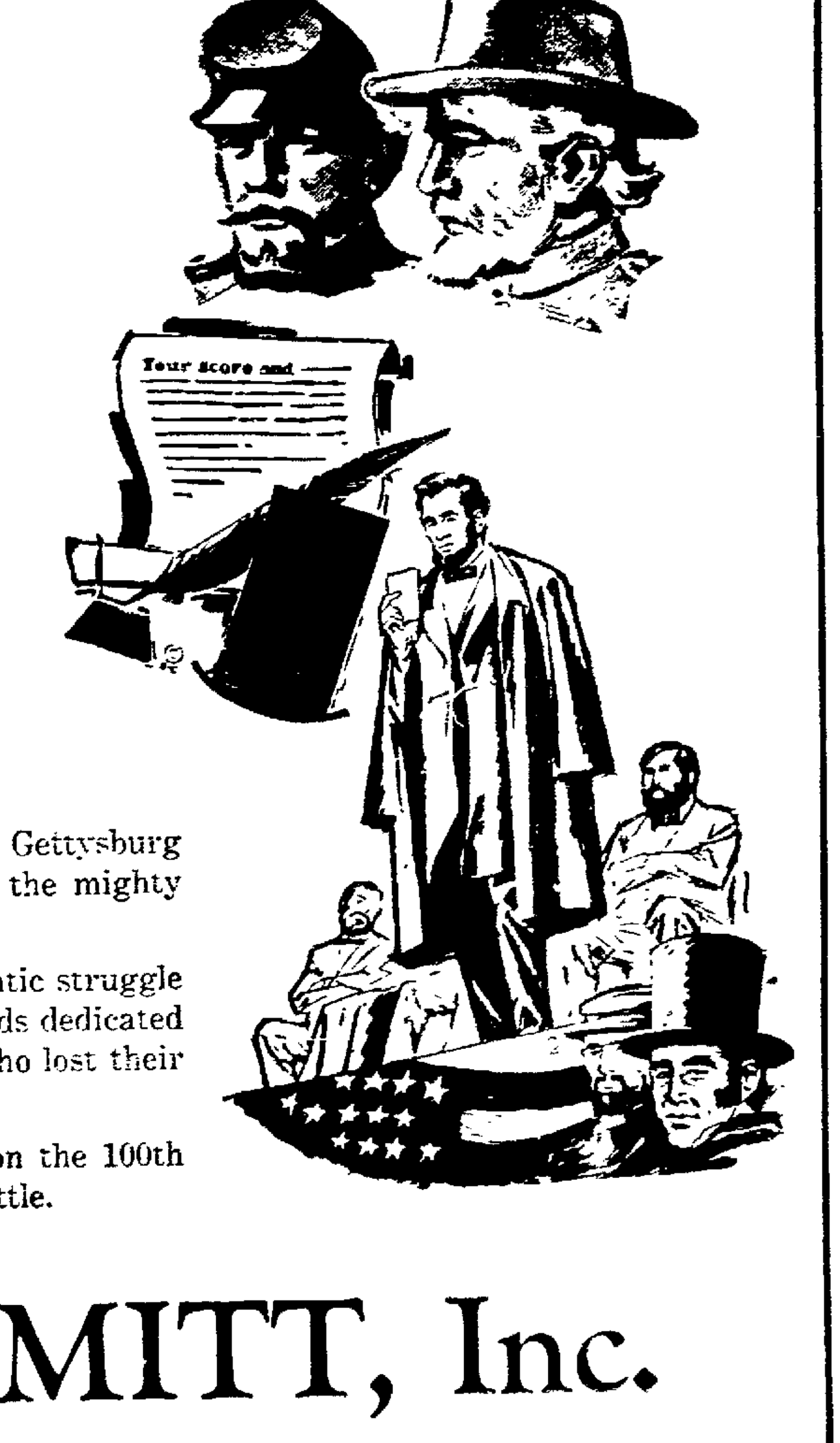

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New Jersey Civil War Buff Devotes Research To Support Of Gen. Meade

DR. FREDERICK Summerill, Teaneck, N. J., and a member of the 400-member New York Civil War Round Table, has been an avid supporter of General George McClellan for many years and has submitted the following material to The Times for publication in the anniversary edition. It previously was published in the Penns Grove, N. J., Record.

To The Record:

Your paper has just had two installments about the Civil War telling of the retreat by the Union Army from the Peninsular Campaign just a century ago.

In the first article it stated that Gen. McClellan had 90,000 men; in the second, 100,000 for this Seven Days' Battle

It is usually the number of men that is the basis for most of the discussion about McClellan, for this was the reason that McClellan planned the so-called retreat. He refused to attack Richmond after McDowell's 20,000 men were removed from his command, for they were held to "protect" Washington. To complete giving no more men to McClellan the recruiting stations in the north were closed.

McClellan understood the size of the Confederate Army and did not wish to sacrifice his men against odds So instead of returning east to the York river he strategically changed and went south to the James river. This retreat is the only one on record where the attacking army lost more men than the retreating one.

According to Livermores' Numbers and Losses in the Civil War (pub. 1900), in the Seven Days' Battle, the Union Army had 91,169 men and it lost by being killed and wounded 9,796; the Confederate Army lost 19,739. This is evidence of McClellan's being a masterful military technician.

COMPARES WITH GRANT

Even today many Civil War followers are more interested in fighting McClellan than in fight- the Confederates and McClellan is still criticized for making the original plans for the Peninsular Campaign Yet Grant did not go through to the end of the war till he had put his army down in Virginia over the same ground that McClellan had taken his men.

The number of men in Grant's command was never less than 120,000 and he sacrificed 60,000 totaling 180,000, twice the number McClellan had. Surely the Confederate Army was not as large in 1864 as it was in 1862, when, according to Livermore, it had against McClellan for the Seven Days' Battle 95,481.

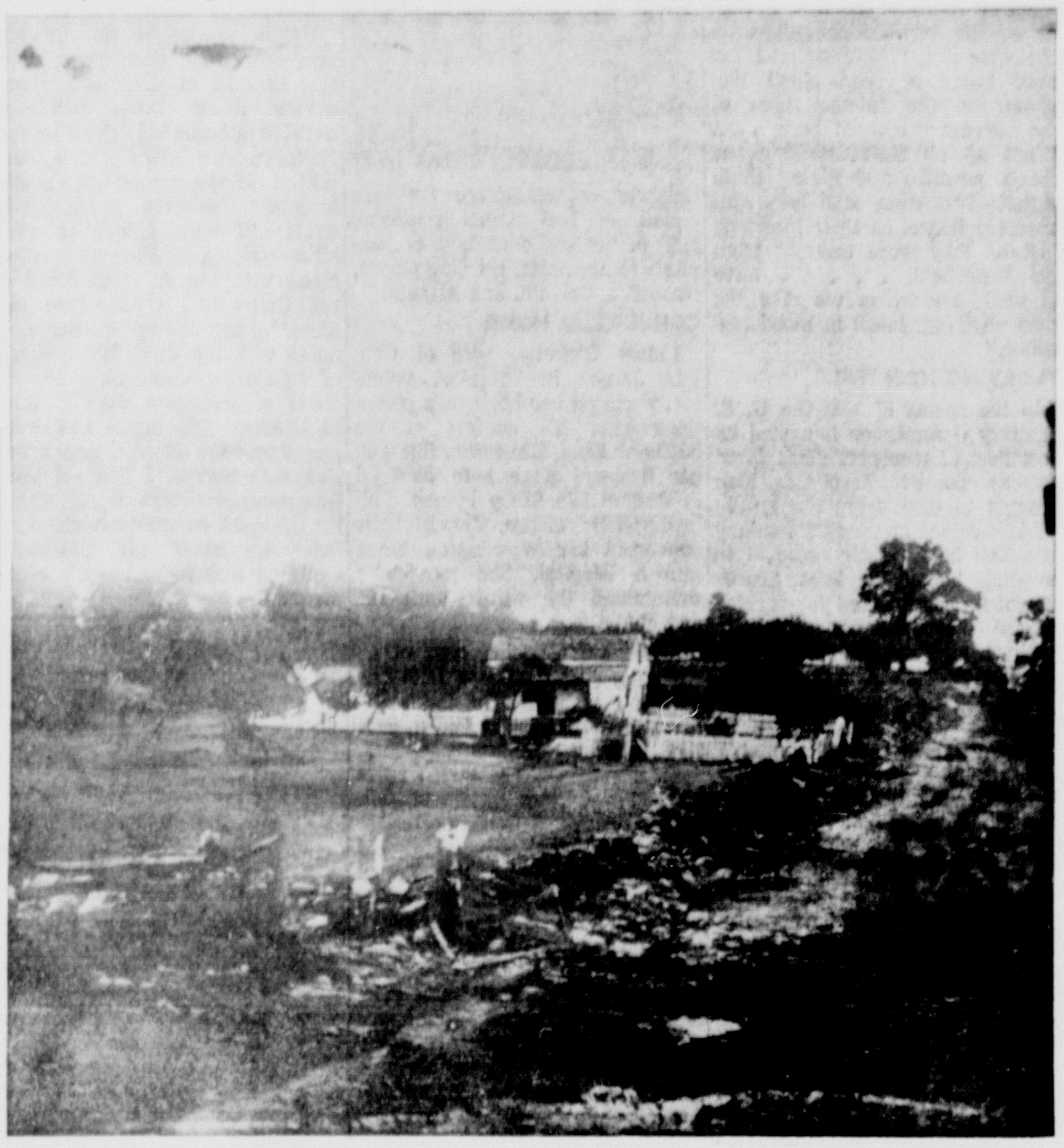
While leaving the peninsula Gen. McClellan reported to President Lincoln that information had come to him about men under Gen. Pope ransacking private homes and property of noncombatants and that this was not proper military behavior.

After the Union Army was taken from the peninsula via James River, the President removed Gen. McClellan from command and appointed Gen. Pope, opened recruiting stations in the north and appealed for 300,000 more men.

McCLELLAN AT ANTIETAM

It has been a well acknowledged practice by many persons, like Adolph Hitler did in the 1930's, to repeat a lie often enough so that it will be accepted as the truth. This has been done long by many historians, who have best qualified as only rewrite men, when telling of McClellan and the battle at Antietam, Sept. 27th, 1862.

In the afternoon of the 13th a copy of Lee's orders were found and given to him. Our latter-day writers state he did nothing till the next day. He did give immediate orders and the first had to guard against the Lee Orders being fake to mislead him. That took some of the time during whi General Pleasanton found considerable Rebel force at Turner's Gap of South Mountain, where the victorious battle occurred the next day. That night Burnside was ordered to pursue the enemy the next morning. Then McClellan rode along at noon and found these troops still where they had been all night but Burnside could not be found.



The dilapidated looking headquarters of General Robert E. Lee are shown in the above photograph taken a few days after the Battle of Gettysburg.

This battle at South Mountain would not have been necessary had not Secretary of War Stanton and General-in-Chief Halleck twice countermanded McClellan's directions for South Mountain to be occupied ten days earlier. This was the second time Burnside had double crossed McClellan and he was going to do it again. Earlier in the summer when he was taking five thousand troops, that had been promised to McClellan for his advance on Richmond, they got as far as Fortress Monroe and Burnside took them no further, demanding time for a personal conference with Stanton, with whom he was conniving.

HOOKER ADVANCE

The on the 16th it was found that the Confederates had removed their artillery from where it was the day before; reconnoitering took more time but Hooker began the advance for attack that afternoon and crossed the Antietam creek. Then McClellan issued orders for offensive all along the line early in the morning; Hooker started it brilliantly; Mansfield was to support him but he was another Burnside and held back; Humphrey's division which had been ordered by McClellan to be in the center of this battle was held out by orders from Washington, more Stanton intrigue; Burnside had been ordered the night before to attack early in the morning and McClellan sent repeated orders to him all the morning. Burnside did nothing till after three in the afternoon. He was the coffee break man. By this time the other forces could help this right wing of the Rebels and also A. P. Hill's division arrived from Harper's Ferry and helped hold back Burnsides' corps.

Antietam is said to be more decisive than Gettysburg. Lee's first advance into Union states had been stopped; he failed to win over Maryland; his hopes for foreign recognition of the Confederacy were lost; Lee retreated. This was a victory for McClellan in spite of opposition by offices in Washington and some of his generals. He is criticized for not following, to crush the enemy there. Did Meade follow after Gettysburg? He is not criticized. Grant took nine months with no action. He is not criticized.

What did McClellan have at Antietam? His army of the Potomac had been ordered back from Richmond with about two weeks to join Pope's Army of Virginia only to have it all shattered at Second Bull Run. Most all their equipment had been left at Fortress Monroe in the haste; they needed shoes and clothing and over four thousand horses were found unfit for use. After Second Bull Run these same men were marched ten of the fourteen days to battle at South Mountain and continued in steady action for the bigger victory three days later. In this our latter-day re-write men tell us that McClellan had such a larger number of men than Lee. Twenty one of his regiments were raw recruits who never had a rifle in their hands till the last day of August, only eighteen days before the battle; twenty-seven regiments under Franklin did not arrive till after noon of the 17th; three of his generals failed him during the battle. Even then he won; Lee retreated. McClellan was a great general; his soldiers held him higher —" a great man."

"LITTLE MAC"

Lots of people from Washington, parties in carriages, ladies with parasols, went out to see the first battle at Bull Run but they returned in fright from the disaster at having their lark ruined by the Confederate army. To whom could they turn to save their country? The only choice was George B. McClelian, who was already well known. Early in June he had directed forces from Ohio into western Virginia. Even today the most severe critic of McClellan admits that the Union could never have been saved had it not been for the organization and training that McClellan gave the army that first year He was so well liked by the soldiers and so popular with the people that many war songs were about him: Little Mac; Gallant Little Mac; McClellan, the Hope of the Nation; Long Live MClellan. One cloth bound book was titled: Little Mac Songster He kept close check upon organization and actions, and kept in personal touch with his men (So did FDR.) He required camps to be neat and clean, which was fifty years ahead of the times, as it was not done so well again till World War I. Much of the delay that first year of the war was caused by so many of the soldiers having dysentery; even McClellan suffered the typhoid type of it, which lays one up for a month or longer.

McClellan is criticized for having wasted time and trouble, taking a month to set up artillery around Yorktown only to have it evacuated without fighting. Yorktown was an important port, for the Confederates had set up breast works from here on the York river completely across the peninsula to the James river. Washington has alway been praised for the same thing at having the British evacuate Boston without fighting during the first year of the Revolution. What's the difference?

SERVED IN MEXICAN WAR

Right after he was graduated from West Point McClellan went with Gen. Winfield Scott for the entire Mexican War and established an outstanding, distinguished military record. He returned to West Point for special work until 1851, when he was appointed, at the age of twenty-five, to superintend the construction of Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island. After that Pres. Pierce appointed him to make a reconnoissance of the Cascade mountains for the future construction of the Pacific R. R., then a secret mission to the West Indies. Next he was appointed with two other men by Sec. of War Jefferson Davis to make military observations on the Crimean War and on military establishments in Europe. This took two years and his was the only report that was published in book form with illustrations, diagrams and maps. He left the military service to become vice president of Illinois Central R. R. and then to become president of Ohio-Mississippi R. R., from which he resigned in May 1861 to take military command of the Department of Ohio, which included regiments from Illinois, Indiana and western Virginia.

McCLELLAN KEPT IDLE

When the Peninsular Campaign was ended by McClellan being ordered back from Richmond, he was kept idle at Alexandria during the second battle at Bull Run but he then saved things for Lincoln and Stanton at Antietam, which victory made it possible for the Emancipation Proclamation to be issued. After Antietam both Lincoln and Halleck sent messages for McClellan to advance and he replied with requests for supplies of all kinds, which were quickly promised but seldom delivered. The last week in October advancement began but supplies were still so short that many of the men did not even have shoes. A few weeks later train loads of these supplies were found to have been held back in Washington. The Radical politicians there working through Stan-

(Continued on Page 9, Sec. F)

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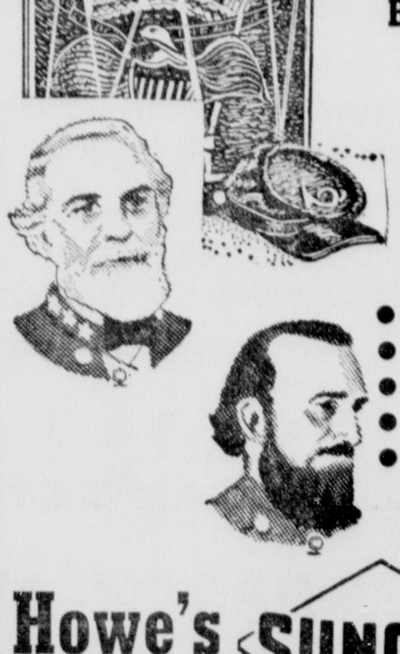
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Women Served Both Sides In Disguise As Soldiers, Carried On Numerous Espionage Activities During War

AN AMAZINGLY large number of women, disguised as men, enlisted in Civil War units. One source estimated that about 400 women enrolled in the Federal armies alone. This patriotic deception occurred almost entirely during the confusion and haste of the initial recruiting, when army agents were too concerned with filling their quotas to demand any physical examination.

Sarah Emma Edmonds was such an enlistee. Under the alias of "Franklin Thompson" she served for two years as soldier, spy and nurse in Company F, 2nd Michigan Infantry. No one ever suspected her true sex. When faced in 1863 with hospitalization after a recurrence of malaria, Miss Edmonds deserted rather than be identified as a woman. In 1886 she received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army—and she was one of the very few women ever to break the male-dominated membership of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Widow of a Louisiana planter, Loreta Janeta Velazquez longed to be "a second Joan of Arc." She disguised herself as a man, adopted the pseudonym "Lieutenant Harry B. Buford," and organized a cavalry company known as the "Arkansas Grays." Mrs. Velazquez served in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. She was twice wounded in action. Subsequently she became a Southern secret agent in Washington. One contemporary described her as "the beautiful Confederate spy whose black eyes bewitched passes from Union generals."

"GENTLE ANNIE"

Seventeen-year-old Annie Etheridge of Detroit, Michigan, served as an army nurse throughout the Civil War and without compensation. Troops in the 2nd Michigan Infantry called her "Gentle Annie," yet she participated in 28 engagements and had two horses killed beneath her. For her "noble sacrifice and heroic service" to the Federal Army, Mrs. Etheridge received the Kearny Cross of Valor — one of the Union's highest battle decorations.

The Confederate Congress struck a gold medal in honor of Emma Sansom of Gadsden, Alabama, and a Tennessee poet celebrated her heroic deed of May 2, 1863, in "The Ballad of Emma Sansom." Under fire fifteen-year-old Emma guided General Nathan Bedford Forrest to a ford on Black Creek near her home, thereby aiding in the capture of an enemy command. "My highest regards to Miss Emma Sansom," wrote Forrest, "for her gallant conduct while my posse was skirmishing with the Federals."

Kady Brownell was as skillful a shot and as expert a swordsman as any soldier in her husband's 5th Rhode Island Infantry. During General A. E. Burnside's 1862 expedition to Roanoke Island, North Carolina, this girl's bravery saved the regiment from destruction. The Rhode Islanders were passing through a dense wood when another Federal unit mistook them for Confederates and opened fire. Unmindful of personal danger, Mrs. Brownell grabbed the regimental colors, dashed in front of the men and vigorously waved the flag until the identity of her regiment became known.

WOMEN AS SPIES

Both sides made good use of female spies.

Two women residing in the Valley of Virginia took opposite sides in the war. Belle Boyd became a Confederate agent at the age of seventeen. Although twice imprisoned, she managed to smuggle so much information to General T. J. Jackson that the famous "Stonewall" commissioned her an honorary captain and aide-de-camp.

Conversely, the pro-Union activities of Rebecca Wright, a young Quaker schoolteacher, cost her a position in a Winchester school and placed her under constant surveillance. In August, 1864, General Philip Sheridan led a large Federal army into the Valley with orders to neutralize this great wheat-producing area and to close this geographical avenue into the North. Before he could attack, however, Sheridan needed to know the strength and location of the Confederate army. He smuggled a note to Miss Wright, requesting information about his foes. At the risk of her life the young Quaker provided the general with valuable intelligence. Miss Wright's reports helped Sheridan win a series of smashing victories in the Second Valley Campaign. She later received as a personal gift from Sheridan a brooch and watch, on the latter of which was inscribed the date of the climactic battle.

CAPITAL AGENTS

Noted enemy agents resided in the capitals of the opposing sides. Mrs. Rose O'Neal Greenhow maintained a veritable intelligence headquarters in her Washington home. Her reports were partially responsible for the Confederates winning the first major battle of the war at Manassas, Virginia.

Pro-Union Elizabeth Van Lew lived in the eastern section of Richmond. The espionage system of this dynamic woman was to harbor escaping prisoners in a secret room of her home, transcribe military information into a cipher code, and have the fugitives take the message northward. So successful was Miss Van Lew's Northern liaison by 1864, it has been asserted, that flowers growing in her garden one day would be on General U. S. Grant's breakfast table the following morning.

Nineteen-year-old Belle Edmonson of Tennessee became a Confederate agent after Federal troops occupied Memphis in June, 1862. On numerous occasions she smuggled contraband and letters between the lines.

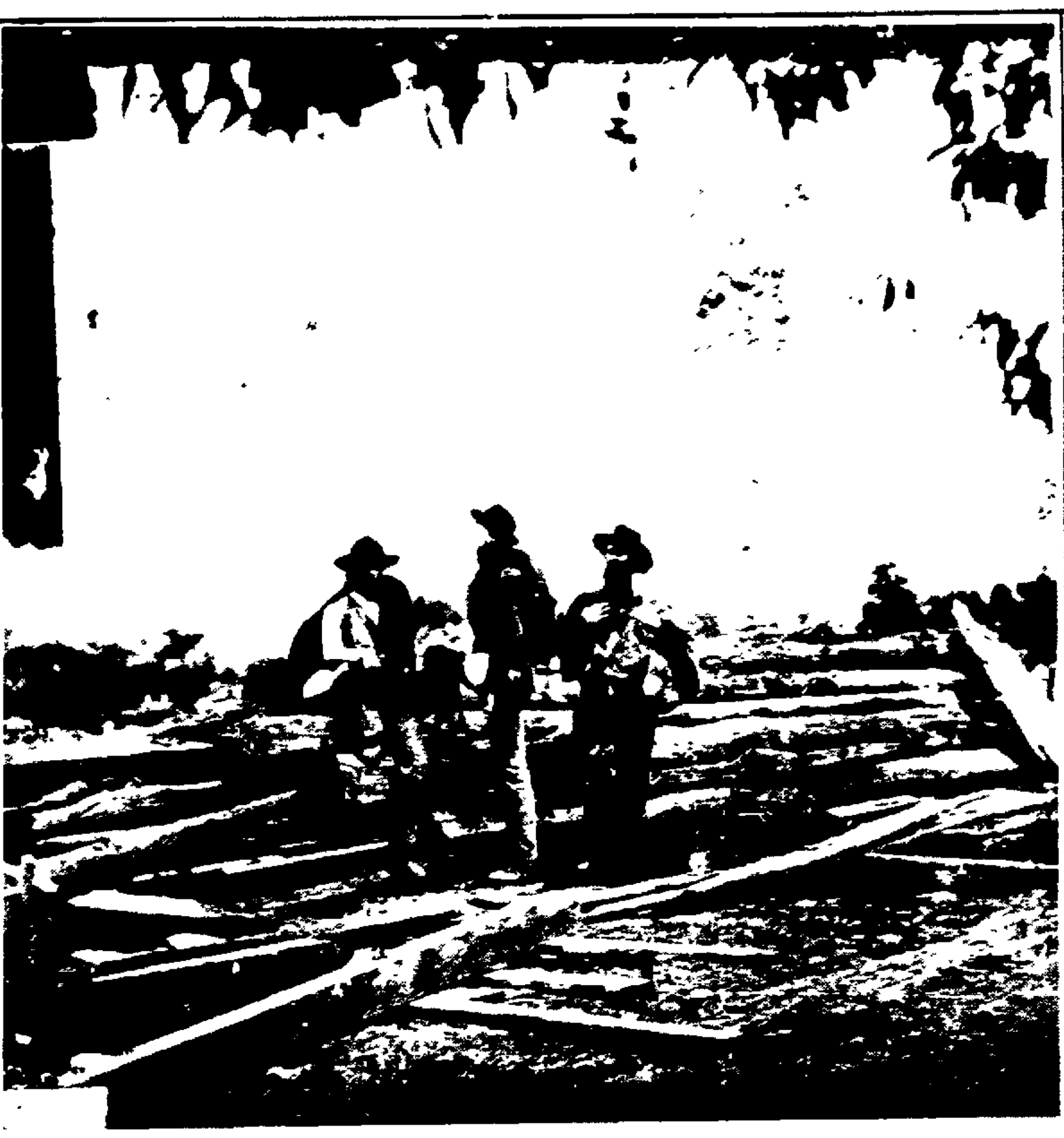
ACTRESS FIRED

In the spring of 1863, a glamorous young actress named Pauline Cushman on a dare toasted the South in one of her performances. Branded a traitor, she was promptly discharged by the theater management. Unknown save to a very select number of persons, this was part of a plan to convert the actress into a secret agent. It worked perfectly, and Miss Cushman became one of the most successful of Northern spies.

Several wives accompanied their husbands to the battlefields.

When Colonel John Turchin of the 19th Illinois Infantry fell ill during the 1862 campaign in Tennessee, his wife Nadine did not merely nurse him back to health. She also took command of his regiment and displayed (to the admiration of the soldiers) a thorough knowledge of military science.

Mrs. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky became so popular with the troops of a Confederate unit that they named a cannon the "Lady Breckinridge" in her honor. Bridget Divers, known to Federals as "Irish Biddie," frequently stepped in and took the place of some fallen soldier in her husband's 1st Michigan Cavalry. Mrs. William A. Simmons did the same for her husband's Georgia unit, and she was standing nearby when he stacked arms at Appomattox.



Three Confederate prisoners on the Gettysburg battlefield July, 1863.

Lee Was Head Of West Point Prior To War

GENERAL ROBERT Edward Lee was born in Stratford, Virginia, January 19th, 1807. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1829, the second in a class of forty-six. He revealed in his youth a winsome personality. His well-poised spirit, cheery fundamental qualities, when to these were added his singular fitness for the career of a soldier and his easy mastery of its technical details it is no wonder that he won almost at the start the admiring friendship of General Scott as well as the confidence of his fellow-officers.

In the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847, Lee a captain of engineers, and Meade (who emerged from the Military Academy six years later than Lee) a brevet first Lieutenant in the same arm of the service, were closely associated in the technical operations of that strenuous month of peril and victory, little dreaming that in a little less than sixteen years thence they would stand pinnacled in history for all time as the leaders of opposing armies in one of the most critical battles of the centuries.

HEAD OF ACADEMY

In the early fifties, Lee was for three years superintendent of the Academy at West Point. In 1855, he was transferred to the cavalry and then saw service in Texas; on March 16, 1861, he received his final promotion in the old army, the commission as Colonel of the First Cavalry being signed by Abraham Linoln, the newly inaugurated President. On the 25th of April in that year he resigned from the United States Army, and also declined the proffer, as it appears, of the command of the Union Army for the war, as yet inchoate, and heeded the call of Virginia, and then of the Confederacy, in whose service he became finally recognized as one of the world's greatest generals.

Lee outwitted and baffled McClellan with little more than half the forces directed by the Union commander; the ability with which he contrived to make Antietam a draw battle was remarkable. He and Jackson by ingenuity and audacity outwitted Hooker and brought the, at first glance, splendid plans of the latter to utter confusion at Chancellorsville. He then turned his plans toward an invasion of the North.

EXPIRES IN 1870

Lee was fifty-six at Gettysburg. Whatever conclusions may be reached as to his plans in that battle, no one can question the superb character of his manhood, the irresistible personal attractions which drew countless thousands to trust and adore him, his composure in calamity, his equitable temper and under burdens and trials which would have crushed a thousand ordinary men, and the mixture of prudence and audacity which marked his larger military exploits. Then, who can fail to note his even temper at the end, when his hungry, weary, ragged veterans laid down their arms at his bidding, and when he, the commander of a defeated and surrendered army and the representative of a "lost cause" quietly, prayerfully and benignantly set himself to achieve peace, to build up the stricken Commonwealth of Virginia, and to help as a college President the new generation of young men to honor God, the flag, and the Nation? Lee died October 12, 1870.

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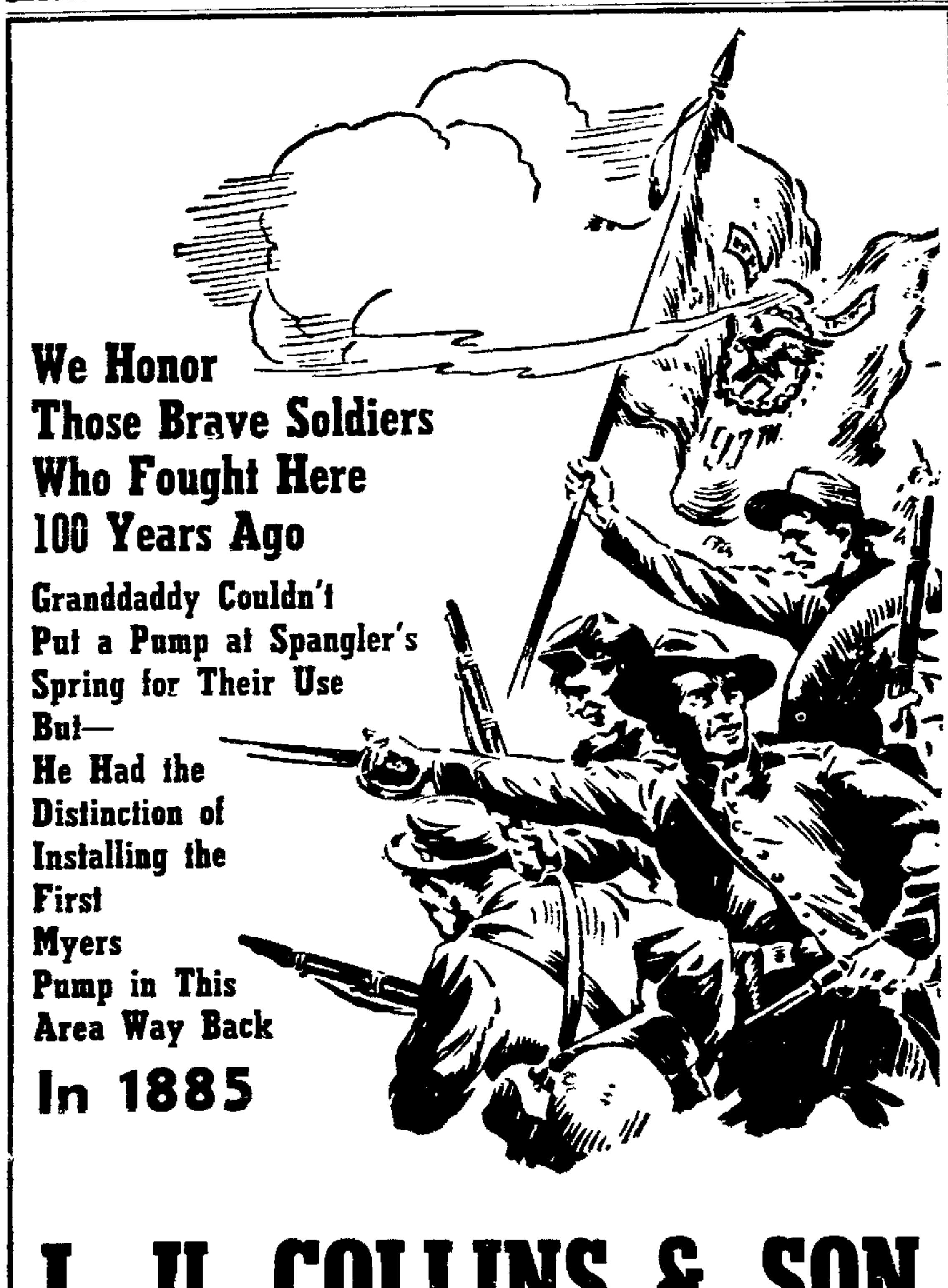

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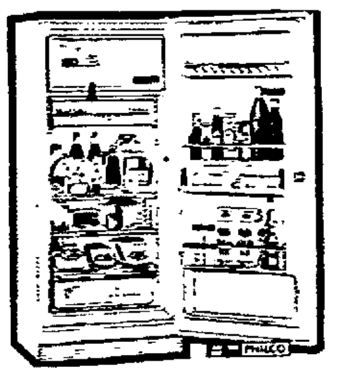

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New Jersey Civil War Buff Devotes Research To Support Of Gen. Meade

(Continued from Page 8, Sec. F)

ton wanted McClellan out and prolonged war, for if McClellan won he would be too popular, which would jeopardize the political success of the administration. Even today Bruce Catton has repeatedly stated that this was but a political war. Also big business wanted more war. (Just like today?)

KEPT UNDER 100,000

Other critics and many teachers say that McClellan overestimated the size of the Rebel army. For this he had to depend upon the Secret Service and information from Wasnington. The next spring Gen. Hooker was given 130,000 troops to fight only half as many Rebels and he lost. Another year later Gen. Grant was given 180-000. McClellan had been kept below 100,000.

When McClellan took his army into Virginia, it cut between the Confederate forces divided into halves with passages for their union blocked. He was ready to strike. That was Nov. 5th; congressional election was over and the administration was supported upon the reputation of the success at Antietam. The administration no longer needed McClellan to save its face. He was removed, ordered to report at Trenton, N. J., for further instructions. None ever came. In his place they put Burnside, the one who had done poorest at South Mountain and Antietam, but he had connived with Stanton.

Not only the soldiers but the citizens did not like the loss of this good general. A celebrated song writer in Philadelphia, Septimus Winner, wrote, composed and published a song that swept like wild fire across the country and every one of the hundred thousand soldiers sang it: "Give us back our old Commander, Little Mac, the people's pride; let the army and the navy in their choice be satisfied

"STRIKE THE BLOW"

"With McClellan as our leader, let us strike the blow anew, Give us back our old commander, he will see the battle through."

Lincoln had his separate military police, accountable only to him, like Hitler and his Storm Troopers, and by this means old Sep Winner was arrested, put in prison and all copies of the song were destroyed. To have it or to sing it meant arrest.

After Antietam came two severe defeats, first at Fredericksburg and then at Chancellorsville, which Bruce Catton calls wholesale slaughter. So the moral of the soldiers hung low. Only a few days before Gettysburg Gen. Hooker was removed but the infantry was not told who was to command. There was only one who could renew their spirit So just before that battle they were told it was Little Mac. (Over fifty years ago this writer witnessed this being told The Editor by one who was in that battle.)

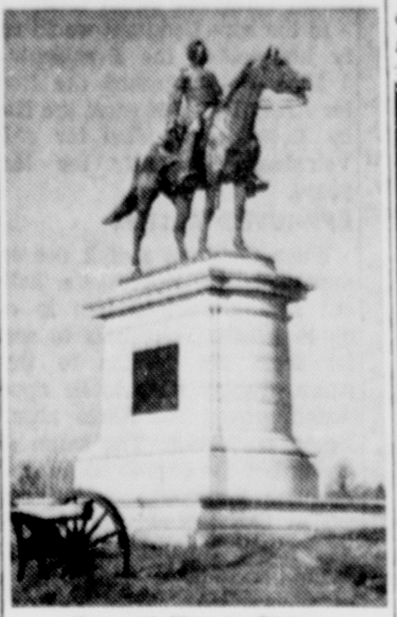
For thirty years afterwards the veterans and their children had not had their understanding of the war changed In 1893 the Sons of Veterans published two large volumes, having pages the size of a newspaper, telling the story of the Civil War and in it the highest honors of all the generals they gave to McClellan. It is only since then that this part of history has been rewritten. About twenty-five years ago a set of medals of our presidents was circulated and the one with McKinley was titled: Little Mac, just to help us forget the original one.

About ten years ago J. G. Randall, professor of history at the University of Chicago, wrote a book and he credited McClellan highly. Since then Prof. Randall has died and another man has edited the second edition and brought it "up-to-date" by eliminating any credit to McClellan.

Now, the Yankees are fixing things by making McClellan the "goat" for the lack of success by the Union army for the first two years of that war. The Southerners are doing the same by having writers and speakers (This writer heard one of these last winter,) tell the folks today that Jefferson Davis was the "goat" for their Lost Cause. The truth in history is hard to find.

Soldiers National Memorial

Little Round Top, for whose possession the Confederates fought in vain, reveals its rocky slope in the above photograph.



General Slocum Statue

42nd New York Tammany Regiment

Cities Faced Great Havoc During Siege

ONLY IN THE border states and the few Northern areas subject to Confederate invasion did Union women suffer hardships comparable to those of the women of the South.

For nearly a year the cavalry raids of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan kept southern Ohio in apprehension. In Chillicothe and neighboring Ohio towns, many homes were burned and innumerable families were left destitute. Morgan's July, 1863, foray into southern Indiana caused great excitement and apprehension in Shelbyville and other towns.

After the battle of Gettysburg the streets of the town were filled with rifle pits, dead horses, broken windows, and shattered stone walls. A volunteer nurse closed her eyes to the "sights of horror," shut her ears against the "sounds of anguish," and tried to "extinguish the sense of smelling" (which was somewhat relieved by the liberal use of chloride of lime). One young Gettysburg mother had spent five days in her cellar, while she held her month-old baby in her arms, her other four children clustered near her.

CONSTANT SIEGE

Richmond, the capital of both Virginia and the Confederacy, was under almost constant siege for four years. One of the many critical times for its residents came on May 31, 1862, when the battle of Seven Pines raged less than ten miles away. Constance Cary, a Richmond lady, vividly recorded the events of that period:

"When it became known that the engagement had begun the women of Richmond were still going about their daily vocations quietly. There was enough to do now in preparation for the wounded. . . . Night brought a lull in cannonading. People lay down dressed upon their beds, but not to sleep. Early next morning the whole town was on the street. Ambulances, litters, carts, every vehicle that the city could produce, went and came with a ghostly burden. Women with pallid faces flitted bareheaded through the streets, searching for their dead and wounded. By afternoon of the day following the battle, the streets were one vast hospital."

The defenses of Richmond finally collapsed on the night of April 2-3, 1865. Fannie Walker Miller, a young clerk in the Confederate War Department, told what ensued. "Oh, the horrors of that night! The rolling of vehicles, excited cries of men, women, and children. No one dared to be down or think of sleeping, and as soon as it was light I started out with my aunt. As I was about to descend the front steps the explosion caused by blowing up the magazine occurred and before I knew it I found myself flat. Glass falling all around; but my aunt, nothing daunted, called to me to follow her, and we made our way to the Valentine House. . . . I looked down the street, and to my horror beheld a Negro cavalryman yelling: 'Richmond at last!' "

VICKSBURG PROBLEM

The Confederacy's capital was by no means the only Southern city subjected to siege and bombardment.

For 47 days in 1863, Vicksburg underwent slow strangulation by the Federal army of General Grant. During that time women and children lived in caves hastily dug in the sides of the steep hills. Mrs. Mary Ann Loughborough movingly recorded one aspect of that harrying ordeal. "At about six o'clock every evening, Parrott shells came whirring into the city . . . terror stricken, we remained crouched in the cave, while shell after shell followed each other in rapid succession. I endeavored by constant prayer to prepare myself for the sudden death I was almost certain awaited me. My heart stood still as we would hear the reports from the guns, and the rushing and fearful sound of the shell as it came toward us. As it neared the noise became more deafening; the air was full of the rushing sound. As it exploded, leaving me in a quiet state of terror, cowering in a corner, holding my child to my heart."

The plantation of Mrs. Cornelia Ligon became a battlefield in the struggle for Jackson, Mississippi. Mrs. Ligon watched with horror as blue and gray soldiers grappled in hand-to-hand combat in her front yard. On the second day of the conflict, members of the household were ordered to evacuate the home. Mrs. Ligon wrote:

MILITARY ESCORT

"We were given military escort to a deep gully about a quarter of a mile from the house. . . . Enroute to the gully, we heard cannon balls tear through the trees, snipping off leaves and twigs. Minie balls whizzed by missing us by inches. . . . Uncle Jerry, one of our servants, brought us water to drink throughout the day, risking his life each trip he made. Of course we had nothing to eat. By six o'clock that evening the armies had moved on toward Clinton and we returned to the house only to find it, as well as the guest house and office buildings, converted into a hospital. There were over a hundred wounded Confederates and a large number of Yankees.

"Among the mortally wounded was a very young Yankee. He was placed on our front gallery to die. As I passed by him, he beckoned to me to come closer and I bent over him to hear what he said. He asked me to write a letter to his sweetheart, to whom he was engaged to marry. I wrote just as he dictated, telling how he loved her. . . . He asked me to send her the plain gold ring which he took from his finger and requested that I cut a lock of his hair and send that also. . . . The tears rolled down my cheeks as I did what he requested. We made the boy as comfortable as possible, but he died that night."

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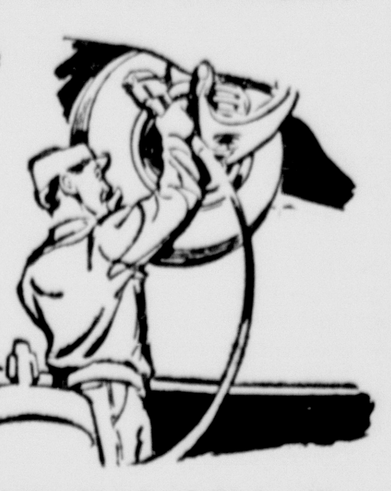

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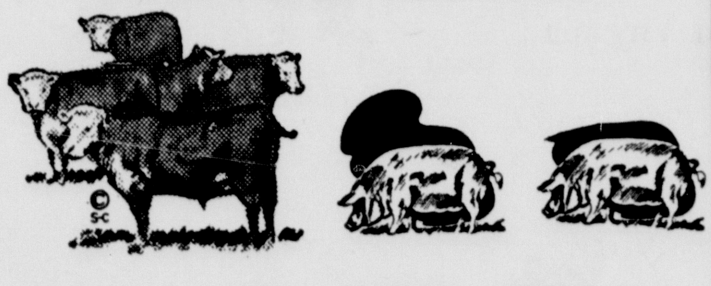

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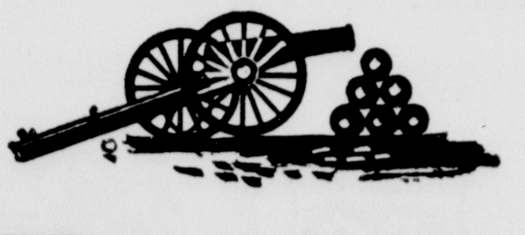

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is now in progress . . . the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. We, at Montgomery Ward, join in paying homage to the brave and courageous brother Americans of both North and South who, by their struggle, hallowed this ground.

New Jersey Civil War Buff Devotes Research To Support Of Gen. Meade

(Continued from Page 8, Sec. F)

ton wanted McClellan out and prolonged war, for if McClellan won he would be too popular, which would jeopardize the political success of the administration. Even today Bruce Catton has repeatedly stated that this was but a political war. Also big business wanted more war (Just like today?)

KEPT UNDER 100,000

Other critics and many teachers say that McClellan overestimated the size of the Rebel army. For this he had to depend upon the Secret Service and information from Washington The next spring Gen Hooker was given 130,000 troops to fight only half as many Rebels and he lost. Another year later Gen Grant was given 180-000. McClellan had been kept below 100.000.

When McClellan took his army into Virginia it cut between the Confederate forces divided into halves with passages for their union blocked He was ready to strike. That was Nov. 5th; congressional election was over and the administration was supported upon the reputation of the success at Antietam The administration no longer needed McClellan to save its face He was removed, ordered to report at Trenton, N. J., for further instructions. None ever came In his place they put Burnside, the one who had done poorest at South Mountain and Antietam, but he had connived with Stanton.

Not only the soldiers but the citizens did not like the loss of this good general. A celebrated song writer in Philadelphia, Septimus Winner, wrote, composed and published a song that swept like wild fire across the country and every one of the hundred thousand soldiers sang it: "Give us back our old Commander, Little Mac, the people's pride; let the army and the navy in their choice be satisfied

"STRIKE THE BLOW"

"With McClellan as our leader, let us strike the blow anew, Give us back our old commander, he will see the battle through."

Lincoln had his separate military police, accountable only to him, like Hitler and his Storm Troopers, and by this means old Sep Winner was arrested, put in prison and all copies of the song were destroyed To have it or to sing it meant arrest.

After Antietam came two severe defeats first at Fredericksburg and then at Chancellorsville, which Bruce Catton calls wholesale slaughter. So the moral of the soldiers hung low. Only a few days before Gettysburg Gen. Hooker was removed but the infantry was not told who was to command. There was only one who could renew their spirit So just before that battle they were told it was Little Mac Over fifty years ago this writer witnessed this being told The Editor by one who was in that battle.)

For thirty years afterwards the veterans and their children had not had their understanding of the war changed In 1893 the Sons of Veterans published two large volumes, having pages the size of a newspaper, telling the story of the Civil War and in it the highest honors of all the generals they gave to McClellan. It is only since then that this part of history has been rewritten. About twenty-five years ago a set of medals of our presidents was circulated and the one with McKinley was titled: Little Mac, just to help us forget the original one.

About ten years ago J. G. Randall, professor of history at the University of Chicago, wrote a book and he credited McClellan highly. Since then Prof. Randall has died and another man has edited the second edition and brought it "up-to-date" by eliminating any credit to McClellan.

Now, the Yankees are fixing things by making McClellan the "goat" for the lack of success by the Union army for the first two years of that war. The Southerners are doing the same by having writers and speakers (This writer heard one of these last winter,) tell the folks today that Jefferson Davis was the "goat" for their Lost Cause. The truth in history is hard to find.

Soldiers National Memorial

General Slocum Statue

Little Round Top, for whose possession the Confederates fought in vain, reveals its rocky slope in the above photograph.

42nd New York Tammany Regiment

Cities Faced Great Havoc During Siege

ONLY IN THE border states and the few Northern areas subject to Confederate invasion did Union women suffer hardships comparable to those of the women of the South.

For nearly a year the cavalry raids of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan kept southern Ohio in apprehension. In Chillicothe and neighboring Ohio towns, many homes were burned and innumerable families were left destitute. Morgan's July, 1863, foray into southern Indiana caused great excitement and apprehension in Shelbyville and other towns.

After the battle of Gettysburg the streets of the town were filled with rifle pits, dead horses, broken windows, and shattered stone walls. A volunteer nurse closed her eyes to the "sights of horror," shut her ears against the "sounds of anguish," and tried to "extinguish the sense of smelling" (which was somewhat relieved by the liberal use of chloride of lime). One young Gettysburg mother had spent five days in her cellar, while she held her month-old baby in her arms, her other four children clustered near her.

CONSTANT SIEGE

Richmond, the capital of both Virginia and the Confederacy, was under almost constant siege for four years. One of the many critical times for its residents came on May 31, 1862, when the battle of Seven Pines raged less than ten miles away. Constance Cary, a Richmond lady, vividly recorded the events of that period:

"When it became known that the engagement had begun the women of Richmond were still going about their daily vocations quietly. There was enough to do now in preparation for the wounded. . . . Night brought a lull in cannonading. People lay down dressed upon their beds, but not to sleep. Early next morning the whole town was on the street. Ambulances, litters, carts, every vehicle that the city could produce, went and came with a ghostly burden. Women with pallid faces flitted bareheaded through the streets, searching for their dead and wounded. By afternoon of the day following the battle, the streets were one vast hospital."

The defenses of Richmond finally collapsed on the night of April 2-3, 1865. Fannie Walker Miller, a young clerk in the Confederate War Department, told what ensued. "Oh, the horrors of that night! The rolling of vehicles, excited cries of men, women, and children. No one dared to be down or think of sleeping, and as soon as it was light I started out with my aunt. As I was about to descend the front steps the explosion caused by blowing up the magazine occurred and before I knew it I found myself flat. Glass falling all around; but my aunt, nothing daunted, called to me to follow her, and we made our way to the Valentine House. . . . I looked down the street, and to my horror beheld a Negro cavalryman yelling: 'Richmond at last!' "

VICKSBURG PROBLEM

The Confederacy's capital was by no means the only Southern city subjected to siege and bombardment.

For 47 days in 1863, Vicksburg underwent slow strangulation by the Federal army of General Grant. During that time women and children lived in caves hastily dug in the sides of the steep hills. Mrs. Mary Ann Loughborough movingly recorded one aspect of that harrying ordeal. "At about six o'clock every evening, Parrott shells came whirring into the city . . . terror stricken, we remained crouched in the cave, while shell after shell followed each other in rapid succession. I endeavored by constant prayer to prepare myself for the sudden death I was almost certain awaited me. My heart stood still as we would hear the reports from the guns, and the rushing and fearful sound of the shell as it came toward us. As it neared the noise became more deafening: the air was full of the rushing sound. As it exploded, leaving me in a quiet state of terror, cowering in a corner, holding my child to my heart."

The plantation of Mrs. Cornelia Ligon became a battlefield in the struggle for Jackson, Mississippi. Mrs. Ligon watched with horror as blue and gray soldiers grappled in hand-to-hand combat in her front yard. On the second day of the conflict, members of the household were ordered to evacuate the home Mrs Ligon wrote:

MILITARY ESCORT

"We were given military escort to a deep gully about a quarter of a mile from the house. . . . Enroute to the gully, we heard cannon balls tear through the trees, snipping off leaves and twigs. Minie balls whizzed by missing us by inches. . . . Uncle Jerry, one of our servants, brought us water to drink throughout the day, risking his life each trip be made. Of course we had nothing to eat By six o'clock that evening the armies had moved on toward Clinton and we returned to the house only to find it, as well as the guest house and office buildings converted into a hospital There were over a hundred wounded Confederates and a large number of Yankees.

"Among the mortally wounded was a very young Yankee. He was placed on our front gallery to die. As I passed by him, he beckoned to me to come closer and I bent over him to hear what he said. He asked me to write a letter to his sweetheart, to whom he was engaged to marry. I wrote just as he dictated, telling how he loved her. . . . He asked me to send her the plain gold ring which he took from his finger and requested that I cut a lock of his hair and send that also. . . The tears rolled down my cheeks as I did what he requested We made the boy as comfortable as possible, but he died that night."

The 1963 Freedom Bond Drive is under way, and the Treasury is urging every citizen to buy at least one extra bond during the campaign—for the nation's future, and their own

President Kenndy has said, "We shall pay any price, to assure the survival of liberty." Buying U. S Savings Bonds is a small part of the price for Keeping Freedom in Your Future.

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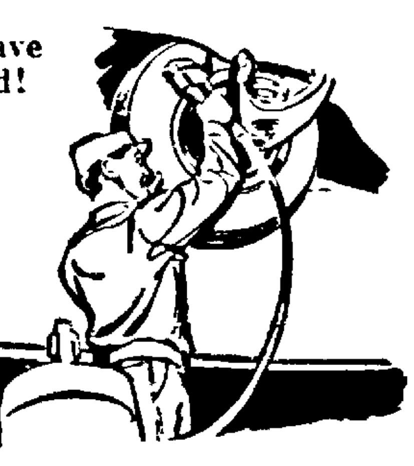

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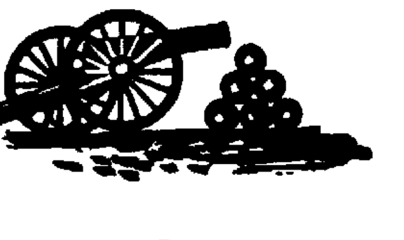

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Lessons Of Enduring Value Taught By Wartime Efforts At Raising Civil War Army

By COL. M. A. KREIDBERG
U. S. Army Training Center
Armor, Fort Knox, Ky.
And
MERTON G. HENRY
Partner in Portland, Me.
Law Firm

PROBLEMS OF Civil War mobilization in the United States and in the Confederate States were those of modern warfare. The solutions provided solutions to similar problems in World Wars I and II.

The important role that state governments played in the Civil War distinguished it from the World Wars Both the Union and the Confederacy used State governments to recruit and equip men in the early phases. In the Confederacy this reliance on the states was due primarily to State' Rights theories, while in the Union it was due more to inability to devise a better system. Oddly, centralized control over mobilization was asserted first by the Confederacy.

The United States land force in being in early 1861 was the Regular Army. The Militia was largely a paper force. The Regular Army on 1 January 1861 included 1,098 officers and 15,259 enlisted men organized in 19 regiments (10 infantry, 4 artillery, 2 dragoon, 2 cavalry, and 1 mounted rifles) Of 198 company-sized units in these regiments, 183 were scattered at 79 posts along the frontiers. The other 15 manned posts along the Atlantic Coast and the Canadian border, and the arsenals. Even after the firing on Fort Sumter it was impossible to concentrate the Regular Army without stripping the frontier of its defenses against the Indians.

ARMY WEAKENED

The Army was weakened by the decision of 313 of its officers to resign or accept dismissal to join the Confederacy. Even more serious than the number of officers who went South was their high caliber. For example, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston and Samuel Cooper resigned and became full generals in the Confederate Army Four of the five regimental commanders of mounted regiments left the Army. But few, if any, enlisted men turned against the government.

The Regular Army was not capable of suppressing a major rebellion or even of waging sustained warfare. It was small and dispersed over the West where roads were primitive and communication slow and difficult. It was untrained for large-scale operations and commanded at first by old men.

Theoretically the Militia was still a force in being. The Militia's failure during the War of 1812 and disuse during the Mexican War had not destroyed its paper existence. Of the 3,163,711 Militiamen reported in 1861, 2,471,377 were from Union states and 692,234 from Confederate states. The totals were impressive but some of the returns dated back to 1827. Only a few states had militia regiments worthy of the name. When war began, each side had to start almost from the bottom.

WAR AND MOBILIZATION

No plans existed in the Union for mobilizing large bodies of men or for waging war When the President consulted with his cabinet. Scott, and other advisers, all had ideas, but none had any considered plans except Scott. His preliminary plan for the conduct of the war estimated that a Regular Army of 25,000 men and 60,000 three-year volunteers would be necessary. The major weakness in this plan was the small size of its manpower estimates.

The statutory basis for increasing the military forces was the Militia Act of 1795. Term of service for individuals was limited to three months Thus on 15 April Lincoln called out 75,000 Militiamen for three months and convened a special session of Congress to meet 4 July 1861. Both the call for only 75,000 Militia and the delay of over eleven weeks for the convening of Congress have been criticized. But Scott's plan had called for only 85,000 men, and the President may have hoped that one of the attempts at reconciliation might still succeed. In any event, the loyal states furnished 93,526 men.

In the hope Congress would ratify his action, the President on 3 May 1861 increased the Regular Army by 22,714 men, the Navy by 18,000, and called for 42,034 Volunteers to serve for three years.

APPROVED ACTION

When Congress met it not only approved the President's action but also authorized him to call up to 500,000 Volunteers to serve for from six months to three years. Quotas were to be apportioned among the states according to population. The same Act prescribed the organization for the Volunter Regiments — ten companies like the old Regular Army. (New Regular Army regiments had three battalions of eight companies each.) Pay, pension, and other benefits were essentially the same for Volunteers as for the Regular Army.

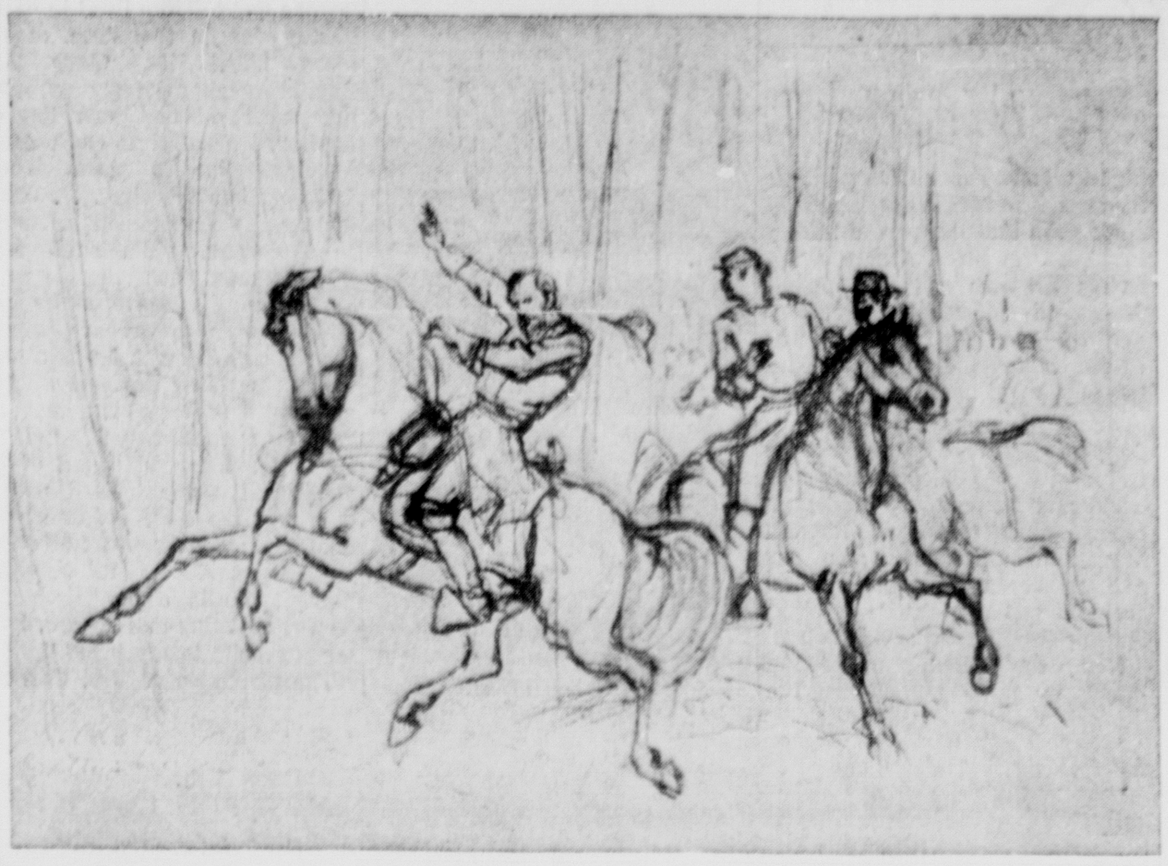
The President was given authority to appoint general officers, but the governors were to commission company and field grade officers. The President was given power to use military boards to examine the qualifications of all officers appointed by the governors and to remove the unqualified.

Subsequent laws provided authority for calling additional Volunteers, and eventually the Enrollment Act of 1863 removed statutory limits on the size of the Army. In addition to Regulars and Volunteers, the President was empowered to call out Militia units whose period of service was limited to 60 days after Congress convened unless specifically extended.

ARMY STRENGTH

Although there were more than 2½ million enrollments in the Union Army throughout the war, heavy casualties, discharges for physical disability, desertion, and short terms of enlistment kept effective strength at less than half that number. Peak strength of just over one million was reached on 1 May 1865.

As in 1846 the Regular Army was kept intact. Its officers and enlisted men were not used as cadres for the Volunteer forces.



An unidentified artist made the above sketch of his conception of General Reynolds' losing his life to a sharpshooter's bullet in the opening engagement of the Battle of Gettysburg.

This departure from the expansible army concept was due to General Scott's insistence. Remembering the Mexican War, he desired to keep intact the only force he believed completely dependable.

Confusion began with the call for Militia on 15 April. After the President's subsequent call for 500,000 Volunteers, Militia quotas and the three-year Volunteers became inextricably mixed. Many regiments mobilized under the Militia call later volunteered for three years. Authority granted to private citizens to recruit regiments outside state control added to the confusion and harassed the governors who were the chief cogs in the mobilization machinery of 1861.

Accounting became so chaotic after the President's call of 3 May 1861 that for the rest of the year the War Department discontinued formal assignment of quotas to states. With no long-range mobilization plan in 1861, the governors were requisitioned for units as circumstances dictated. Sometimes governors mobilized units, without any Federal call for them.

In September the War Department took a step toward bringing order and system into mobilization. All units being recruited independently of the governors were placed under state control. This was a forward step eliminating competition, but control of competition within a state depended on the governor.

THE REPLACEMENT PLAN

The second step in systematizing mobilization came with establishment of a replacement program. On 3 December 1861 the War Department provided that replacements would be recruited from central depots on requisition from the War Department. Creation of new units was halted and the governors were to be eased out of the system. Primary responsibility for manpower procurement would have passed to the Federal Government.

But the replacement plan was never really used. Simon Cameron was succeeded as Secretary of War on 15 January 1862 by Edwin McM. Stanton. The new Secretary abolished it. To Stanton in April 1862 it appeared that the Army was large enough to do its job. He grossly underestimated the losses that would be caused by disease and battle casualties. Further, he was eager to economize and eliminate waste in War Department operations.

Except for Wisconsin troops and the Regulars, the Union armies never had an efficient, automatic replacement system. As battle losses mounted and the ranks of veteran regiments thinned, they were forced to send men back to their home states on recruiting duty or face disbandment. Governors preferred to raise new regiments rather than fill the ranks of old ones. Thus new regiments were regularly raised during the war while old battle-tested units declined to company strength.

Heavy casualties at the Peninsula and Shiloh and losses from disease and desertion greatly reduced the Union Army in spring of 1862. Many replacements were needed at once. On 1 May 1862 the War Department directed Army commanders to requisition recruits from governors to keep their regiments up to strength. This was only a temporary expedient, and the Federal recruiting service was reopened on 6 June 1862.

President Lincoln appealed to the governors again in July for 300,000 more men. Although early payment of part of the $100 discharge bonus was authorized, the response fell far below the Army's needs.

DRAFT PLAN OF 1862

The War Department had two alternatives; increase bounties or draft men. Thre was no direct Federal statutory authority for a draft, but a clause in the Militia Act of 17 July 1862 provided that for states without adequate Militia laws 'the President is authorized . . . to make all necessary rules and regulations." Interpreting this broadly, the President on 4 August called for a draft of 300,000 Militia to serve for nine months.

Protests from governors, riots and threats of riots quickly followed, and the draft call was rescinded. But the threat of the draft and increased bounties helped to increase recruiting for the time being. The attempted draft of 1862 was signified in that it affirmed the principle of a direct compulsory Federal draft of men for military service.

THE 1863 ENROLLMENT ACT

This principle was reaffirmed by Congress on 3 March 1863 when it passed "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces." This draft law made all male citizens and resident aliens between 20 and 45 years of age liable to service. It excepted Federal and state officials, felons, those physically and mentally unfit, several other obvious categories, and those able to hire substitutes or pay $300 for exemption.

The country was divided into enrollment districts; the President was to set quotas for each. To enforce its provisions, the law created the office of Provost Marshal General of the Army. Under him a provost marshal with the rank of captain was appointed for each district, wherein a local board consisting of the provost marshal and two members (one a physician) did the actual drafting.

The draft law had several serious defects. Administration and enforcement were charged solely to military officers. Those liable to service were not required to register as a civic duty; instead, officers walked from house to house enrolling men. Its provisions for hiring substitutes or avoiding service by payment of $300 were unjust and undemocratic.

Even with its defects, the Enrollment Act provided for raising armies by Federal administrative machinery, ignored the state governments, and thus fundamentally changed the system for military mobilization.

Enrollment began on 25 May 1863. Drafting started the first week in July and continued into August, but sporadic resistance to the draft throughout the country culminated in riots in New York City. Police, Militia, and the Regular Army finally restored order after four days of rioting and an estimated 1,000 casualties and $1,500,000 in damages had resulted.

Results of the draft of July 1863 were meager. Of the whole number drawn — 292,441 — only 35,883 were raised, while 52,288 paid commutation. As a result, the President was forced to call for more volunteers in 1863 and 1864.

Of more than 2½ million men raised by the Union during the Civil War, only 6 per cent were raised directly by the draft. The net results of the four applications of the Enrollment Act of 1863 were:

Status	
Held to service	249,259
Men raised	162,535
Held to personal service	46,347
Substitutes furnished	116,188
Paid commutation	86,724

The indirect effects of the draft in encouraging enlistments cannot be accurately assessed, but that those effects were important seems certain. The principal importance of the Enrollment Act lay not in the number of men it raised but in the fact that it established the principle that the Federal Government could impose a military obligation directly on the citizen. Of almost equal importance was the fact that the experience gained guided the carefully planned Selective Service drafts of World Wars I and II.

BOUNTIES

As in previous wars, bounties were an integral part of the Volunteer system. Bounty payments came to staggering totals for that day — $300,233,500 by the Federal Government, and $285,941,036 by the states. This total includes only a minimum estimate of the amount paid by the states and entirely omits bounties paid by towns, cities and counties. It has been estimated that the total amount paid exceeded $750,000,000 — or about as much as the pay for the Army during the entire war.

The bounty became not a reward for volunteering but a price

(Continued on Page 11, Sec. F)

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Honor the Blue
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on This Historic
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New Jersey Civil War Buff Devotes Research To Support Of Gen. Meade

DR. FREDERICK Summerill, Teaneck, N. J., and a member of the 400-member New York Civil War Round Table, has been an avid supporter of General George McClellan for many years and has submitted the following material to The Times for publication in the anniversary edition. It previously was published in the Penns Grove N. J., Record

To The Record

Your paper has just had two installments about the Civil War telling of the retreat by the Union Army from the Peninsular Campaign just a century ago

In the first article it stated that Gen McClellan had 90 000 men; in the second 100 000 for the Seven Days' Battle

It is usually the number of men that is the basis for most of the discussion about McClellan, for this was the reason that McClellan planned the so-called retreat He refused to attack Richmond after McDowell's 20 000 men were removed from his command, for they were held to "protect" Washington To complete giving no more men to McClellan the recruiting stations in the north were closed

McClellan understood the size of the Confederate Army and did not wish to sacrifice his men against odds So instead of returning east to the York river he strategically changed and went south to the James river. This retreat is the only one on record where the attacking army lost more men than the retreating one.

According to Livermores' Numbers and Losses in the Civil War pub. 1900 , in the Seven Days' Battle, the Union Army had 91,169 men and it lost by being killed and wounded 9,796; the Confederate Army lost 19,739 This is evidence of McClellan's being a master military technician

COMPARES WITH GRANT

Even today many Civil War followers are more interested in finding McClellan than in [illegible] the Confederates and McClellan is still criticized for making the original plans for the Peninsular Campaign Yet Grant did not go through to the end of the war [illegible] he had [illegible] army down in Virginia over [illegible] same ground that McClellan had taken his men

The [illegible] of men in Grant's command was never less than 120 000 and he sacrificed [illegible] total [illegible] three [illegible] Lee McClellan [illegible] Seven [illegible] the Confederate Army was not as large in 1864 as it was in 1862 when according to Livermore it had against McClellan for the Seven Days Battle 95 481

While [illegible] the peninsula Gen McClellan reported to President Lincoln that information had come to him [illegible] men under Gen Pope ransacking private homes and property of noncombatants and that this was not proper military behavior

After the Union Army was taken from the peninsula via James River, the President removed Gen McClellan from command and appointed Gen Pope, opened recruiting stations in the north and appealed for 300,000 more men.

McCLELLAN AT ANTIETAM

It has been a well acknowledged practice by many persons, like Adolph Hitler did in the 1930's, to repeat a lie often enough so that it will be accepted as the truth This has been done long by many historians, who have best qualified as only rewrite men, when telling of McClellan and the battle at Antietam, Sept 27th, 1862

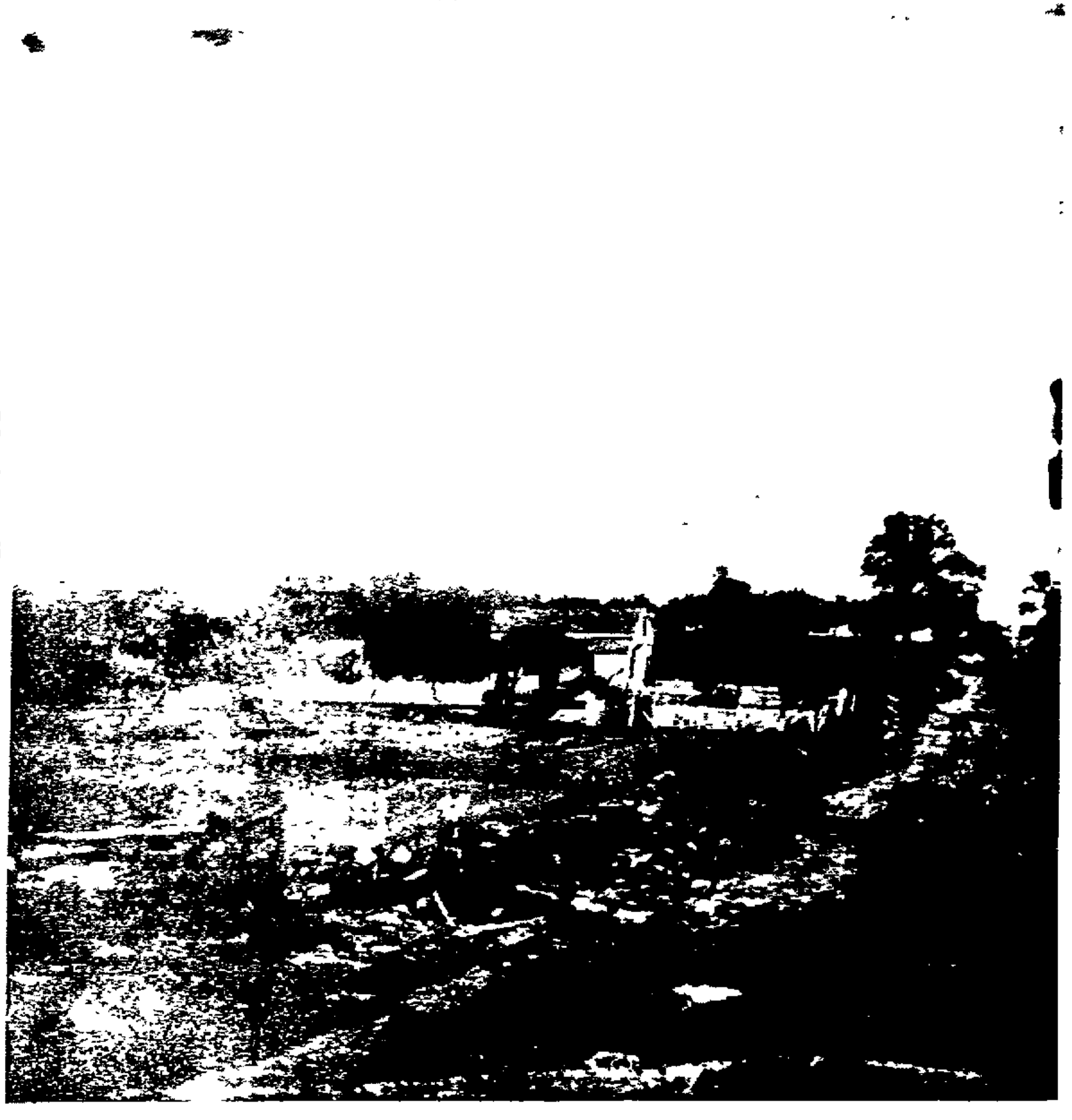
In the afternoon of the 13th a copy of Lee's orders were found and given to him Our latter-day writers state he did nothing till the next day He did give immediate orders and the first had to guard against the Lee Orders being [illegible] to [illegible] him That took some of the [illegible] Gen [illegible] [illegible] force [illegible] Gap of South Mountain where [illegible] Burnside was ordered to pursue the enemy the next morning Then McClellan rode along at noon and found these troops still where they had been all night but Burnside could not be found.

This battle at South Mountain would not have been necessary had not Secretary of War Stanton and General-in-Chief Halleck twice countermanded McClellan's directions for South Mountain to be occupied ten days earlier This was the second time Burnside had double crossed McClellan and he was going to do it again Earlier in the summer when he was taking five thousand troops that had been promised to McClellan for his advance on Richmond, they got as far as Fortress Monroe and Burnside took them no further, demanding time for a personal conference with Stanton, with whom he was conniving.

HOOKER ADVANCE

Then on the 16th it was found that the Confederates had removed their artillery from where it was the day before reconnoitering took more time but Hooker began the advance for attack that afternoon and crossed the Antietam creek Then McClellan issued orders for offensive all along the line early in the morning Hooker started it brilliantly Mansfield was to support him but he was another Burnside and held back. Humphrey's division which had been ordered by McClellan to be in the center of this battle was held out by orders from Washington [illegible] Stanton [illegible] Burnside had been ordered the night before to attack early in the morning and McClellan sent repeated orders to him all the morning. Burnside did nothing till after three in the afternoon He was the coffee break man. By this time the other forces could help this right wing of the Rebels and also A. P. Hill's division arrived from Harper's Ferry and helped hold back Burnsides' corps.

Antietam is said to be more decisive than Gettysburg. Lee's first advance into Union states had been stopped; he failed to win over Maryland; his hopes for foreign recognition of the Confederacy were lost. Lee retreated This was a victory for McClellan in spite of opposition by offices in Washington and some of his generals. He is criticized for not following to crush the enemy there Did Meade follow after Gettysburg? He is not criticized. Grant took nine months with no action He is not criticized.



The dilapidated looking headquarters of General Robert E. Lee are shown in the above photograph taken a few days after the Battle of Gettysburg.

What did McClellan have at Antietam? His army of the Potomac had been ordered back from Richmond with about two weeks to join Pope's Army of Virginia only to have it all shattered at Second Bull Run Most all their equipment had been left at Fortress Monroe in the haste; they needed shoes and clothing and over four thousand horses were found unfit for use. After Second Bull Run these same men were marched ten of the fourteen days to battle at South Mountain and continued in steady action for the bigger victory three days later. In this our latter-day re-write men tell us that McClellan had such a larger number of men than Lee. Twenty one of his regiments were raw recruits who never had a rifle in their hands till the last day of August, only eighteen days before the battle; twenty-seven regiments under Franklin did not arrive till after noon of the 17th; three of his generals failed him during the battle Even then he won; Lee retreated. McClellan was a great general; his soldiers held him higher —" a great man."

"LITTLE MAC"

Lots of people from Washington parties in carriages, ladies with parasols went out to see the first battle at Bull Run but they returned in fright from the disaster at having their lark ruined by the Confederate army. To whom could they turn to save their country? The only choice was George B. McClellan, who was already well known Early in June he had directed forces from Ohio into western Virginia. Even today the most severe critic of McClellan admits that the Union could never have been saved had it not been for the organization and training that McClellan gave the army that first year He was so well liked by the soldiers and so popular with the people that many war songs were about him: Little Mac; Gallant Little Mac; McClellan, the Hope of the Nation; Long Live MClellan. One cloth bound book was titled: Little Mac Songster He kept close check upon organization and actions, and kept in personal touch with his men So did FDR He required camps to be neat and clean, which was fifty years ahead of the times, as it was not done so well again till World War I. Much of the delay that first year of the war was caused by so many of the soldiers having dysentery: even McClellan suffered the typhoid type of it, which lays one up for a month or longer.

McClellan is criticized for having wasted time and trouble, taking a month to set up artillery around Yorktown only to have it evacuated without fighting. Yorktown was an important port, for the Confederates had set up breast works from here on the York river completely across the peninsula to the James river. Washington has alway been praised for the same thing at having the British evacuate Boston without fighting during the first year of the Revolution. What's the difference?

SERVED IN MEXICAN WAR

Right after he was graduated from West Point McClellan went with Gen. Winfield Scott for the entire Mexican War and established an outstanding, distinguished military record. He returned to West Point for special work until 1851, when he was appointed, at the age of twenty-five, to superintend the construction of Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island. After that Pres. Pierce appointed him to make a reconnoissance of the Cascade mountains for the future construction of the Pacific R. R., then a secret mission to the West Indies. Next he was appointed with two other men by Sec. of War Jefferson Davis to make military observations on the Crimean War and on military establishments in Europe. This took two years and his was the only report that was published in book form with illustrations, diagrams and maps. He left the military service to become vice president of Illinois Central R. R. and then to become president of Ohio-Mississippi R. R. from which he resigned in May 1861 to take military command of the Department of Ohio, which included regiments from Illinois, Indiana and western Virginia.

McCLELLAN KEPT IDLE

When the Peninsular Campaign was ended by McClellan being ordered back from Richmond, he was kept idle at Alexandria during the second battle at Bull Run but he then saved things for Lincoln and Stanton at Antietam, which victory made it possible for the Emancipation Proclamation to be issued. After Antietam both Lincoln and Halleck sent messages for McClellan to advance and he replied with requests for supplies of all kinds, which were quickly promised but seldom delivered. The last week in October advancement began but supplies were still so short that many of the men did not even have shoes. A few weeks later train loads of these supplies were found to have been held back in Washington. The Radical politicians there working through Stan-

(Continued on Page 9, Sec. F)

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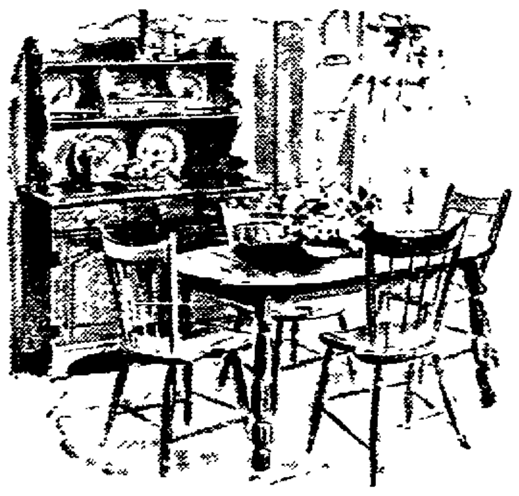

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Lessons Of Enduring Value Taught By Wartime Efforts At Raising Civil War Army

(Continued from Page 10, Sec. F)

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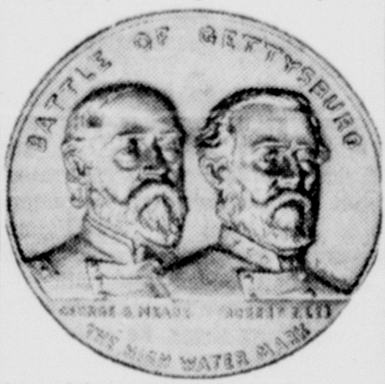
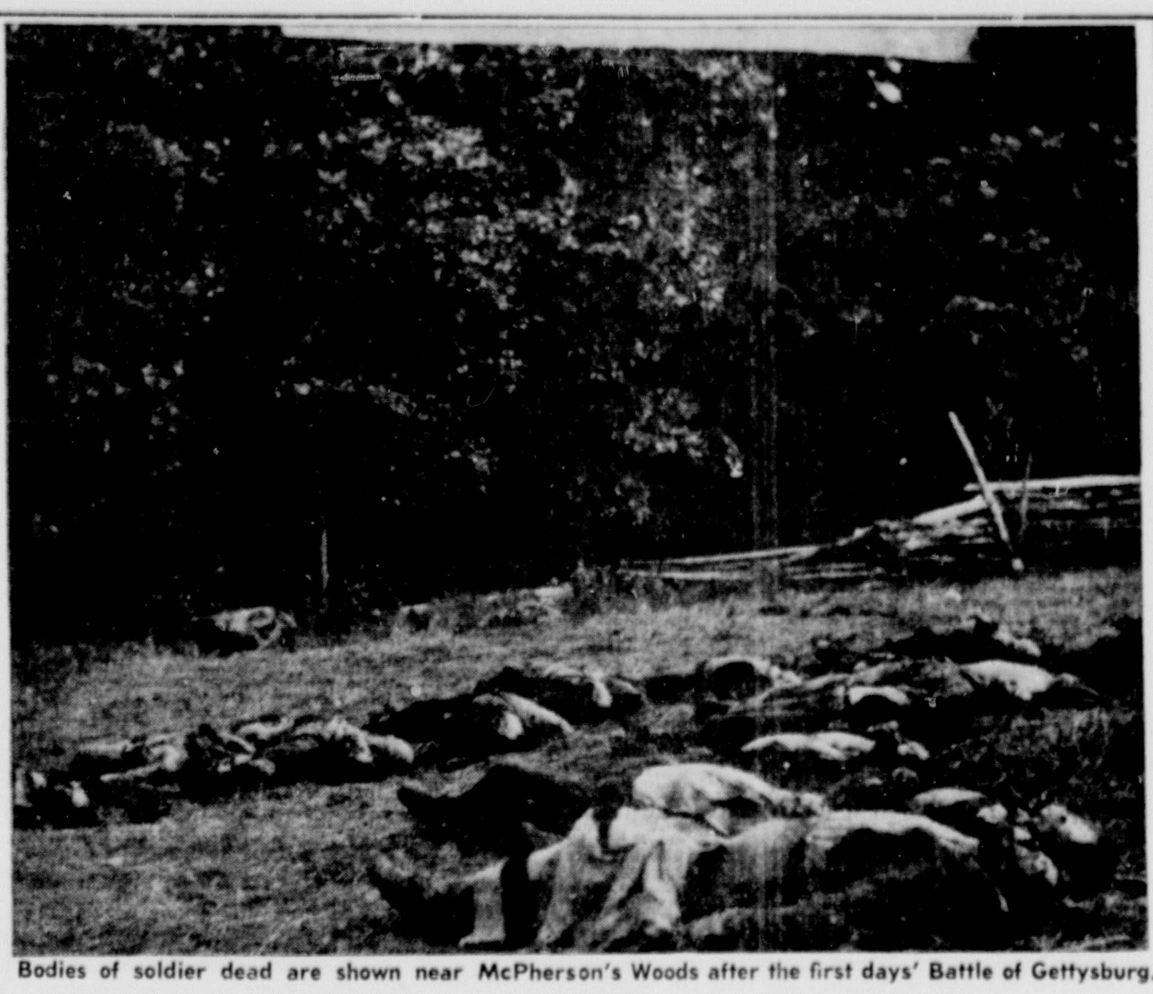
Just as the Civil War was instructive in tactics, logistics, strategy and leadership, it also taught the Nation a great deal about military mobilization, and completely changed the system for raising armies in major wars.



It demonstrated the need for careful planning well in advance of mobilization and for vesting responsibility for planning in a particular staff section. It indicated the necessity for control of mobilization at the War Department level. It showed once more that the Militia, as then organized, could not provide a reservoir of trained men. It demonstrated that the Volunteer system produced excellent material but was too haphazard to support full-scale mobilization.

Civil War experience indicated that national conscription based on selective service principles is the most efficient and democratic method of raising armed forces, and that the drafting should be done by civilian rather than by military officials. Fortunately for the United States, these lessons were learned well, and out of Civil War experience came the Twentieth Century's system of national mobilization.



Bodies of soldier dead are shown near McPherson's Woods after the first days' Battle of Gettysburg.

Battlefield Of Shiloh Covered With Many Dead

OUR WESTERN exchanges continue to be filled with letters from the battlefield of Shiloh, descriptive of scenes and incidents of the terrible engagement. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles — sometimes a dozen in a space of as many feet. No such scene was ever before witnessed in America. The opponents lay as they had fallen, often the bodies of one heaped upon those of the other. Wounded men mangled horses, crushed bodies, extended so interminably it was impossible to pass through them, and the visitor would finally be compelled to turn and retrace his steps.

Rains had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on to the dead and lying there to keep off from the damp earth. Many had died in that position, and not a few of the deaths were caused by exposure. Physicians were busy, laboring nobly, but instruments became blunted and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at their posts before a fiftieth part of the work had been done.

MANY DROWNED

Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen and in which the water rapidly collected. Your city readers can form some idea of the carnage by picturing a walk as far as from St. Louis to the Fair Grounds among dead and dying stretched away out of sight on either side. The woods, far beyond our picket guards, are now being explored, and hundreds of injured, abandoned by the enemy on their retreat, brought in. Every house between here and Cornith is a hospital. We visited several of them and found the floors covered with poor wretches, lying in pools of blood, their arms or legs torn off. Days passed without any nourishment, and in half the cases death outstripped the physicians, and was coming to relief. Certainly a greater scene of widespread misery never existed. The first day or two the air was filled with groans, sobs and phrenzied curses, but now the sufferers are quiet: not from cessation of pain, but mere exhaustion.

We frequently, a little to one side, where first the ambulances, afterwards the dead carts, had failed to find them, came across the bodies of men who had bled to death.

DEATH STILLS BOY

Around them the grass was stained with blood and often their hands were grasped convulsively on a few leaves with which they had endeavored to stop the lifetide, until growing fainter and fainter they had given up in despair and laid back to die.—One poor fellow, a boy, who could not have been over fourteen, was lying against a tree, a knife in his hand with which he had carved the letters John Dan - - - -. The N was but partially finished when death had compelled him to give up the gloomy task of carving his own epitaph. The terrible destruction caused by cannon balls was evinced in the sight of three bodies mangled by the same shot. The latter a twelve-pounder, had struck a fourth man, while he was evidently in a stooping posture hitting immediately on the top of the head, and driving the fragments of skull downward into the body, the shot remaining half hidden between the shoulders. I saw in three houses near our outer pickets, and two miles from the battleground four wounded captains, and thirty or forty privates. — Beauregard, as he retreated, bore back with him his wounded leaving them in houses barns and fence corners by the way. It is thus they are strewn over so great a space. One of the officers was being carried to a wagon as we stopped, and in the height of delirium waved an arm above his head, cheering imaginary companions on to attack.

BATTLE IS OVER

It will be a week before all can be collected and taken care of as the further out our pickets go, the thicker they find them. Now the battle is over, it becomes a subject of wonder that the loss on both sides was not even greater. For two days the bullets flew without cessation and passed like a storm of destruction through the woods and camp. We were unable to find, over the entire area of hundreds of acres, where the sternest firing took place, a single tree that was not scarred. Some had thirty or forty bullets imbedded in them, while shot and shell had covered the ground with limbs and trunks.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes:

The boundaries of the battlefield are marked by graves. Some are within half a mile of the river, and thence they extend far out the Corinth road. Each National grave is marked by a headboard, containing the name of the deceased. The rebels are buried in pits. I saw one that contained one hundred and forty-nine bodies.

Many of the wounded secessionists died before they were found after the battle. — One party of some forty men were found in a ravine, where they had crawled to obtain water, and some died with their heads in the brooks. Another party was found close to the Corinth road, partially consumed by fire. It seems that they had been placed, probably for shelter, in a pile of brush, and then deserted. Our shells set fire to the brush heap, and two days after the battle their crisped bodies were found.

BATTLE INCIDENTS

During the fight on Monday, a cannon ball took off the heads of five men. The men were out of the line and stood in direct range of the artillery and all were killed at the same instant.

Major Anderson, of Cincinnati, wore a bullet proof vest which a friend had sent him. A bullet struck the best, broke the steel and entered just far enough to break the skin. The force of the blow knocked him from his horse.

Every man connected with one of the guns of Terrell's battery, except one, was killed, and also the horses.

A rebel caisson was struck by a shell and exploded. It was shattered all to pieces and seven mangled bodies were found lying around it.

The number of hair breadth escapes is enormous. Men are to be found on every hand whose clothes were perforated with bullets, and their flesh untouched. And many are found whose lives were saved by watches, belt-plates, or something in their pockets.

LOSE ALL OFFICERS

A number of Gen. Buell's staff had a shell to pass so close to him that it took off one half of the skirt of his coat, and the head of a soldier in his rear.

One company in an Illinois regiment had every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, shot down.

A national and rebel soldier were found dead, side by side, with hands clasped. It is supposed that they fell near each other, mortally wounded, and making friends, died in peace.

One young Ohio volunteer who had been recently wounded, and died before picked up was found with the miniature of a young lady friend to his lips. His comrades state that he had an idea that he would be killed, and was several times seen looking at the daguerreotype while the regiment was in service.

Among the Confederates taken prisoners is Capt. W. H. Polk, who participated in the battle, and was severely wounded in the leg. He had to submit to amputation.

The wounded in the hospital at Savannah are dying at the rate of eight or ten daily.

W. J. Slidell, a nephew to the Hon. John Slidell, was among the captpured wounded at Pittsburg.

Among the rebel prisoners taken is Lieut. Col Walter Scott, a son of Col Scott, now in the Federal service.

The Compiler
April 28, 1862

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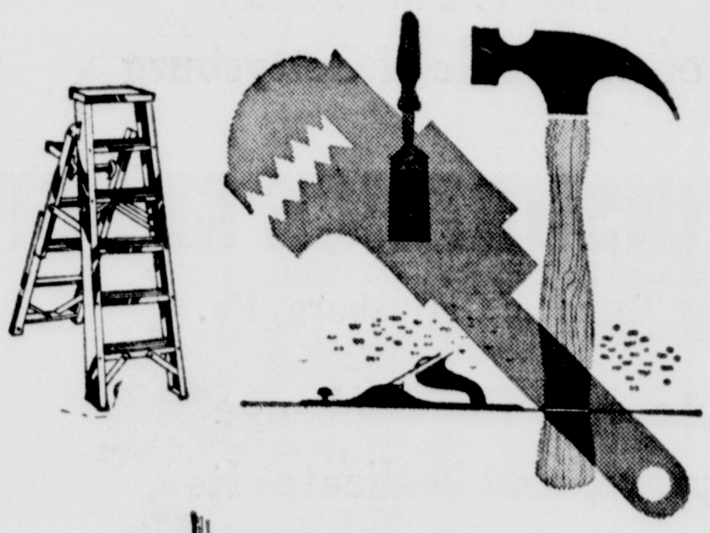

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Future, With Hope and Humility and
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Dead We Take Increased Devotion
to That Cause for Which They Gave
Their Last Full Measure of Devotion,
That We Here Highly Resolve That These
Dead Shall Not Have Died in Vain . . ."

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Lessons Of Enduring Value Taught By Wartime Efforts At Raising Civil War Army

(Continued from Page 10, Sec. F)

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It demonstrated the need for careful planning well in advance of mobilization and for vesting responsibility for planning in a particular staff section. It indicated the necessity for control of mobilization at the War Department level. It showed once more that the Militia, as then organized, could not provide a reservoir of trained men. It demonstrated that the Volunteer system produced excellent material but was too haphazard to support full-scale mobilization.

Civil War experience indicated that national conscription based on selective service principles is the most efficient and democratic method of raising armed forces, and that the drafting should be done by civilian rather than by military officials. Fortunately for the United States, these lessons were learned well, and out of Civil War experience came the Twentieth Century's system of national mobilization.

Bodies of soldier dead are shown near McPherson's Woods after the first days' Battle of Gettysburg.

Battlefield Of Shiloh Covered With Many Dead

OUR WESTERN exchanges continue to be filled with letters from the battlefield of Shiloh, descriptive of scenes and incidents of the terrible engagement. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles — sometimes a dozen in a space of as many feet. No such scene was ever before witnessed in America. The opponents lay as they had fallen, often the bodies of one heaped upon those of the other. Wounded men mangled horses, crushed bodies, extended so interminably it was impossible to pass through them, and the visitor would finally be compelled to turn and retrace his steps.

Rains had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on to the dead and lying there to keep off from the damp earth. Many had died in that position, and not a few of the deaths were caused by exposure. Physicians were busy, laboring nobly, but instruments became blunted and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at their posts before a fiftieth part of the work had been done.

MANY DROWNED

Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen and in which the water rapidly collected. Your city readers can form some idea of the carnage by picturing a walk as far as from St. Louis to the Fair Grounds among dead and dying stretched away out of sight on either side. The woods, far beyond our picket guards, are now being explored, and hundreds of injured, abandoned by the enemy on their retreat, brought in. Every house between here and Corinth is a hospital. We visited several of them and found the floors covered with poor wretches, lying in pools of blood, their arms or legs torn off. Days passed without any nourishment, and in half the cases death outstripped the physicians, and was coming to relief. Certainly a greater scene of widespread misery never existed. The first day or two the air was filled with groans, sobs and phrenzied curses, but now the sufferers are quiet: not from cessation of pain but mere exhaustion.

We frequently, a little to one side, where first the ambulances afterwards the dead carts, had failed to find them, came across the bodies of men who had bled to death.

DEATH STILLS BOY

Around them the grass was stained with blood and often their hands were grasped convulsively on a few leaves with which they had endeavored to stop the lifetide, until growing fainter and fainter they had given up in despair and laid back to die. —One poor fellow, a boy, who could not have been over fourteen was lying against a tree, a knife in his hand with which he had carved the letters John Dan - - - . The N was but partially finished when death had compelled him to give up the gloomy task of carving his own epitaph. The terrible destruction caused by cannon balls was evinced in the sight of three bodies mangled by the same shot. The latter a twelve-pounder, had struck a fourth man, while he was evidently in a stooping posture hitting immediately on the top of the head, and driving the fragments of skull downward into the body, the shot remaining half hidden between the shoulders. I saw in three houses near our outer pickets, and two miles from the battleground four wounded captains, and thirty or forty privates. — Beauregard, as he retreated, bore back with him his wounded leaving them in houses barns and fence corners by the way. It is thus they are strewn over so great a space. One of the officers was being carried to a wagon as we stopped, and in the height of delirium waved an arm above his head, cheering imaginary companions on to attack.

BATTLE IS OVER

It will be a week before all can be collected and taken care of as the further out our pickets go, the thicker they find them. Now the battle is over it becomes a subject of wonder that the loss on both sides was not even greater. For two days the bullets flew without cessation and passed like a storm of destruction through the woods and camp. We were unable to find, over the entire area of hundreds of acres, where the sternest firing took place, a single tree that was not scarred. Some had thirty or forty bullets imbedded in them, while shot and shell had covered the ground with limbs and trunks.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes:

The boundaries of the battlefield are marked by graves. Some are within half a mile of the river, and thence they extend far out the Corinth road. Each National grave is marked by a headboard, containing the name of the deceased. The rebels are buried in pits. I saw one that contained one hundred and forty-nine bodies.

Many of the wounded secessionists died before they were found after the battle. — One party of some forty men were found in a ravine, where they had crawled to obtain water, and some died with their heads in the brooks. Another party was found close to the Corinth road, partially consumed by fire. It seems that they had been placed, probably for shelter, in a pile of brush, and then deserted. Our shells set fire to the brush heap and two days after the battle their crisped bodies were found.

BATTLE INCIDENTS

During the fight on Monday a cannon ball took off the heads of five men. The men were out of the line and stood in direct range of the artillery and all were killed at the same instant.

Major Anderson, of Cincinnati, wore a bullet proof vest which a friend had sent him. A bullet struck the best, broke the steel and entered just far enough to break the skin. The force of the blow knocked him from his horse.

Every man connected with one of the guns of Terrell's battery, except one, was killed, and also the horses.

A rebel caisson was struck by a shell and exploded. It was shattered all to pieces and seven mangled bodies were found lying around it.

The number of hair breadth escapes is enormous. Men are to be found on every hand whose clothes were perforated with bullets, and their flesh untouched. And many are found whose lives were saved by watches, belt-plates, or something in their pockets.

LOSE ALL OFFICERS

A number of Gen. Buell's staff had a shell to pass so close to him that it took off one half of the skirt of his coat, and the head of a soldier in his rear.

One company in an Illinois regiment had every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, shot down.

A national and rebel soldier were found dead, side by side, with hands clasped. It is supposed that they fell near each other, mortally wounded, and making friends, died in peace.

One young Ohio volunteer who had been recently wounded, and died before picked up was found with the miniature of a young lady friend to his [illegible]. His comrades state that he had an idea that he would be killed and was [illegible] daguerreotype while the regiment was in service.

Among the Confederates taken prisoners is Capt. W. H. Po[illegible] who participated in the battle and was severely wounded in the leg. He had to submit to amputation.

The wounded in the hospital at Savannah are dying at the rate of eight or ten daily.

W. J. Sidell, a nephew to the Hon. John Slidell was among the captured wounded at Pittsburg.

Among the rebel prisoners taken is Lieut. Col. Walter Scott, a son of Gen. Scott, now in the Federal service.

The Compiler
April 28, 186[illegible]

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Improved Weapons Forced Changes In War Tactics

By JOHN MILLER JR,
Deputy Chief Historian
Office of the Chief of
Military History

THE GENERALITY that strategic and tactical principles do not always keep pace with the improved capabilities of weapons is well illustrated by the Civil War. Even so, in that conflict there were numerous instances of tactical principles being altered in an effort to meet the new conditions brought about by improved weapons.

INFANTRY

In the great struggle of 1861 to 1865, the most important arm was the infantry. It took and held the ground, and its location after a battle spelled the finality of victory or defeat.

Its organization had changed but little since the 18th Century. With the exception of several Regular Army regiments which were authorized three battalions but never recruited up to strength, practically all the U.S. Regular Army and the Volunteer Infantry Regiments were one-battalion regiments, of ten companies each, with 878 officers and enlisted men in ten of the regular regiments, 1,046 officers and enlisted men in the Volunteer regiments.

This strength was supposed to be small enough to be controlled by one man's voice, large enough to withstand a cavalry charge. But with the exception of the Regular and the Wisconsin Volunteer regiments, which were kept almost up to strength by a replacement system, none of the U.S. regiments were ever up to its T/O strength once it took the field. As casualties thinned the ranks, the regiment dwindled down to company size.

BEFORE CIVIL WAR

Before the Civil War weapons proved so effective, men in battle tended to spread out and seek safety in dispersion. In consequence, the system of control of a regiment by the sound of one man's voice worked only because the regiments were very small.

Regiments were tactically grouped, two or more, into brigades. Two to four brigades, sometimes plus artillery, formed a division. A corps consisted of two to four divisions, plus perhaps artillery. Union formations were smaller and more numerous than their Confederate counterparts. A Union corps, with a paper strength of 20,000 men, was often closer to 10,000, whereas the Confederate infantry corps which fought at Gettysburg were over 20,000 men each.

Except for the swords, sabers and pistols of officers and senior noncommissioned officers, the basic arm of practically all the Union infantrymen became the single-shot, muzzle-loading, rifled musket, caliber .58 — nearly twice the caliber of the U.S. Rifles, Model 1903 and M1. To load this weapon the soldier bit open a paper cartridge which contained powder and ball, poured the powder down the barrel through the muzzle, then pushed the ball home with the ramrod.

Normally the soldier stood up to load; it was a difficult operation in a prone position. To fire, he pulled back the hammer with his thumb and placed a percussion cap in position. The hammer exploded the cap which detonated the powder and sent the ball on its way. The ball was the famous Minie ball, actually a spherical conoidal bullet, which about like a modern bullet, which the force of the explosion expanded to fit the rifling in the barrel. It went on its way with deadly accuracy.

The Civil War rifle, although obsolescent and soon to become obsolete, was much closer in range and accuracy to the '03 or the M1 rifles than it was to the Eighteenth Century rifles upon which Civil War tactical formations were based. It could fire accurately at ranges varying from two to four hundred yards and it could kill at eight hundred to a thousand yards. Furthermore, introduction of the percussion cap greatly increased the rate of fire.

ATTACK FORMATIONS

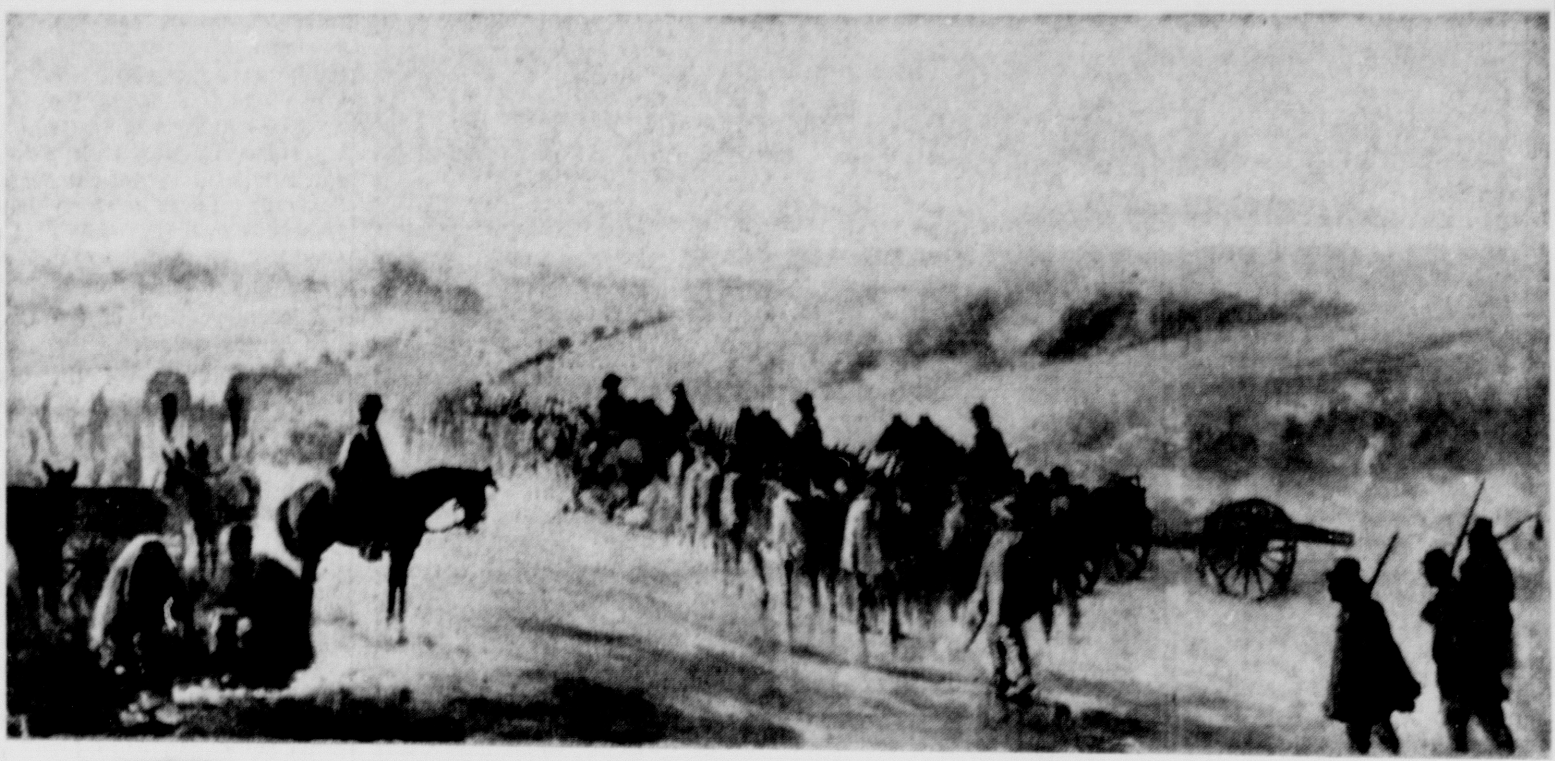
Every man armed with the rifle carried a bayonet, but very few wounds were ever inflicted by that weapon. Because tactical doctrine had not kept pace with weapons and technology, commanders attempted to hurl the infantry formations of earlier days against men armed with these rifles and with excellent artillery. These assaults usually failed with heavy casualties.

Just as today, attack formations varied with the terrain and the circumstances. Troops marched in column and attacked in line, or in a column of lines and defended in line. The tactical manuals of the day were close order drill books which gave a variety of methods by which a commander could quickly deploy from column to line, change front to either flank, reform after an assault, rally after a retirement, or switch from line to column to move quickly.

The basic unit of maneuver was the brigade, which in the attack normally formed part of a division column. A division usually attacked in column of brigades. The leading brigade would form a 2-rank line of two regiments abreast, with skirmishers deployed in front to drive in the enemy outposts and, using cover and concealment, put fire on the enemy positions to cover the approach of the brigades in formation. The second brigade would deploy in line 150 to 300 yards behind the first, the third a similar distance behind the second, and so on. Natural features, skirmishers, or cavalry were used to protect the flank if there were no units on either side.

TWO FACTORS INVOLVED

Two factors caused the density that was typical of Civil War formations. First, the brigade was pretty large, and although the fire-team or half-squad concept appeared in print in 1863, the existing doctrine coupled with the age-old problem of battlefield communication did not provide for regiments and companies to maneuver separately but required men to advance almost shoulder to shoulder in long lines.



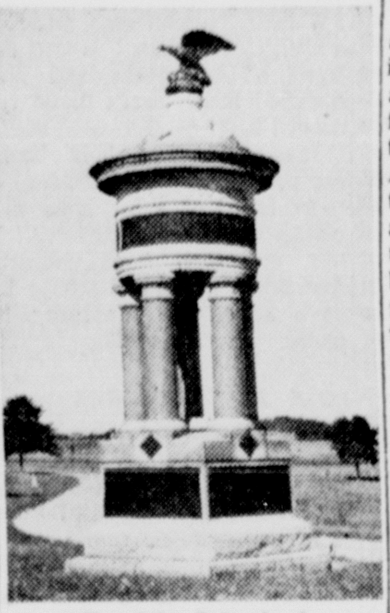
Pursuit of the Army marching in the rain near Emmitsburg, Md., July 7, 1863.

Second, as the attack progressed the skirmishers and the leading brigade tended to merge, and when the leading brigade sought cover or was halted by enemy fire, the other brigades bunched up behind it. Thus phrases in Civil War literature about hails of bullets, great gaps torn in the ranks, and the dead men piled in heaps are not mere figures of speech. They were literally true.

Frontal assaults, flanking movements, and combinations of the two were employed. But the communications problem and the broken terrain of most battlefields made coordination of intricate maneuvers very difficult.

INTERVALS INCREASED

During the latter part of the war, intervals between men and between units were increased. Attacks were begun in close order, but the troops scattered when they came under fire and, using cover, concealment, and short rushes supported by fire from neighboring units, made their way forward. The fire fight, as distinguished from the volleys of previous wars, appears to have emerged at this time.



Excelsior Brigade of New York Memorial

But even with these modifications a Civil War battlefield was a dangerous place for everyone from general officer to private. It is not surprising that the use of field fortifications became general. They ranged from the stone walls of Gettysburg to the earth and log trenches, abatises, traverses, and rifle pits of Spotsylvania and Petersburg. By 1864, the troops, using bayonets, bare hands, mess gear, and anything else handy, entrenched with enough enthusiasm and skill to inspire the admiration of foreign observers.

FIELD ARTILLERY

The most immediate support for the infantry in attack and defense was provided by the field artillery, which was used to attack and defend temporary fortifications; destroy or demolish obstacles and means of cover and thus prepare the way for the success of other arms; breach enemy lines or prevent them from forming; crush enemy masses; dismount enemy batteries; follow and support pursuits; and cover and protect retreats. Field artillery, attached to and maneuvering with the cavalry, and mounted artillery which maneuvered with the infantry.

With some variations, Federal artillery was organized in batteries of 4 to 6 guns each, and was attached by batteries to the infantry divisions or by brigades to the corps. In the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, by the time of Gettysburg, all the artillery was organized into battalions of four batteries each. The battalions were attached to infantry divisions, and in each corps the chief of artillery commanded the battalions.

There had been no recent spectacular improvements in Field Artillery but Civil War ordnance was effective. These included 6- and 2-pound smooth-bore, muzzle-loading guns (Napoleons, made of bronze), 3.64 inches and 4.62 inches in caliber, respectively, with ranges of from 300 to 1,600 yards; 12-pound light guns or gun-howitzers (4.62 inches in caliber, 325 to 1,680 yards range); and 10 and 20 pound wrought-iron, rifled, Parrott guns of greater range.

Troops generally preferred the smooth-bores to the rifled guns because they were lighter and easier to maintain; moreover, the rifled weapons had a flat trajectory whereas the higher trajectory of the smooth-bores enabled the gunners to hit reverse slopes.

Projectiles were of four types: solid shot or shell for long-range work against infantry, cavalry, and artillery; canister or shrapnel for closer work against infantry and cavalry. Grape shot was not used.

Artillery was emplaced in whatever good locations could be found in the front lines. Artillery positions were necessarily exposed, and during preliminary bombardments the infantry would retire to defiladed positions Supporting artillery fire usually ceased when the infantry moved out to attack, although on several occasions overhead fire was used when configuration of the terrain allowed it. Moves to the front and rear in the presence of the enemy were normally accomplished by half-batteries — half of the guns moving, the other half firing to cover the move.

CAVALRY

On both sides the cavalrymen, usually armed with saber, pistol and breech-loading carbine and supported by horse artillery, were dragoons who rode to the scene of the battle but normally fought on foot. It was next to impossible for mounted cavalrymen to attack infantrymen armed with rifles.

With their superior speed, cavalrymen were especially useful in advance guard actions, in riding rapidly to seize important hills, river lines, and road junctions before the infantry could come up. In these actions they fought dismounted; there were very few actions between mounted men. Even with breech-loading carbines, cavalrymen were usually overmatched by the infantry, and whenever the cavalrymen held their own against foot soldiers they received well-deserved praise.

1st (2nd) Maryland Memorial
Confederate States of America

In addition cavalrymen were used as pickets, outposts, and in long-range reconnaissance and all too often in dramatic but ineffective raids. In battle they they were supposed to enter at the decisive moment and pursue the enemy. But this seldom happened because the battles were so intense and so costly that successes were almost never exploited. Pursuits were rare.

DISCIPLINE, COMBAT

It is a truism to state that weapons and tactical doctrine can be no better than the discipline and combat efficiency of the soldier, and the Civil War armies on both sides were deficient in these respects. Among the soldiery, foraging and straggling were all too common. Outpost duties were often slackly carried out, and fire discipline was poor.

Whereas the armies were apparently capable of carrying out their military duties efficiently when they wanted to, the whole business seems to have been more voluntary than in modern armies. A commander could not count on immediate, unswerving obedience from his subordinates, even general officers. Although some exceptional marching records were set, nearly every defeat in the Civil War can be charged to the fact that someone was in the wrong place at the wrong time because he was slow, lost, resting, or had misunderstood his orders.

While all units spent long periods at close order drill which had a tactical function, some phases of training were patently deficient. When the commander of the Army of the Potomac learned that, at Gettysburg, many men had loaded their rifles two, three, and even four times without ever firing them, he ordered that every rifleman was to fire ten rounds under supervision of an officer. That this order should be issued by an Army commander after more than two years of war shows that basic training had been seriously inadequate.

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Lessons Of Enduring Value Taught By Wartime Efforts At Raising Civil War Army

By COL. M. A. KREIDBERG
U. S. Army Training Center
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And
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Partner in Portland, Me.
Law Firm

PROBLEMS OF Civil War mobilization in the United States and in the Confederate States were those of modern warfare The solutions provided solutions to similar problems in World Wars I and II

The important role that state governments played in the Civil War distinguished it from the World Wars Both the Union and the Confederacy used State governments to recruit and equip men in the early phases In the Confederacy this reliance on the states was due primarily to State' Rights theories, while in the Union it was due more to inability to devise a better system Oddly, centralized control over mobilization was asserted first by the Confederacy

The United States land force in being in early 1861 was the Regular Army The Militia was largely a paper force. The Regular Army on 1 January 1861 included 1,098 officers and 15,259 enlisted men organized in 19 regiments (10 infantry, 4 artillery, 2 dragoon, 2 cavalry, and 1 mounted rifles) Of 198 company-sized units in these regiments, 183 were scattered at 79 posts along the frontiers. The other 15 manned posts along the Atlantic Coast and the Canadian border, and the arsenals. Even after the firing on Fort Sumter it was impossible to concentrate the Regular Army without stripping the frontier of its defenses against the Indians.

ARMY WEAKENED

The Army was weakened by the decision of 313 of its officers to resign or accept dismissal to join the Confederacy. Even more serious than the number of officers who went South was their high caliber. For example, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston and Samuel Cooper resigned and became full generals in the Confederate Army Four of the five regimental commanders of mounted regiments left the Army But few, if any, enlisted men turned against the government

The Regular Army was not capable of suppressing a major rebellion or even of waging sustained warfare. It was small and dispersed over the West where roads were primitive and communication slow and difficult. It was untrained for large-scale operations and commanded at first by old men.

Theoretically the Militia was still a force in being. The Militia's failure during the War of 1812 and disuse during the Mexican War had not destroyed its paper existence Of the 3,163,711 Militiamen reported in 1861, 2,471,377 were from Union states and 692,234 from Confederate states. The totals were impressive but some of the returns dated back to 1827. Only a few states had militia regiments worthy of the name. When war began each side had to start almost from the bottom.

WAR AND MOBILIZATION

No plans existed in the Union for mobilizing large bodies of men or for waging war When the President consulted with his cabinet Scott, and other advisers, all had ideas, but none had any considered plans except Scott. His preliminary plan for the conduct of the war estimated that a Regular Army of 25,000 men and 60,000 three-year volunteers would be necessary. The major weakness in this plan was the small size of its manpower estimates.

The statutory basis for increasing the military forces was the Militia Act of 1795. Term of service for individuals was limited to three months Thus on 15 April Lincoln called out 75,000 Militiamen for three months and convened a special session of Congress to meet 4 July 1861. Both the call for only 75,000 Militia and the delay of over eleven weeks for the convening of Congress have been criticized. But Scott's plan had called for only 85,000 men, and the President may have hoped that one of the attempts at reconciliation might still succeed. In any event, the loyal states furnished 93,526 men.

In the hope Congress would ratify his action, the President on 3 May 1861 increased the Regular Army by 22,714 men, the Navy by 18,000, and called for 42,034 Volunteers to serve for three years.

APPROVED ACTION

When Congress met it not only approved the President's action but also authorized him to call up to 500,000 Volunteers to serve for from six months to three years. Quotas were to be apportioned among the states according to population. The same Act prescribed the organization for the Volunteer Regiments — ten companies like the old Regular Army. (New Regular Army regiments had three battalions of eight companies each) Pay, pension, and other benefits were essentially the same for Volunteers as for the Regular Army.

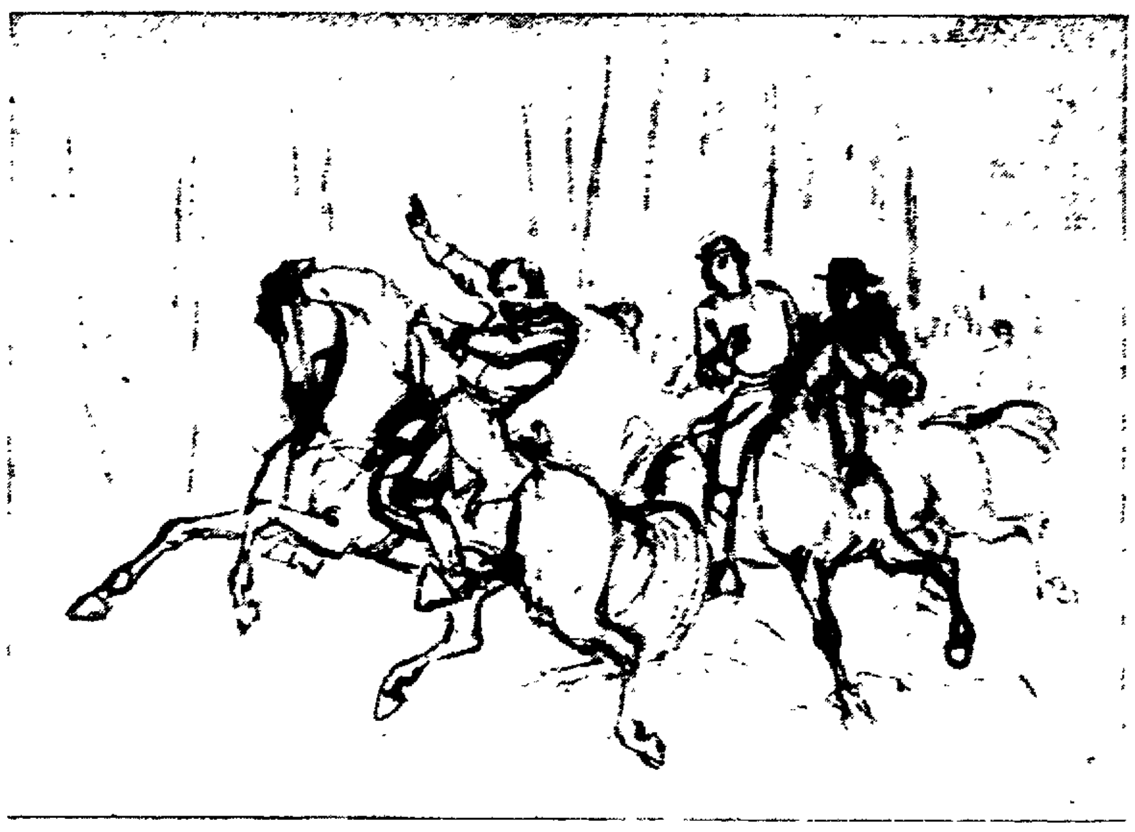
The President was given authority to appoint general officers, but the governors were to commission company and field grade officers. The President was given power to use military boards to examine the qualifications of all officers appointed by the governors and to remove the unqualified

Subsequent laws provided authority for calling additional Volunteers, and eventually the Enrollment Act of 1863 removed statutory limits on the size of the Army. In addition to Regulars and Volunteers, the President was empowered to call out Militia units whose period of service was limited to 60 days after Congress convened unless specifically extended.

ARMY STRENGTH

Although there were more than 2½ million enrollments in the Union Army throughout the war, heavy casualties, discharges for physical disability, desertion, and short terms of enlistment kept effective strength at less than half that number. Peak strength of just over one million was reached on 1 May 1865.

As in 1846 the Regular Army was kept intact. Its officers and enlisted men were not used as cadres for the Volunteer forces.



An unidentified artist made the above sketch of his conception of General Reynolds' losing his life to a sharpshooter's bullet in the opening engagement of the Battle of Gettysburg.

This departure from the expansible army concept was due to General Scott's insistence. Remembering the Mexican War, he desired to keep intact the only force he believed completely dependable.

Confusion began with the call for Militia on 15 April. After the President's subsequent call for 500,000 Volunteers, Militia quotas and the three-year Volunteers became inextricably mixed. Many regiments mobilized under the Militia call later volunteered for three years. Authority granted to private citizens to recruit regiments outside state control added to the confusion and harassed the governors who were the chief cogs in the mobilization machinery of 1861.

Accounting became so chaotic after the President's call of 3 May 1861 that for the rest of the year the War Department discontinued formal assignment of quotas to states. With no long-range mobilization plan in 1861, the governors were requisitioned for units as circumstances dictated. Sometimes governors mobilized units, without any Federal call for them.

In September the War Department took a step toward bringing order and system into mobilization. All units being recruited independently of the governors were placed under state control. This was a forward step eliminating competition, but control of competition within a state depended on the governor.

THE REPLACEMENT PLAN

The second step in systematizing mobilization came with establishment of a replacement program. On 3 December 1861 the War Department provided that replacements would be recruited from central depots on requisition from the War Department. Creation of new units was halted and the governors were to be eased out of the system. Primary responsibility for manpower procurement would have passed to the Federal Government.

But the replacement plan was never really used. Simon Cameron was succeeded as Secretary of War on 15 January 1862 by Edwin McM. Stanton. The new Secretary abolished it. To Stanton in April 1862 it appeared that the Army was large enough to do its job. He grossly underestimated the losses that would be caused by disease and battle casualties. Further, he was eager to economize and eliminate waste in War Department operations.

Except for Wisconsin troops and the Regulars, the Union armies never had an efficient, automatic replacement system. As battle losses mounted and the ranks of veteran regiments thinned, they were forced to send men back to their home states on recruiting duty or face disbandment. Governors preferred to raise new regiments rather than fill the ranks of old ones. Thus new regiments were regularly raised during the war while old battle-tested units declined to company strength

Heavy casualties at the Peninsula and Shiloh and losses from disease and desertion greatly reduced the Union Army in spring of 1862. Many replacements were needed at once. On 1 May 1862 the War Department directed Army commanders to requisition recruits from governors to keep their regiments up to strength. This was only a temporary expedient, and the Federal recruiting service was reopened on 6 June 1862.

President Lincoln appealed to the governors again in July for 300,000 more men. Although early payment of part of the $100 discharge bonus was authorized, the response fell far below the Army's needs.

DRAFT PLAN OF 1862

The War Department had two alternatives: increase bounties or draft men. Thre was no direct Federal statutory authority for a draft, but a clause in the Militia Act of 17 July 1862 provided that for states without adequate Militia laws 'the President is authorized . . . to make all necessary rules and regulations." Interpreting this broadly, the President on 4 August called for a draft of 300,000 Militia to serve for nine months.

Protests from governors, riots and threats of riots quickly followed, and the draft call was rescinded. But the threat of the draft and increased bounties helped to increase recruiting for the time being. The attempted draft of 1862 was signified in that it affirmed the principle of a direct compulsory Federal draft of men for military service.

THE 1863 ENROLLMENT ACT

This principle was reaffirmed by Congress on 3 March 1863 when it passed "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces." This draft law made all male citizens and resident aliens between 20 and 45 years of age liable to service. It excepted Federal and state officials, felons, those physically and mentally unfit, several other obvious categories, and those able to hire substitutes or pay $300 for exemption.

The country was divided into enrollment districts; the President was to set quotas for each. To enforce its provisions, the law created the office of Provost Marshal General of the Army. Under him a provost marshal with the rank of captain was appointed for each district, wherein a local board consisting of the provost marshal and two members (one a physician) did the actual drafting.

The draft law had several serious defects. Administration and enforcement were charged solely to military officers. Those liable to service were not required to register as a civic duty; instead, officers walked from house to house enrolling men. Its provisions for hiring substitutes or avoiding service by payment of $300 were unjust and undemocratic.

Even with its defects, the Enrollment Act provided for raising armies by Federal administrative machinery, ignored the state governments, and thus fundamentally changed the system for military mobilization.

Enrollment began on 25 May 1863. Drafting started the first week in July and continued into August, but sporadic resistance to the draft throughout the country culminated in riots in New York City. Police, Militia, and the Regular Army finally restored order after four days of rioting and an estimated 1,000 casualties and $1,500,000 in damages had resulted.

Results of the draft of July 1863 were meager. Of the whole number drawn — 292,441 — only 35,883 were raised, while 52,288 paid commutation. As a result, the President was forced to call for more volunteers in 1863 and 1864.

Of more than 2½ million men raised by the Union during the Civil War, only 6 per cent were raised directly by the draft. The net results of the four applications of the Enrollment Act of 1863 were:

Status	
Held to service	249,259
Men raised	162,535
Held to personal service	46,347
Substitutes furnished	116,188
Paid commutation	86,724

The indirect effects of the draft in encouraging enlistments cannot be accurately assessed, but that those effects were important seems certain. The principal importance of the Enrollment Act lay not in the number of men it raised but in the fact that it established the principle that the Federal Government could impose a military obligation directly on the citizen. Of almost equal importance was the fact that the experience gained guided the carefully planned Selective Service drafts of World Wars I and II.

BOUNTIES

As in previous wars, bounties were an integral part of the Volunteer system. Bounty payments came to staggering totals for that day — $300,223,500 by the Federal Government, and $285,941,036 by the states This total includes only a minimum estimate of the amount paid by the states and entirely omits bounties paid by towns, cities and counties. It has been estimated that the total amount paid exceeded $750,000,000 — or about as much as the pay for the Army during the entire war.

The bounty became not a reward for volunteering but a price

(Continued on Page 11, Sec. F)

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Occasion

Soldiers Of Civil War Were "Very Religious," Theological Student Finds

They Turned To Religion As They Encountered Hardship, Fear, Wounds And Often Death

WALTER P. FOGARTY

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Fogarty's home is at College Park, Md. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland. The accompanying article is written from his thesis.

THE SOLDIERS of the Civil War "were generally very religious,"' a Lutheran Theological Seminary student concludes in a thesis he has written on the role of religion in the life of the Boys in Blue and in Gray from 1861-65.

Walter Philip Fogarty, after extensive research into religious writings on the Civil War period, reports of the Christian Commission and chaplains' written records, had this to say about the place of religion in the life of the Civil War soldier:

"They not only worshipped God with their hymns and prayers but they tried to live an ethical, Christian life.

"They were religious because they were afraid, wounded, uncomfortable or dying. These men were religious because their culture said not to put your faith and trust in men, medicine, science or weapons but in Jesus Christ.

"They were religious in every manner that a man can be religious. Some thought they were fighting God's battles for Him. Others thought that God was to be found only in quiet prayer. These men experienced a wide range of situations and they responded religiously to them all."

MOSTLY FARM BOYS

Fogarty wrote:

By far the vast majority of all of the soldiers were farm boys. John Allan Wyeth, in speaking about the South during this period, has this to say concerning the environment of the poor whites. "Their homes were chiefly in the uplands or foothills or coves or in the sparsely settled plateaus. The houses were of logs, some hewn, many of skinned poles and some so primitive that the bark was left on. The roofs were of rived boards, not nailed, but held in place by split logs laid on as weights and reinforced here and there by stones. Some of the floors were of puncheons, others of planks, and not infrequently the kitchen, smokehouse and other added shelters had for flooring the sandy earth."

These people lived very simple lives; and, for the most part, obeyed the laws of the authorities. They were, however, very quick tempered and all too ready to use their knife or gun to settle the differences which arose among them. These poor whites were usually fairly religious, belonging to the Baptist and Methodist denominations. Their religion consisted largely in prayer meetings, revivals, and experiences of conversion. These people dressed with extreme simplicity. They wore plain cotton and woolen clothes completely made from beginning to end at home.

KNEW THEIR BIBLE

More than 75 per cent of the men who fought for the Confederacy were from this class and lived in these conditions. Many of the northern soldiers also came from such an environment and could easily be compared to these.

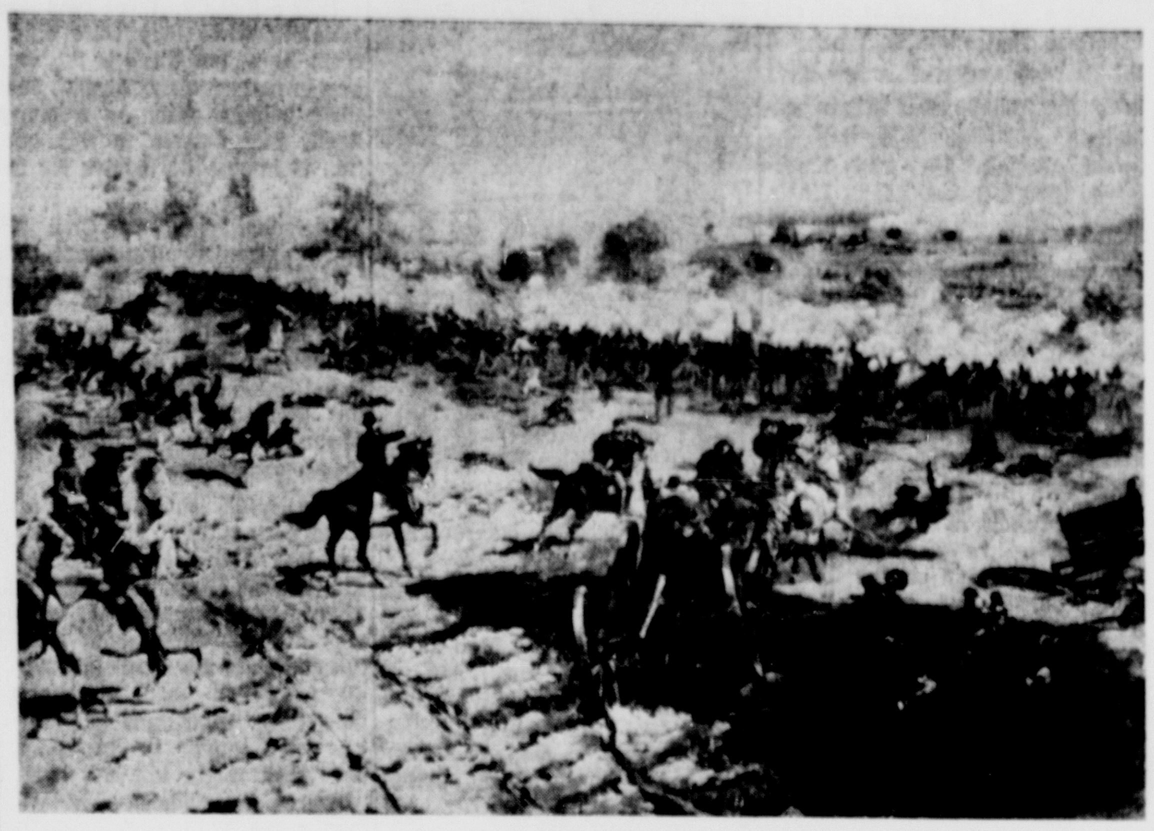
A large segment of the northern male population, which was later to be formed into a part of the Union Army, came from middle class families from small towns. A good percentage of these men knew how to read and write, and an equally large percentage of these men were brought up to know and to respect the Bible. The nation, as a whole, knew its Bible, although many of the men who fought in these armies never really cared about the doctrines of religion or the denominations which clamored for their membership. They loved and cherished their New Testaments and their Bibles which usually had the element of their mother's love attached to them.

The religions of the men who formed the bulk of the armies fell into two principal groups. The first, and probably the most important, were those who believes in an evangelistic type of Christianity.

IMPORTANT FACTOR

The second type of religion which dominated these men was fundamentalism.

It has been stated by some that this period of American history was one in which religion had to some extent become removed from the public mind. The effects of the Revival of 1800 had slowly disappeared, and the prosperity of the period, along with the disillusionment of the Millerites, led many to think that religion was unimportant and old-fashioned. I do not feel that this was the case. True, during this period many had been disillusioned with the church and its position in the world. Nevertheless, religion continued to be the most important factor in the lives of countless Americans, and I feel its influence is shown conclusively by the lives and the writings of the Civil War soldiers.



Battle of Gettysburg

The Civil War soldier had few churches or chapels in which to offer his praises to God. Actual buildings for the purpose of religious worship were very few, but this is no indication that they were not desired. Both the North and the South recognized the fact that a place for worship was desired for a permanent Army settlement. In the majority of cases, however, by the time a building was erected the company would move on to other quarters and again would be without a place of worship. Because of the impermanency of a location a chapel tent was often used for religious worship. In many camps the chapel tent was open at all times for those soldiers who cared to use it. In groups or individually those who wanted to could visit the tent and engage in the services of religion. Usually copies of the Scriptures along with other devotional books were placed there for the use of these men.

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A great many nondenominational meetings were held which consisted in a passage of Scripture being explained, the singing of a hymn, and fervent prayers frequently led by the soldiers themselves. During these services many men renewed their vows to God, and many were led to the Lord for the first time. Tears and great happiness were often present at these meetings. The church services, however, were not limited to tents or organized, planned meetings. Often services were held where the men congregated or where they might be serving at a guard station. Many preachers spent their days riding from one group of men to another to preach the Gospel. Often they would preach from five to 10 sermons during one day.

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REVIVAL COMMON

Another type of meeting which was very common among the soldiers was the revival. First, it must be pointed out that a revival meeting did not differ very greatly from the prayer meetings just described. There was, however, in the revival meeting more extemporaneous preaching and more of an emphasis on "comin' through" which meant being converted. The revival which swept through the Confederate Army during the second half of the war is well known. Given the strong nondenominational support of Lee and Jackson, it was only natural for religion to take hold first in the Army of Northern Virginia.

The revival actually got into full swing shortly after Lee's Army returned from its invasion of Maryland, September 17, 1862. The revivals which took place within the Confederate camps often lasted for as many as 55 consecutive days, and veterans who had just emerged from bloody experiences responded to every type of religious service: "Preaching, Sunday School, prayer meetings, Bible classes, inquiries, exhortations and singing meetings."

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A country boy entering the ranks of one of the Civil War Armies, was very likely to be shocked at the moral standards of those around him. There was a great amount of drinking, gambling and profanity. There are a great many instances in which young men coming from religious backgrounds refused to lower their moral standards and to become like the common soldiers.

There is one incident told of a young soldier from the Middle West who, on Sherman's march to Georgia, was in the southern swamps. The water in these swamps was unfit to drink and so the government issued wine for the soldiers to drink. This man, and others like him, decided to risk their lives by drinking the unhealthful water rather than drinking the wine.

This story is, however, an illustration of the exception and not the rule. Most men, as is natural under the circumstances, fell into the ways of the majority and adopted the standards of the majority as their own. This was especially true in the first part of the war when discipline was low and leadership was very poor. As leadership improved, camp life also improved. Religion played a very important part in the raising of moral standards in the daily life of the camp. Drinking, gambling and profanity were high on the list of evils to be reckoned with by the church of the middle 19th Century; and, therefore, these elements could not be overlooked in the sermons which were preached to the soldiers. Most of the sermons were very practical and dealt with matters such as why it is wrong to gamble. Many a preacher did not limit himself to the pulpit but would go into a tent where the soldiers were playing cards and on the spot would denounce it as evil and would break up the game.

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Many chaplains particularly denounced the bad language which was heard about the camps. Many thought that, if the camp was polluted by bad language, then they could not preach God's Word to the fullest. Many chaplains took pride in the fact that their preaching had indeed been effective in this regard and that profanity was greatly reduced in the camps. Some camps claimed that, because of the efforts of these religious men, there was

(Continued on Page 14, Sec. F)

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They Turned To Religion As They Encountered Hardship, Fear, Wounds And Often Death

(Continued from Page 13, Sec. F)

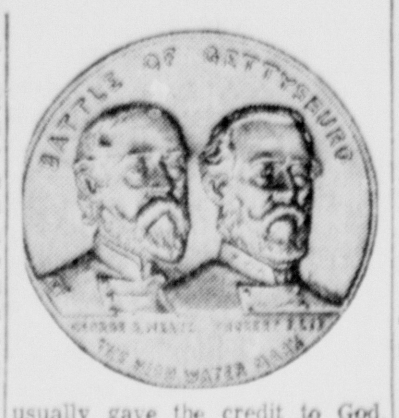
absolutely no swearing or cussing.

One would immediately think that men in hospitals and prisons would be greatly affected by their religious beliefs. This was true to quite an extent. Religion was emphasized in the hospitals to a much greater extent than in the prison camps. Countless cases have been reviewed of soldiers coming to Christ while in the hospital upon recovery or else upon their deathbeds.

The hospitals of the Civil War were very primitive. Men often slept on the floor with a little bit of straw for a bed. Their clothes and bodies were dirty; and they often had little food, with delicacies such as clean water and fresh fruit almost unobtainable.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY

Many of the men lay for days at a time with their wounds untended. Pain killers were practically nonexistent, and men suffered terribly. The only comfort and hope for many of these men was their religion. It was very likely that, if a man's arm or leg was amputated, the result would be death, not just a maimed person. This happened because of the poor state in which surgery found itself at that time. When men recovered from their wounds, especially severe wounds, they usually gave the credit to God.



A Reverend Whitney tells of one soldier who was severely wounded on the second day's fighting of the Wilderness Battles. He had remained on the battlefield for 24 hours without attention; and, when he was examined, the surgeon refused to operate because death was "inevitable." This man was placed on an ambulance; and, after 60 hours of rough riding, arrived at Fredericksburg. Here again he was examined and his wound pronounced fatal. Three or four days of intense suffering were passed in the hospital at Fredericksburg. It was at this point that Reverend Whitney found the man. The soldier told the chaplain that he was not ready to die. "Mr. Whitney, the surgeon says I must die. But I do not feel that my work is done yet. When I gave myself to God, last winter, I promised Him that I would labor for His cause in the Gospel ministry. I feel that He has a work for me to do; and I believe that man is immortal till his work is done." A few days later the soldier was again examined and was told that he would recover. He was transferred then to a hospital in Washington where he was again told that he would die. But the soldier did not fear. He had no concern that his life was in danger. Finally an operation extracted the ball; and, after many long months had passed, the soldier left the hospital and started to prepare himself to preach the Gospel.

LIKE THE BATTLEFIELDS

The hospitals of the Civil War were much like its battlefields, except that a man on the battlefield probably had more chance to live than did a man in the hospital. The same psychology, however, was present in both of these places. Men knew that they were on the brink of eternity; and, when this is the case, religion comes to the forefront in a man's life.

The prisons of the Civil War were indeed horrible. Neither the North nor the South had expected such a long war, and neither was prepared for the vast number of prisoners who were thrust upon them. The prisons of the South, such as Andersonville and Libby, are infamous, but these two were merely exaggerations of countless prisons which existed behind both northern and southern lines of battle.

The conditions of prison life were horrible. The men were deficient in food and clothing. Many men were half naked when they were finally exchanged. The prisons were rat infested, but this was often a blessing, for the men were so hungry that a captured rat was very valuable as a source of food and could be sold or traded for many valuable articles. Again, in such horrible circumstances, amid neglected wounds and starvation, men turned very often to their God. Many conversions took place at Andersonville when the moon shone above the evening prayer meeting. Meetings during the day were impossible because of the scorching sun; but in the cool of the night the men would gather and without an organized ministry or program they sang hymns, prayed, gave testimony, and experienced conversions.

FAMOUS CHAPLAIN

Probably the most famous of all Union chaplains was Charles Cardwell McCabe. His lecture, "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," is probably the most famous piece of literature which came from the prisons during the war. This lecture shows how a group of men reacted to the horrors of prison life. The men turned to two sources of comfort. First they turned to their humor, and second they turned to God.

Chaplain McCabe was a very good singer and brought music to the dreary prison. Chaplain L. N. Beaudry, a fellow prisoner in Libby, relates an experience in which the men were sitting around in the evening as if they were on the edge of death itself. Everyone had lost hope, and silence reigned throughout the prison. Suddenly several voices were heard singing with great vigor, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow; Praise Him all creatures here below; Praise Him above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost." "The heavy load that oppressed us all seemed as by magic to be lifted. The words of the sacred Doxology came to us with a new meaning and the Divine One seemed to say, 'Be of good cheer, it is I, be not afraid.' I was instantly filled with inexpressible joy."

143rd Pennsylvania Memorial

The prisons of the Civil War were much like the hospitals and the battlefields. Death here again was a constant partner; and, to many, prison was simply a step toward death itself. The number of prisoners who died at Andersonville Prison alone was 12,926.

CLOSER TO RELIGION

It was true during the Civil War, as in all wars, that, when the men got closer to the actual fighting, they got closer to religion and to the chaplain's tent. When men know that they soon will be fighting for their lives, they must prepare themselves for possible death. It is the conviction of this author that more conversions took place under these circumstances than took place under any other.

The men were never without the fear that a cannon ball or a stray bullet would find its way into their body. This is exactly what happened one day when Chaplain James McNeilly was holding a meeting in a Georgia wood near the front. By the time the bullet came into the camp the sound of its firing was long forgotten. It very quietly passed through the head of one worshipper and lodged in the chest of another. Sensing trouble, some turned and grabbed their weapons; but, when they saw the dead man, they realized what had happened. The men were surprised but not overly so. Soldiers in the act of worship had been shot before, and it had not even stopped the meeting. This time, though, the meeting was stopped. The dead man was removed and the wounded man sent to the hospital. The men were more anxious than ever to hear the Word of God, and a discussion followed as to the reason why God had allowed this thing to happen. Didn't God intervene to save the faithful? Stories were prevalent that many men had been saved by a Bible or by wads of religious literature stopping a bullet, but nobody ever told of a deck of cards or other such "instruments of the devil" saving a man's life.

The men at the front asked questions like these, but they also asked other questions, not theological, but having definite religious connotations. They wondered what the folks at home were doing this Sabbath. They wondered where God was and where was the peace which the Bible speaks about.

LONGED FOR RELIGION

The men at the front did long for religion. Religious services were often held during lulls between battles. One chaplain took advantage of such a break to give encouragement to his troops. As he began his sermon, he attracted more and more onto the open field until he saw that the crowd was growing too large and would make too good a target for the enemy. Also, it was becoming too concentrated to be able to move if it were attacked. Therefore, he dismissed the group earlier than he had anticipated doing.

It is a fact that these men were religious while they were on the front lines, but there is the question whether they forgot about their religion when in a charge itself. The answer to this question is impossible to give for certain.

The charges of the Civil War were extremely dangerous. The rifles and cannon of the entrenched enemy were very accurate and deadly. Nowhere in historical writings has the writer found more interesting or exciting literature than that written about the charges of this war.

"GOD WITH ME"

Men made such claims after a battle as "You may think as you like, I think that God saved me; not the rebels' bad shooting." There were many, of course, who did not think about God in the course of the battle. Most soldiers worried about themselves, how they might not get killed, how they might be brave, and how they might kill the enemy.

There is evidence, however, that more than a few soldiers took Christ onto the battlefield with them. One such Union soldier, when asked if he was afraid about making a certain charge, replied, ". . . and besides God will be with me and I needn't fear. I shall try to live near Christ. He will give me courage."

It is a fact that many Christians did react well under fire, and this fact led a young lieutenant colonel to be converted. This man, of Christian parents, had been appalled by the thought of dying without Christ. When the battle was over, however, he forgot about religion. It was later at Fredericksburg that he was again endangered during the battle, and this feeling returned. This time he noticed the firmness and steadiness of several Christian men under fire.

MANY DISCOMFORTS

Although the place of religion in a soldier's life during an actual battle is questionable and varying, we again move into the realm of certainty when we view the place of religion to the wounded who are left on the battlefield.

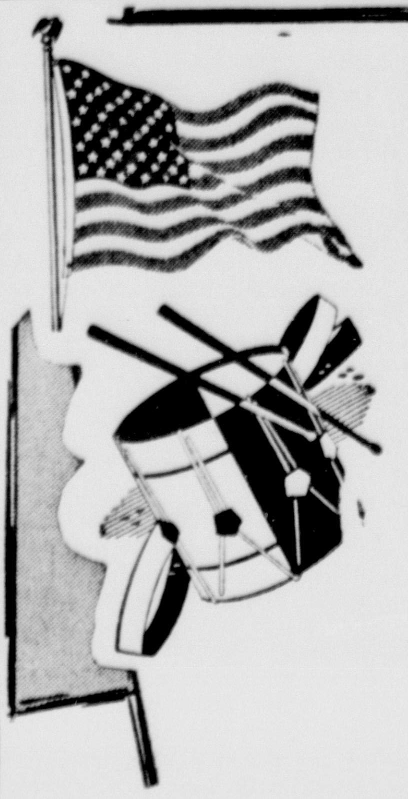
The Civil War was fought in such a manner that those soldiers who were wounded during the day's engagements were left on the battlefield through the entire night. Many of thse men had had their arms or legs blown off. Many lay where they had fallen for as many as 12 days before any attention was given to them. Their intense pain was just one of the many discomforts which they had to suffer. Heat, flies, and most often thirst became unbearable. The men not only thirsted after water but they thirsted after their God.

Robert Patterson had lain on the battlefield for over 24 hours and had not had any water to drink for this period. When it began to rain, he dug a hole so that water would collect in it. To his utter disappointment, however, his injury prevented him from bending down to drink this water.

EXAMPLES CITED

"I never felt such disappointment before, — so needy, so near, and yet so helpless. By-and-by night fell, and the stars shone out clear and beautiful above the dark field; and I began to think of the great God, who had given His Son to die a death of agony for me, and that He was up there — up above the scene of suffering, and above those glorious stars;

(Continued on Page 15, Sec. F)



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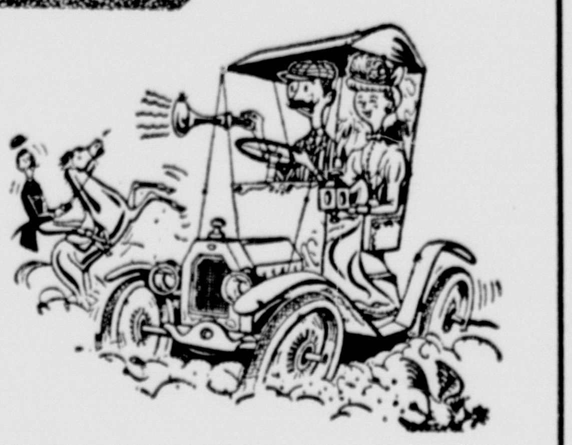

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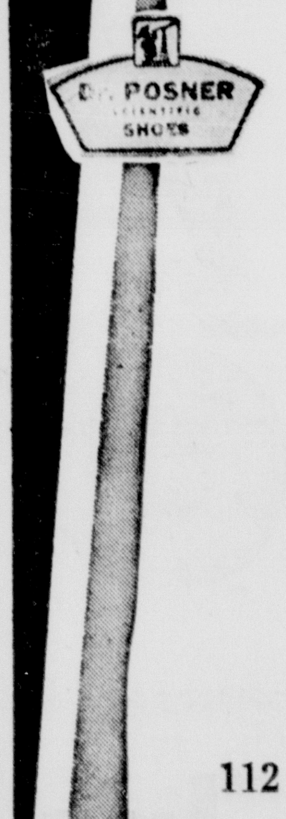

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Improved Weapons Forced Changes In War Tactics

By JOHN MILLER JR.
Deputy Chief Historian
Office of the Chief of Military History

THE GENERALITY that strategic and tactical principles do not always keep pace with the improved capabilities of weapons is well illustrated by the Civil War. Even so, in that conflict there were numerous instances of tactical principles being altered in an effort to meet the new conditions brought about by improved weapons.

INFANTRY

In the great struggle of 1861 to 1865, the most important arm was the infantry. It took and held the ground, and its location after a battle spelled the finality of victory or defeat

Its organization had changed but little since the 18th Century With the exception of several Regular Army regiments which were authorized three battalions but never recruited up to strength, practically all the U.S. Regular Army and the Volunteer Infantry Regiments were one-battalion regiments, of ten companies each, with 878 officers and enlisted men in ten of the regular regiments, 1,046 officers and enlisted men in the Volunteer regiments.

This strength was supposed to be small enough to be controlled by one man's voice, large enough to withstand a cavalry charge. But with the exception of the Regular and the Wisconsin Volunteer regiments, which were kept almost up to strength by a replacement system, none of the U.S. regiments were ever up to its T O strength once it took the field. As casualties thinned the ranks, the regiment dwindled down to company size.

BEFORE CIVIL WAR

Before the Civil War weapons proved so effective, men in battle tended to spread out and seek safety in dispersion. In consequence, the system of control of a regiment by the sound of one man's voice worked only because the regiments were very small.

Regiments were tactically grouped, two or more, into brigades. Two to four brigades, sometimes plus artillery, formed a division. A corps consisted of two to four divisions, plus perhaps artillery. Union formations were smaller and more numerous than their Confederate counterparts. A Union corps, with a paper strength of 20,000 men, was often closer to 10,000, whereas the Confederate infantry corps which fought at Gettysburg were over 20,000 men each.

Except for the swords, sabers and pistols of officers and senior noncommissioned officers, the basic arm of practically all the Union infantrymen became the single-shot, muzzle-loading, rifled musket, caliber .58 — nearly twice the caliber of the U.S. Rifles, Model 1903 and M1. To load this weapon the soldier bit open a paper cartridge which contained powder and ball, poured the powder down the barrel through the muzzle, then pushed the ball home with the ramrod.

Normally the soldier stood up to load; it was a difficult operation in a prone position. To fire, he pulled back the hammer with his thumb and placed a percussion cap in position. The hammer exploded the cap which detonated the powder and sent the ball on its way The ball was the famous Minie ball actually a spherical conoidal bullet, which about like a modern bullet, which the force of the explosion expanded to fit the rifling in the barrel It went on its way with deadly accuracy.

The Civil War rifle although obsolescent and soon to become obsolete, was much closer in range and accuracy to the '03 or the M1 rifles than it was to the Eighteenth Century rifles upon which Civil War tactical formations were based. It could fire accurately at ranges varying from two to four hundred yards and it could kill at eight hundred to a thousand yards Furthermore, introduction of the percussion cap greatly increased the rate of fire

ATTACK FORMATIONS

Every man armed with the rifle carried a bayonet, but very few wounds were ever inflicted by that weapon Because tactical doctrine had not kept pace with weapons and technology, commanders attempted to hurl the infantry formations of earlier days against men armed with these rifles and with excellent artillery. These assaults usually failed with heavy casualties

Just as today, attack formations varied with the terrain and the circumstances. Troops marched in column and attacked in line, or in a column of lines and defended in line. The tactical manuals of the day were close order drill books which gave a variety of methods by which a commander could quickly deploy from column to line, change front to either flank, reform after an assault, rally after a retirement, or switch from line to column to move quickly.

The basic unit of maneuver was the brigade, which in the attack normally formed part of a division column. A division usually attacked in column of brigades. The leading brigade would form a 2-rank line of two regiments abreast, with skirmishers deployed in front to drive in the enemy outposts and, using cover and concealment, put fire on the enemy positions to cover the approach of the brigades in formation. The second brigade would deploy in line 150 to 300 yards behind the first, the third a similar distance behind the second, and so on. Natural features, skirmishers, or cavalry were used to protect the flank if there were no units on either side.

TWO FACTORS INVOLVED

Two factors caused the density that was typical of Civil War formations. First, the brigade was pretty large, and although the fire-team or half-squad concept appeared in print in 1863, the existing doctrine coupled with the age-old problem of battlefield communication did not provide for regiments and companies to maneuver separately but required men to advance almost shoulder to shoulder in long lines

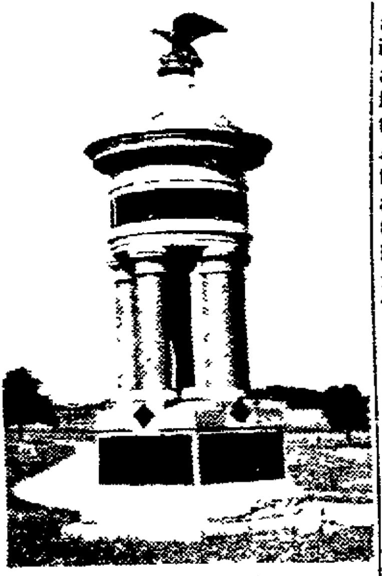
Pursuit of the Army marching in the rain near Emmitsburg, Md., July 7, 1863.

Second, as the attack progressed the skirmishers and the leading brigade tended to merge, and when the leading brigade sought cover or was halted by enemy fire, the other brigades bunched up behind it. Thus phrases in Civil War literature about hails of bullets, great gaps torn in the ranks, and the dead men piled in heaps are not mere figures of speech They were literally true

Frontal assaults, flanking movements, and combinations of the two were employed But the communications problem and the broken terrain of most battlefields made coordination of intricate maneuvers very difficult.

INTERVALS INCREASED

During the latter part of the war, intervals between men and between units were increased Attacks were begun in close order, but the troops scattered when they came under fire and, using cover, concealment, and short rushes supported by fire from neighboring units, made their way forward The fire fight, as distinguished from the volleys of previous wars, appears to have emerged at this time.



Excelsior Brigade of New York Memorial

But even with these modifications a Civil War battlefield was a dangerous place for everyone from general officer to private. It is not surprising that the use of field fortifications became general They ranged from the stone walls of Gettysburg to the earth and log trenches, abatises, traverses, and rifle pits of Spotsylvania and Petersburg. By 1864, the troops, using bayonets, bare hands, mess gear, and anything else handy entrenched with enough enthusiasm and skill to inspire the admiration of foreign observers

FIELD ARTILLERY

The most immediate support for the infantry in attack and defense was provided by the field artillery, which was used to attack and defend temporary fortifications; destroy or demolish obstacles and means of cover and thus prepare the way for the success of other arms: breach enemy lines or prevent them from forming: crush enemy masses: dismount enemy batteries; follow and support pursuits; and cover and protect retreats. Field artillery, attached to and maneuvering with the cavalry, and mounted artillery which maneuvered with the infantry.

With some variations Federal artillery was organized in batteries of 4 to 6 guns each, and was attached by batteries to the infantry divisions or by brigades to the corps. In the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, by the time of Gettysburg, all the artillery was organized into battalions of four batteries each. The battalions were attached to infantry divisions, and in each corps the chief of artillery commanded the battalions

There had been no recent spectacular improvements in Field Artillery but Civil War ordnance was effective. These included 6- and 2-pound smooth-bore, muzzle-loading guns (Napoleons, made of bronze), 3.64 inches and 4.62 inches in caliber, respectively, with ranges of from 300 to 1,600 yards; 12-pound light guns or gun-howitzers (4.62 inches in caliber, 325 to 1,680 yards range); and 10 and 20 pound wrought-iron, rifled, Parrott guns of greater range.

Troops generally preferred the smooth-bores to the rifled guns because they were lighter and easier to maintain; moreover, the rifled weapons had a flat trajectory whereas the higher trajectory of the smooth-bores enabled the gunners to hit reverse slopes.

Projectiles were of four types: solid shot or shell for long-range work against infantry, cavalry, and artillery; canister or shrapnel for closer work against infantry and cavalry Grape shot was not used.

Artillery was emplaced in whatever good locations could be found in the front lines. Artillery positions were necessarily exposed, and during preliminary bombardments the infantry would retire to defiladed positions Supporting artillery fire usually ceased when the infantry moved out to attack although on several occasions, overhead fire was used when configuration of the terrain allowed it. Moves to the front and rear in the presence of the enemy were normally accomplished by half-batteries — half of the guns moving the other half firing to cover the move

CAVALRY

On both sides the cavalrymen, usually armed with saber, pistol and breech-loading carbine and supported by horse artillery, were dragoons who rode to the scene of the battle but normally fought on foot. It was next to impossible for mounted cavalrymen to attack infantrymen armed with rifles

With their superior speed, cavalrymen were especially useful in advance guard actions, in riding rapidly to seize important hills, river lines and road junctions before the infantry could come up In these actions they fought dismounted; there were very few actions between mounted men. Even with breech-loading carbines, cavalrymen were usually overmatched by the infantry, and whenever the cavalrymen held their own against foot soldiers they received well - deserved praise.

1st (2nd) Maryland Memorial
Confederate States of America

In addition cavalrymen were used as pickets, outposts, and in long-range reconnaissance and all too often in dramatic but ineffective raids In battle they they were supposed to enter at the decisive moment and pursue the enemy. But this seldom happened because the battles were so intense and so costly that successes were almost never exploited. Pursuits were rare.

DISCIPLINE, COMBAT

It is a truism to state that weapons and tactical doctrine can be no better than the discipline and combat efficiency of the soldier, and the Civil War armies on both sides were deficient in these respects. Among the soldiery, foraging and straggling were all too common Outpost duties were often slackly carried out, and fire discipline was poor

Whereas the armies were apparently capable of carrying out their military duties efficiently when they wanted to, the whole business seems to have been more voluntary than in modern armies A commander could not count on immediate, unswerving obedience from his subordinates, even general officers. Although some exceptional marching records were set, nearly every defeat in the Civil War can be charged to the fact that someone was in the wrong place at the wrong time because he was slow, lost, resting, or had misunderstood his orders.

While all units spent long periods at close order drill which had a tactical function, some phases of training were patently deficient. When the commander of the Army of the Potomac learned that, at Gettysburg, many men had loaded their rifles two, three, and even four times without ever firing them, he ordered that every rifleman was to fire ten rounds under supervision of an officer That this order should be issued by an Army commander after more than two years of war shows that basic training had been seriously inadequate

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They Turned To Religion As They Encountered Hardship, Fear, Wounds And Often Death

(Continued from Page 14, Sec. F)

and I felt that I was going home to meet Him, and praise Him there; and that I ought to praise Him, here in my wounds and in the rain; and I began to sing with my parched lips . . .

There was a Christian brother in the brush near me. I could not see him, but I could hear him. He took up the strain; and beyond him another and another caught it up, all over the battlefield of Shiloh; and long into the night the echo was resounding, as eve made the field of battle ring with hymns of praise to God."

A similar example is told of a wounded soldier who prayed that God would send someone to give him water. This incident shows the place of religion in the hearts of those wounded men who lay on the battlefield, hope nearly gone. Waiting for death to overcome their bodily torture, these men turned to God in prayer.

LED TO FAITH

It is the author's conviction that experiences such as this led many a Civil War soldier to have faith in Jesus Christ and to put his trust in Him. These men had only one person to whom they could turn as they lay helpless on the battlefield. These religious experiences were compelling and captivating.

Twelve days is a long time to spend on a battlefield without any attention, especially when wounded severely. But this is how long 1,500 Union soldiers remained on the battlefield after the battle of Chancellorsville.

When these men were finally attended to, they were in miserable condition; many had died, and many more died shortly thereafter. Many had their wounds filled with worms One would think that such an experience would make these men bitter toward God who allowed these things to happen to them. However, this was not the case. One of these soldiers, after having been severely wounded, gave this testimony concerning those 12 days. "Those 12 days were among the happiest of my life. I had my Testament with me. All the strength I had was devoted to prayer and the reading of the blessed book Oh, never before did the Saviour seem so precious, or His Word so sweet." These words are either the words of a liar, an insane person, or of aa man whose religion lives within him. The Civil War soldier valued his religion. He had little else in which to put his trust.

HIS TRUE FEELINGS

Practically every man carried on some form of letter writing even if it meant paying someone to read and write for him. Diaries were also popular, and many have been published and remain with us today.

A man's true feelings about religion are much more likely to be shown in his private writings than in his accounts or reminiscenses. After having read hundreds of letters by Civil War soldiers the author has discovered two things of interest. The first is that God was constantly mentioned in a vast majority of the soldiers' letters when they were writing to their loved ones.

The second fact which I discovered was that practically no reference to God or religion was made when soldiers wrote to other soldiers. The nature of these latter writings was usually that of reports and orders, but the fact is that, of the 3,000 or more letters looked over, the author did not find one reference to "God" or "religion." This shows a complete lack of relevance between religion and military procedure. It seems as if these men were ashamed to mention "God" to their fellow officers, especially in their correspondence.

CAPTAIN'S LETTER

We have noted that the exact opposite is true of their private letters. The author could not possibly give a description of these soldiers' letters that would do them justice. I will, therefore, when it is possible, present the material as the soldiers themselves wrote it.

The majority of the soldiers' letters conform to the expected outline. Questions such as, "How are you feeling? — Did you get the crops in? — Is Jimmy still sick?" were frequent in their letters. However, many of their letters dealt with very deep religious beliefs, especially in reference to the possibility of death.

The letter of Captain Henry M. Kellogg to his wife and son is very typical and is included for this reason. The writer was killed in battle four days after he wrote this letter.

NO DREAD OF DYING

Saturday morning, 2 o'clock
My Darling Ama and Harry:

One more word before I engage in a deadly conflict with the enemy. This may be my last message to you, — God knows and will do right. Our heavenly Father has permitted us to spend many happy days together. We shall have more in heaven.

If I fall, Ama, live and be happy for Harry's sake. Remember I am not dead, but have put off the body to take a crown of glory. I shall be just as much with you as ever. Try to think so. Harry, my boy, you know how your father's heart yearns for you; meet me, my boy, in heaven. There we will pluck flowers that will never fade.

I love you both, my treasures — God knows how well, but if it is best, I can cheerfully die for my country. Ama, let this thought console you, when you think of me. I do not dread to die. I do not dread to suffer with wounds, for my body is not me, and its pains shall not disturb the peace of my soul. I am ready for God's will.

Goodbye, my Ama and my Harry, my wife and my boy, my father and my mother, my brothers and my sisters.

Your
Henry

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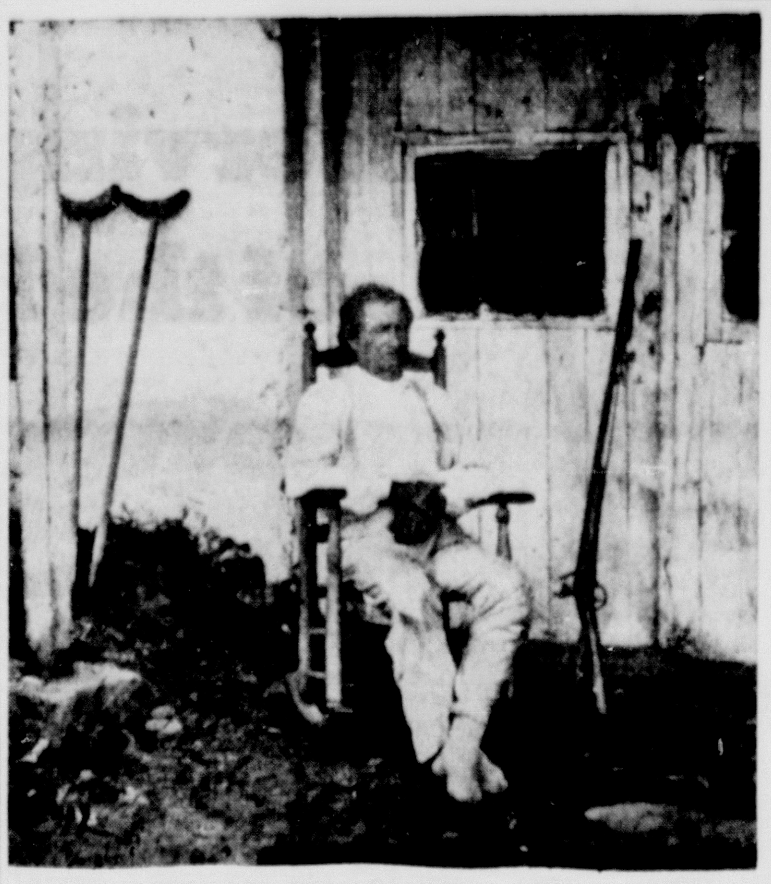
This paper has shown that the place of religion in the lives of men became more important because of the Civil War. Because of their hardships, fear and anxiety these men turned to God. This paper has shown also that it was not only the war itself that was responsible for this religious experience, but this experience was partly due to the background and culture of these men.

VERY RELIGIOUS

This paper has dealt with the place of religion in the life of the Civil War soldier. To determine the place that religion holds in one's own life is a difficult task. To do so for millions of men who are now dead is impossible. This paper cannot tell what percentage of these men really loved God, but it has shown that these men said they loved God, prayed to God, worshipped God, trusted in God, hoped in God and die knowing that God would save them.

How religious were the Civil War soldiers? They were generally very religious. They not only worshipped God with their hymns and prayers, but they tried to live an ethical, Christian life.

They were religious because they were afraid, wounded, uncomfortable, or dying. These men were religious because their culture said not to put your faith and trust in men, medicine, science or weapons but in Jesus Christ.



The doughty little John Burns, his rifle to his left and his crutches to the right, sits in his favorite rocking chair at his home recuperating from wounds received in the Battle of Gettysburg.

Eternal Light Peace Memorial

Civil War Has Many Meanings For Devotees

THE AMERICAN Civil War means many things to many people. To the student of government it is the final crucible that proved the validity of the Federal system. To the sociologist it is the story of the end of a social structure that was destroyed by its own excesses. To the student of literature, the narratives of the sorrows and heartaches of that time represent some of our attempts to reach the best in the written word. To others its stirring scenes were the first to be recorded as they occurred. No longer need man depend upon the memory of an artist to depict the scenes of combat.

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The interest in this era is not limited to any single stratum of our society. The fact that many people spend hours of labor and personal funds to keep alive the uniform, equipment, tactics, and military customs of this bloody fratricidal war is unparalleled in this country. Traditionally our people try to forget as rapidly as possible the existence and results of each war. Yet not only the historian, but the novelist, scenarist, and playwright have kept the memory of this time fresh in the minds of the American people.

the BLUE
the GRAY

MUCH MORE
is to be gained by
CLASPING HANDS
than by
CRACKLING GUNS!

On This Historic Event . . . the
100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
Battle of Gettysburg
WE REDEDICATE OURSELVES
TO THE PRINCIPLES
. . . "for which they gave their last full meaure
of devotion"

FRIENDSHIP AND PROGRESS
Go Hand-in-Hand!

GETTYSBURG
RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

THE BOROUGH OF
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EXTENDS
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WE ARE BOTH PROUD, AND PLEASED
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FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS IN
CELEBRATING THE 100TH
ANNIVERSARY
of the
"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG"

We feel privileged to be just a stone's throw from our country's most famous Battlefield!

THE BOROUGH OF
NEW OXFORD
Adams County Pennsylvania

As We Join the Entire
County Commemorating the
100th ANNIVERSARY
of the Battle of Gettysburg

—It Is With Pleasure That We
Note How Many of You We
Have Had the Privilege of
Serving Since
1905
—the Year We
Started in Business
Here in Adams County

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to Go
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Bargains
You're
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Stop in Today!

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Stocked Full of the
Items You Need, All
at Discount Prices

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Commemorating the Centennial
of the Battle of Gettysburg

THOMPSON'S Remembers When
Grandma Wore Old-fashioned Hoops
And Bustles!

THEN

Fashions Change With
the Changing Years—

Today, the Frills and
Furbelows of the Yesteryears
Have Been Replaced With
Magical Materials in
Beautiful Styles
and Colors

NOW

Old-fashioned Bargains
in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
- Dresses
- Sportswear
- Coats
- Undies
- Sweaters
- Blouses
- Hose
- Hats

All at Our Low, Low Prices
and Super Quality

Use Our Convenient Lay-Away Plan

THOMPSON'S
28 BALTIMORE ST. GETTYSBURG, PA.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings 'Til 9 O'clock

We Consider It a Privilege to Join
Our Friends and Customers Observing the
100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

They Turned To Religion As They Encountered Hardship, Fear, Wounds And Often Death

(Continued from Page 14, Sec. F)

and I felt that I was going home to meet Him, and praise Him there; and that I ought to praise Him, here in my wounds and in the rain; and I began to sing with my parched lips . .

There was a Christian brother in the brush near me. I could not see him, but I could hear him. He took up the strain; and beyond him another and another caught it up, all over the battlefield of Shiloh; and long into the night the echo was resounding, as eve made the field of battle ring with hymns of praise to God."

A similar example is told of a wounded soldier who prayed that God would send someone to give him water. This incident shows the place of religion in the hearts of those wounded men who lay on the battlefield, hope nearly gone. Waiting for death to overcome their bodily torture, these men turned to God in prayer.

LED TO FAITH

It is the author's conviction that experiences such as this led many a Civil War soldier to have faith in Jesus Christ and to put his trust in Him. These men had only one person to whom they could turn as they lay helpless on the battlefield. These religious experiences were compelling and captivating.

Twelve days is a long time to spend on a battlefield without any attention, especially when wounded severely. But this is how long 1,500 Union soldiers remained on the battlefield after the battle of Chancellorsville.

When these men were finally attended to, they were in miserable condition: many had died, and many more died shortly thereafter. Many had their wounds filled with worms One would think that such an experience would make these men bitter toward God who allowed these things to happen to them. However, this was not the case. One of these soldiers, after having been severely wounded, gave this testimony concerning those 12 days. "Those 12 days were among the happiest of my life. I had my Testament with me. All the strength I had was devoted to prayer and the reading of the blessed book Oh, never before did the Saviour seem so precious, or His Word so sweet." These words are either the words of a liar an insane person, or of aa man whose religion lives within him. The Civil War soldier valued his religion. He had little else in which to put his trust.

HIS TRUE FEELINGS

Practically every man carried on some form of letter writing even if it meant paying someone to read and write for him. Diaries were also popular, and many have been published and remain with us today.

A man's true feelings about religion are much more likely to be shown in his private writings than in his accounts or reminiscenses After having read hundreds of letters by Civil War soldiers the author has discovered two things of interest. The first is that God was constantly mentioned in a vast majority of the soldiers' letters when they were writing to their loved ones.

The second fact which I discovered was that practically no reference to God or religion was made when soldiers wrote to other soldiers. The nature of these latter writings was usually that of reports and orders, but the fact is that, of the 3,000 or more letters looked over, the author did not find one reference to "God" or "religion " This shows a complete lack of relevance between religion and military procedure. It seems as if these men were ashamed to mention "God" to their fellow officers, especially in their correspondence.

CAPTAIN'S LETTER

We have noted that the exact opposite is true of their private letters. The author could not possibly give a description of these soldiers' letters that would do them justice. I will, therefore, when it is possible, present the material as the soldiers themselves wrote it.

The majority of the soldiers' letters conform to the expected outline. Questions such as, "How are you feeling? — Did you get the crops in? — Is Jimmy still sick?" were frequent in their letters. However, many of their letters dealt with very deep religious beliefs, especially in reference to the possibility of death.

The letter of Captain Henry M. Kellogg to his wife and son is very typical and is included for this reason The writer was killed in battle four days after he wrote this letter.

NO DREAD OF DYING

Saturday morning, 2 o'clock
My Darling Ama and Harry:

One more word before I engage in a deadly conflict with the enemy. This may be my last message to you. — God knows and will do right. Our heavenly Father has permitted us to spend many happy days together. We shall have more in heaven.

If I fall, Ama, live and be happy for Harry's sake. Remember I am not dead, but have put off the body to take a crown of glory. I shall be just as much with you as ever. Try to think so, Harry, my boy, you know how your father's heart yearns for you; meet me, my boy, in heaven. There we will pluck flowers that will never fade.

I love you both, my treasures — God knows how well, but if it is best, I can cheerfully die for my country. Ama, let this thought console you, when you think of me. I do not dread to die, I do not dread to suffer with wounds, for my body is not me, and its pains shall not disturb the peace of my soul. I am ready for God's will.

Goodbye, my Ama and my Harry, my wife and my boy, my father and my mother, my brothers and my sisters.

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THE BOROUGH OF
NEW OXFORD
Adams County Pennsylvania

THOMPSON'S Remembers When
Grandma Wore Old-fashioned Hoops
And Bustles!
THEN
Fashions Change With
the Changing Years—
Today, the Frills and
Furbelows of the Yesteryears
Have Been Replaced With
Magical Materials in
Beautiful Styles
and Colors
NOW
Old-fashioned Bargains
in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
• Dresses • Sportswear
• Coats • Undies
• Sweaters • Blouses
• Hose • Hats
All at Our Low, Low Prices
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Aspers, Penna. Phone 677-8338

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Looking for
Stop in Today!
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Stocked Full of the
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Just 6 Miles North
of
Historic Gettysburg**

**See
Musselman's
Display**
at
**FANTASYLAND
STORYBOOK PARK**
Near Visitor Center, Route 134
Gettysburg, Pa.

"Wonderful Good"

Apple Sauce, Sliced Apples, Apple Juice, Spiced Apple Rings, Apple Butter, Cider Vinegar, Apple-Raspberry Sauce, Apple-Raspberry Drink, Fruit Pie Fillings, Tomato Juice, Tomato Puree, RTP Cherries, Jellies, Apple Concentrate, Peaches, Asparagus, Blueberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Sweet Cherries. (In assorted sizes of glass and tin).

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Always something new to do with MUSSELMAN'S APPLE SAUCE
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APPLE SAUCE
PET
APPLE CAPITAL U.S.A.

SAUCY HAM SLICE

Cook the special flavor of Musselman's Apple Sauce (sweet'n'tart) right into the ham and you have a wonderful new surprise for dinner. Quick, easy, sure to please—any day!

1. In skillet over low heat, brown 1-lb. slice ready-to-eat Ham in 1 Tablesp. Brown Sugar and 1 Tablesp. Butter or Margarine.

2. Turn ham over. Mix together can or jar MUSSELMAN'S Apple Sauce (about 1-lb.), 1 Tablesp. Brown Sugar and ⅛ teasp. Ground Cloves. Pour around ham.

3. Cook about 20 minutes more. Serves 4.

Also available in cans

Upper Adams County borders the scene of one of the greatest events in American History, the Civil War. In the southern sector of the county lies Gettysburg where almost one hundred years ago mighty armies clashed in a historic battle. In Lincoln's Gettysburg Address our country has an immortal reminder of that struggle and its result.

It was not mere accident that determined the site of the decisive Battle of Gettysburg. Adams County is a gateway between the North and the South, a truly central area of vital importance to the military mind and a key area in our great industrial and agricultural nation.

PET
MILK COMPANY
MUSSELMAN DIVISION
Biglerville, Pa.

They Turned To Religion As They Encountered Hardship, Fear, Wounds And Often Death

(Continued from Page 13, Sec. F)

absolutely no swearing or cussing.

One would immediately think that men in hospitals and prisons would be greatly affected by their religious beliefs. This was true to quite an extent. Religion was emphasized in the hospitals to a much greater extent than in the prison camps. Countless cases have been reviewed of soldiers coming to Christ while in the hospital upon recovery or else upon their deathbeds.

The hospitals of the Civil War were very primitive. Men often slept on the floor with a little bit of straw for a bed. Their clothes and bodies were dirty, and they often had little food, with delicacies such as clear water and fresh fruit almost unobtainable.

SUFFERED TERRIBLY

Many of the men lay for days at a time with their wounds untended. Pain killers were practically nonexistent and men suffered terribly. The only comfort and hope for many of these men was their religion. It was very likely that, if a man's arm or leg was amputated, the result would be death, not just a maimed person. This happened because of the poor state in which surgery found itself at that time. When men recovered from their wounds, especially severe wounds, they [illegible] gave the credit to God.

A Reverend Whitney tells of one soldier who was severely wounded on the second [illegible] of the Wilderness Battles. He had remained on the battlefield for 24 hours without attention, and when he was examined the surgeon refused to operate because death was inevitable. This man was placed on an ambulance, and after [illegible] hours of riding arrived at Fredericksburg. Here again he was examined and his wound pronounced fatal. Three or four days of intense suffering were passed in the hospital at Fredericksburg. It was at this point that Reverend Whitney found the man. The soldier told the chaplain that he was not ready to die. "Mr. Whitney, the surgeon says I must die. But I do not feel that my work is done yet. When I gave myself to God, last winter, I promised Him that I would labor for His cause in the Gospel ministry. I feel that He has a work for me to do; and I believe that man is immortal till his work is done." A few days later the soldier was again examined and was told that he would recover. He was transferred then to a hospital in Washington where he was again told that he would die. But the soldier did not fear. He had no concern that his life was in danger. Finally an operation extracted the ball, and after many long months had passed, the soldier left the hospital and started to prepare himself to preach the Gospel.

LIKE THE BATTLEFIELDS

The hospitals of the Civil War were much like its battlefields, except that a man on the battlefield probably had more chance to live than did a man in the hospital. The same psychology, however, was present in both of these places. Men knew that they were on the brink of eternity; and when this is the case, religion comes to the forefront in a man's life.

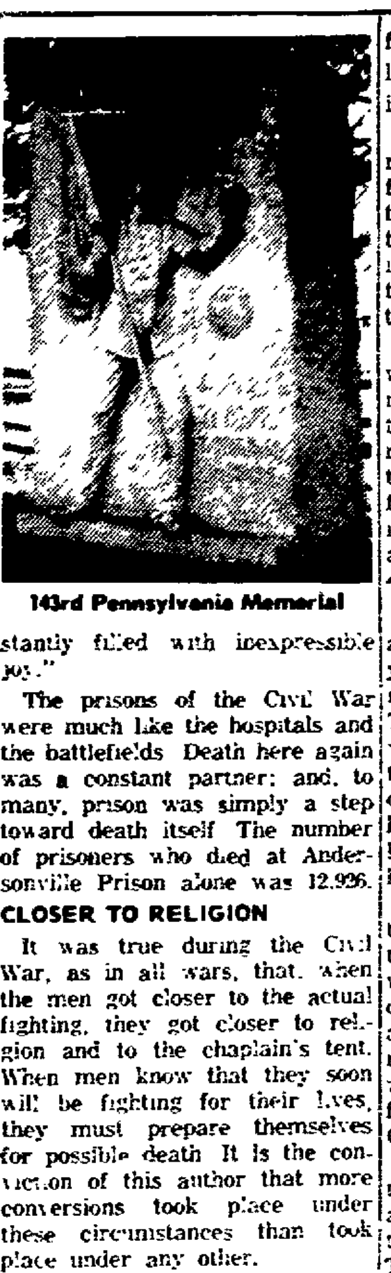
The prisons of the Civil War were indeed horrible. Neither the North nor the South had expected such a long war, and neither was prepared for the vast number of prisoners who were thrust upon them. The prisons of the South, such as Andersonville and Libby, are infamous, but these two were merely exaggerations of countless prisons which existed behind both northern and southern lines of battle.

The conditions of prison life were horrible. The men were deficient in food and clothing. Many men were half naked when they were finally exchanged. The prisons were rat infested, but this was often a blessing, for the men were so hungry that a captured rat was very valuable as a source of food and could be sold or traded for many valuable articles. Again, in such horrible circumstances, amid neglected wounds and starvation, men turned very often to their God. Many conversions took place at Andersonville when the moon shone above the evening prayer meeting. Meetings during the day were impossible because of the scorching sun; but in the cool of the night the men would gather and without an organized ministry or program they sang hymns, prayed, gave testimony, and experienced conversions.

FAMOUS CHAPLAIN

Probably the most famous of all Union chaplains was Charles Cardwell McCabe. His lecture, "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," is probably the most famous piece of literature which came from the prisons during the war. This lecture shows how a group of men reacted to the horrors of prison life. The men turned to two sources of comfort. First they turned to their humor, and second they turned to God.

Chaplain McCabe was a very good singer and brought music to the dreary prison. Chaplain L. N. Beaudry, a fellow prisoner in Libby, relates an experience in which the men were sitting around in the evening as if they were on the edge of death itself. Everyone had lost hope, and silence reigned throughout the prison. Suddenly several voices were heard singing with great vigor, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow, Praise Him all creatures here below; Praise Him above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost." "The heavy load that oppressed us all seemed as by magic to be lifted. The words of the sacred Doxology came to us with a new meaning and the Divine One seemed to say, 'Be of good cheer, it is I, be not afraid.' I was instantly filled with inexpressible joy."



143rd Pennsylvania Memorial

The prisons of the Civil War were much like the hospitals and the battlefields. Death here again was a constant partner; and, to many, prison was simply a step toward death itself. The number of prisoners who died at Andersonville Prison alone was 12,926.

CLOSER TO RELIGION

It was true during the Civil War, as in all wars, that, when the men got closer to the actual fighting, they got closer to religion and to the chaplain's tent. When men know that they soon will be fighting for their lives, they must prepare themselves for possible death. It is the conviction of this author that more conversions took place under these circumstances than took place under any other.

The men were never without the fear that a cannon ball or a stray bullet would find its way into their body. This is exactly what happened one day when Chaplain James McNeilly was holding a meeting in a Georgia wood near the front. By the time the bullet came into the camp the sound of its firing was long forgotten. It very quietly passed through the head of one worshipper and lodged in the chest of another. Sensing trouble, some turned and grabbed their weapons; but, when they saw the dead man, they realized what had happened. The men were surprised but not overly so. Soldiers in the act of worship had been shot before, and it had not even stopped the meeting. This time, though, the meeting was stopped. The dead man was removed and the wounded man sent to the hospital. The men were more anxious than ever to hear the Word of God, and a discussion followed as to the reason why God had allowed this thing to happen. Didn't God intervene to save the faithful? Stories were prevalent that many men had been saved by a Bible or by wads of religious literature stopping a bullet, but nobody ever told of a deck of cards or other such "instruments of the devil" saving a man's life.

The men at the front asked questions like these, but they also asked other questions, not theological, but having definite religious connotations. They wondered what the folks at home were doing this Sabbath. They wondered where God was and where was the peace which the Bible speaks about.

LONGED FOR RELIGION

The men at the front did long for religion. Religious services were often held during lulls between battles. One chaplain took advantage of such a break to give encouragement to his troops. As he began his sermon, he attracted more and more onto the open field until he saw that the crowd was growing too large and would make too good a target for the enemy. Also, it was becoming too concentrated to be able to move if it were attacked. Therefore, he dismissed the group earlier than he had anticipated doing.

It is a fact that these men were religious while they were on the front lines, but there is the question whether they forgot about their religion when in a charge itself. The answer to this question is impossible to give for certain.

The charges of the Civil War were extremely dangerous. The rifles and cannon of the entrenched enemy were very accurate and deadly. Nowhere in historical writings has the writer found more interesting or exciting literature than that written about the charges of this war.

"GOD WITH ME"

Men made such claims after a battle as "You may think as you like, I think that God saved me; not the rebels' bad shooting." There were many, of course, who did not think about God in the course of the battle. Most soldiers worried about themselves, how they might not get killed, how they might be brave, and how they might kill the enemy.

There is evidence, however, that more than a few soldiers took Christ onto the battlefield with them. One such Union soldier, when asked if he was afraid about making a certain charge, replied, ". . . and besides God will be with me and I needn't fear. I shall try to live near Christ. He will give me courage."

It is a fact that many Christians did react well under fire, and this fact led a young lieutenant colonel to be converted. This man, of Christian parents, had been appalled by the thought of dying without Christ. When the battle was over, however, he forgot about religion. It was later at Fredericksburg that he was again endangered during the battle, and this feeling returned. This time he noticed the firmness and steadiness of several Christian men under fire.

MANY DISCOMFORTS

Although the place of religion in a soldier's life during an actual battle is questionable and varying, we again move into the realm of certainty when we view the place of religion to the wounded who are left on the battlefield.

The Civil War was fought in such a manner that those soldiers who were wounded during the day's engagements were left on the battlefield through the entire night. Many of these men had had their arms or legs blown off. Many lay where they had fallen for as many as 12 days before any attention was given to them. Their intense pain was just one of the many discomforts which they had to suffer. Heat, flies, and most often thirst became unbearable. The men not only thirsted after water but they thirsted after their God.

Robert Patterson had lain on the battlefield for over 24 hours and had not had any water to drink for this period. When it began to rain, he dug a hole so that water would collect in it. To his utter disappointment, however his injury prevented him from bending down to drink this water.

EXAMPLES CITED

"I never felt such disappointment before. — so needy, so near and yet so helpless. By-and-by night fell, and the stars shone out clear and beautiful above the dark field: and I began to think of the great God, who had given His Son to die a death of agony for me, and that He was up there — up above the scene of suffering, and above those glorious stars;

(Continued on Page 15, Sec. F)

We Are 63 Years Old

. . . And In Our 63rd Year
We Pay Homage to the
Courageous Soldiers
of the North and the
South on the 100th
Anniversary of the
Battle Fought on the
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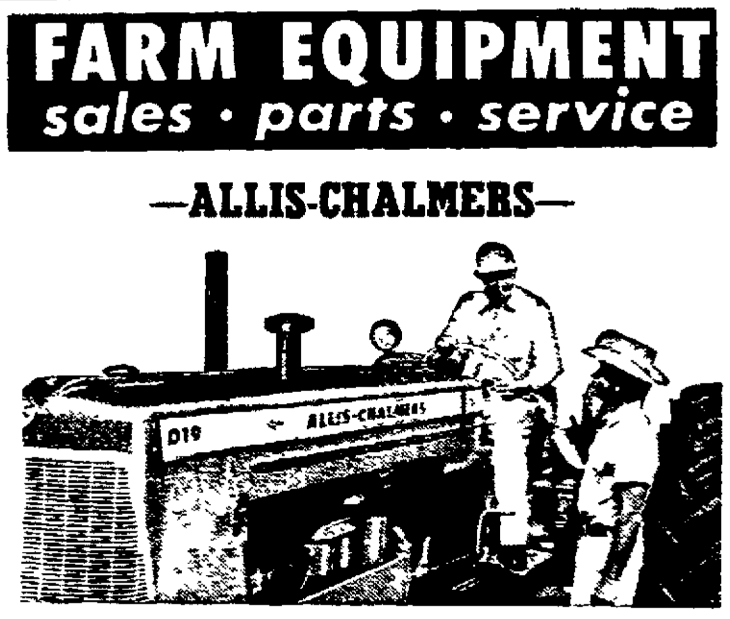

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PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED

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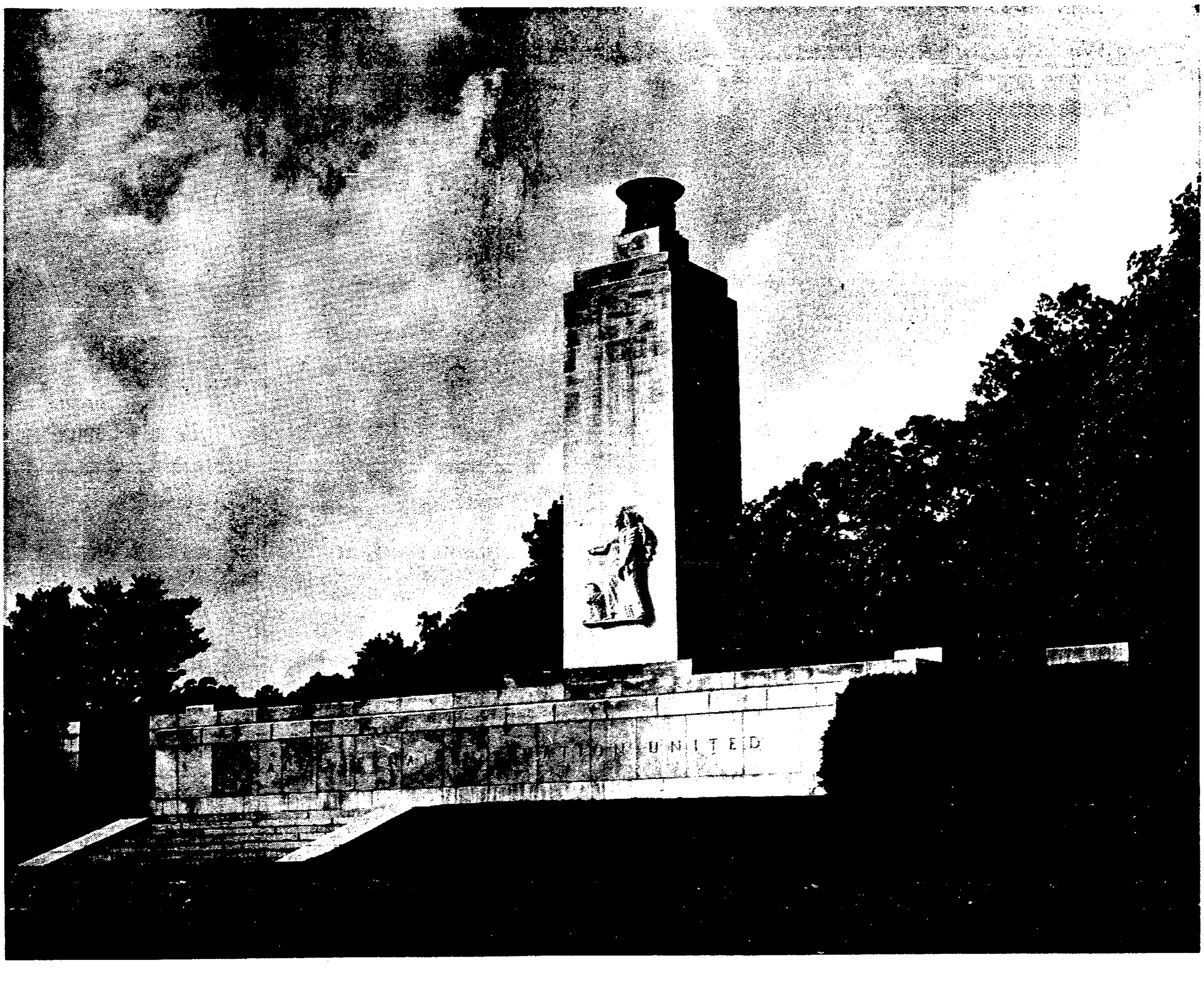
Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, GETTYSBURG, PA. Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press Section G

PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED

Eternal Light Peace Memorial, on Oak Ridge, Dedicated July 3, 1938, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt

PEACE ETERNAL IN A NATION UNITED

1863 THE GETTYSBURG TIMES 1963
Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*
Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, GETTYSBURG, PA. **Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press** **Section G**



Eternal Light Peace Memorial, on Oak Ridge. Dedicated July 3, 1938, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Ancestors Of Many Countians Served Their Country In The Civil War

J. H. Skelly Sr.
J. H. Skelly Jr.
C. E. Skelly

Few local residents can claim as intimate a family connection with the Civil War as Daniel A. Skelly, 802 Sunset Ave.

Two uncles and a grandfather served in the Civil War while his father, as a youth at Gettysburg, aided General Howard during the battle here and became a great friend of the general.

One of Skelly's uncles was Corporal Johnson Hastings (Jack) Skelly Jr., after whom the Corporal Skelly Post of the Grand Army of the Republic here was named. Corporal Skelly served with Co. F, 87th Regiment Pa. Volunteers.

WOUNDED, CAPTURED

Corporal Skelly was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Va., on June 15, 1863. He died at the hospital established in a church at Winchester on July 12, 1863.

Pvt. Charles Edwin Skelly, a brother of "Jack" Skelly, who also served with Co. F, 87th Regiment Pa. Volunteers, was also taken prisoner at the same time as the corporal, and for a time remained with him at the hospital. Later Pvt. Edwin Skelly was removed to Libby prison. He was later freed in an exchange of prisoners and returned to his regiment to serve out his enlistment.

The grandfather of the local man, Pvt. Johnston Hastings Skelly Sr., served in Co. K, 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteers.

Samuel L. Dubs

Samuel Lawson Dubs was an Adams County man who held no position in any regiment, but who was taken prisoner by the Confederates during Lee's retreat from Gettysburg.

Dubs, a Highland Twp. resident, told the Confederates that he was only out squirrel hunting when they captured him. But the Confederates knew the truth, that he was spying for the Union Army, and continued to hold him. Dubs had served as a spy for some little time before being caught.

At Hagerstown Court House, when he was placed there with other prisoners, Dubs escaped and during the next week alternately hid in the mountains and traveled by night to avoid detection. By the time he arrived home he found himself within the Union lines and safe.

His son, Robert Paul Dubs, still resides in the home of his late father in Highland Twp.

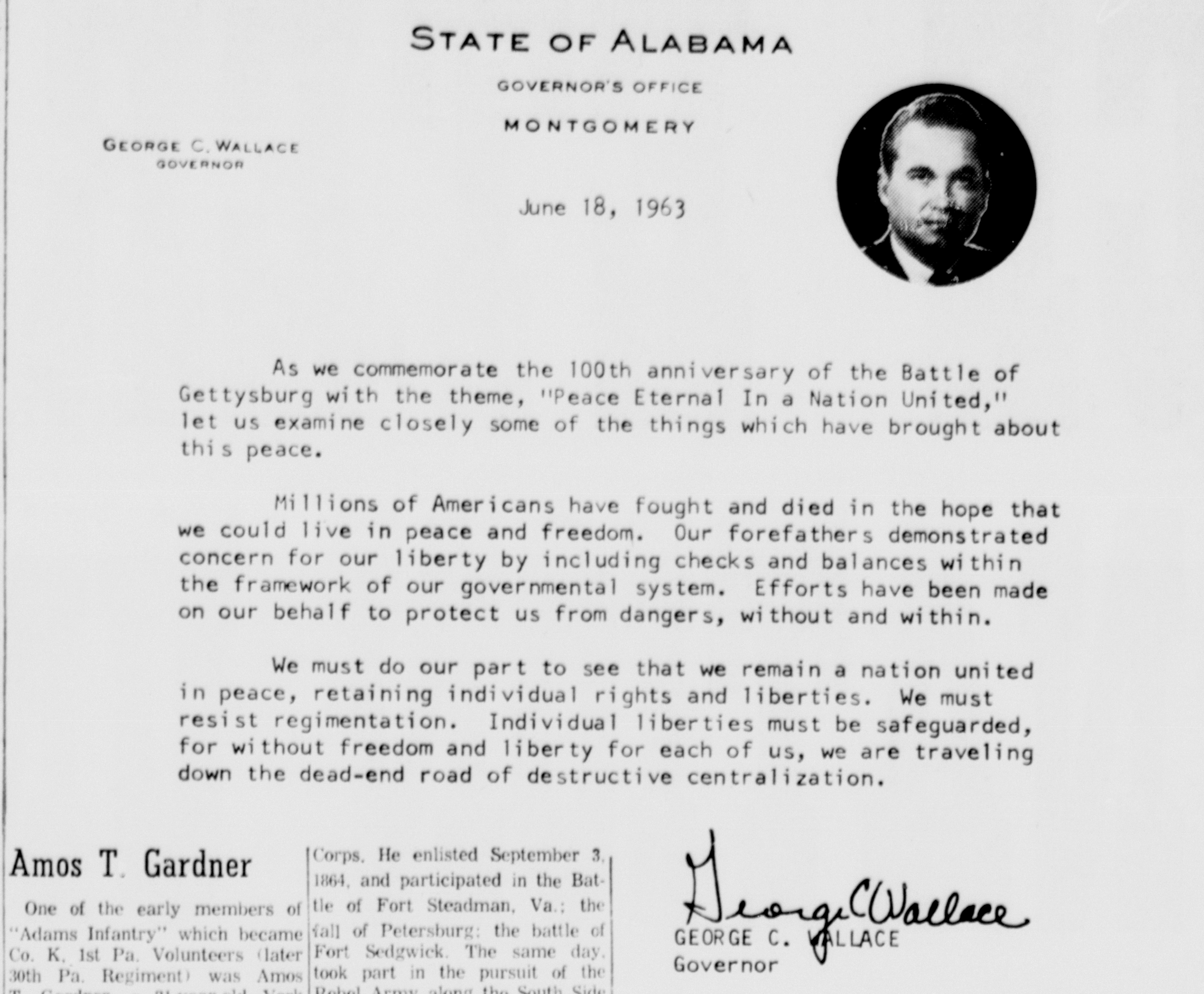
John H. McDannell

He was a private in Capt. George Cook's Co H, 21st Regiment, Pa. Cavalry. He volunteered February 8, 1864, and was discharged July 8, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va. Among his descendants are three grandsons: John E. McDannell, Gettysburg R. 1; David W. McDannell, Gettysburg R. 5, and James McDannell, Biglerville R. 1, and a granddaughter, Rev. Ruth B. McDannell, Columbia Crossroads R. 2, Pa.

John Gregg
Thomas S. Speakman

An uncle of Dr. R. E. Gregg, 31 Carlisle St. fought at Gettysburg. Sgt. John Gregg, brother of Dr. Gregg's father, was a member of Co. F, 69th Pa. Infantry, which held firm even when overrun by Confederates during Pickett's charge on the angle.

A cousin of Dr. Gregg was Cpl. Thomas S. Speakman, of Co. E. Another Uncle of Dr. Gregg who served in the war was Lt. Andrew Bovard. Another uncle, Alexander Gregg, lost an arm while serving with the Cavalry at Culpeper, Va. A great-uncle, Thomas Burt, was captured at Gettysburg and sent to Libby prison.



STATE OF ALABAMA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

MONTGOMERY

GEORGE C. WALLACE
GOVERNOR

June 18, 1963

As we commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg with the theme, "Peace Eternal In a Nation United," let us examine closely some of the things which have brought about this peace.

Millions of Americans have fought and died in the hope that we could live in peace and freedom. Our forefathers demonstrated concern for our liberty by including checks and balances within the framework of our governmental system. Efforts have been made on our behalf to protect us from dangers, without and within.

We must do our part to see that we remain a nation united in peace, retaining individual rights and liberties. We must resist regimentation. Individual liberties must be safeguarded, for without freedom and liberty for each of us, we are traveling down the dead-end road of destructive centralization.

George C Wallace
GEORGE C. WALLACE
Governor

Amos T. Gardner

One of the early members of "Adams Infantry" which became Co. K, 1st Pa. Volunteers (later 30th Pa. Regiment) was Amos T. Gardner, a 21-year-old York Springs R. 1 farmer. He entered the Army July 19, 1861. The history of Co. K lists him as joining June 8, 1861, when the outfit went to Harrisburg. He was discharged September 28, 1864, at Philadelphia.

The five-foot-three soldier returned to farming in Latimore after "serving his hitch," and his son, George E. Gardner, York Springs R. 1, now resides at the home which he bought in 1952, 50 years after leaving the old "home place" in 1902 to become a machinist.

Alexander Oyler
John L. Oyler
Wesley Oyler

Among the relatives of Norbert L. Oyler, C. Lester Oyler, William Oyler, Herbert Oyler, David Oyler and other members of the Oyler family in this area who fought in the Civil War were Cpl. Alexander David Oyler, John Lewis Oyler and ~~Wesley~~ Oyler, Second Cpl. Alexander David Oyler was a member of Co. I, 165th Regiment, Pa. Drafted Militia, enrolled October 16, 1862, to serve nine months. A farmer residing above Arendtsville, he spent most of his service in protection of the capital at Washington. His two brothers, John Lewis Oyler and Wesley Oyler, were both privates in Co. K, 101st Regiment. Their captain was the grandfather of Alex Chritzman, local jeweler, who later became a major. John Lewis Oyler enlisted March 5, 1861, for three years and Wesley Oyler enlisted December 14, 1861. Both were captured at Plymouth on April 20, 1864, and were imprisoned at the Andersonville prison until February 24, 1865, when they were returned to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md. There John Lewis Oyler starved from the long imprisonment at Andersonville, ate too much, too quickly, and died as a result. His brother, Wesley, survived and returned to Menallen Twp. where the two had lived before entering service. Wesley Oyler raised a family of 16 children and, at the present time, eight of his children are still living.

Charles H. Walter

Among the Adams County soldiers who pursued Lee enroute to Appomattox where the Confederate general surrendered was Charles Henry Walter, grandfather of Donald Charles Walter, Gettysburg R. 2. He was a member of Co. G, 209th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Div., 9th Army Corps. He enlisted September 3, 1864, and participated in the Battle of Fort Steadman, Va.; the fall of Petersburg; the battle of Fort Sedgwick. The same day, took part in the pursuit of the Rebel Army along the South Side Railway to Nottaway Courthouse, Va., where the unit was located at the time of Lee's surrender.

Elias Hartzell
Oliver F. Plank

Mrs. Luther Sachs, Borough Councilman Mahlon P. Hartzell and Howard Hartzell are among Gettysburgians who can claim uncles on "both sides of the family" who fought in the Civil War. Elias M. Hartzell, their father's brother, enlisted in 1861, and served in Co. G, 138th Regiment. He died April 6, 1865, in the Battle of Saylor's Creek, Va., aged 22 years, seven months and 18 days. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. The brother of their mother, Oliver F. Plank, entered the Army August 16, 1862, as a member of Co. B, 138th Pa. Volunteers. Among the officers of that outfit were Capt. John F. McCreary, 1st Lt. George A. Earnshaw and Lt. Harvey W. McKnight, who later became president of Gettysburg College.

Daniel A. Wolff

A member of Co. A, 188th Pa. Volunteers, he was wounded in action at Fort Monroe, Va. Among his descendants are grandsons, Dr. Bruce N. Wolff, surgeon at the Warner Hospital here, and County Treasurer Daniel J. Wolff.

George F. Seitz

George F. Seitz of Adams County enlisted February 10, 1864, at Chambersburg for three years and was assigned as a private in Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry. He was at the front by June 1 of that year. His engagements included Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Boydton Plank Rd., Stony Creek Station, Dunwiddie Courthouse, Five Forks. At Amelia Springs he was wounded April 1, 1865, and confined to the City Point Hospital and later to Finlay Hospital in Washington, D. C. His regiment was at Appomattox for the surrender. He was promoted to corporal and honorably discharged June 17, 1865, at Finlay Hospital. He was a member of the Joseph Dixon Post of the GAR of Fairfield. Surviving children include: Mrs. Alma Hardman, Emmitsburg; Lloyd Sites, Fairfield, and Mack Sites, also of Fairfield.

Robert McIlhenny
John McIlhenny

Robert McIlhenny served as a private with Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry from June 17 until February 22, 1864. He served in the Gettysburg campaign, doing picket duty in the area even though the unit was un-uniformed, unarmed and untrained. It was not until the middle of July that the outfit drew arms, uniforms and equipment for their horses.

John McIlhenny, Robert's younger brother, served in Co. K, 184th Pa. Regiment.

J. Frank McIlhenny and Mrs. Margaret Fidler, Straban Twp., are the children of Robert McIlhenny. Robert Fidler, Gettysburg High School, is his grandson.

David F. Kitzmiller

He fought in 17 battles and was never wounded. His military career started August 7, 1862, as a private in Co. B, 138th Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry. Later, in June, 1864, he was transferred to the Sharpshooters of the 3rd Div., Sixth Corps. He was discharged June 23, 1865, at Harrisburg. Of the 17 battles in which he fought 16 were in Virginia. One, was the battle of the Monocacy. He took part in a 110 mile forced march made by his unit in four days and four hours from Burksville to Danville, Va. Among his survivors are a daughter, Delta, now Mrs. John J. Seddicun, aged 92, a resident of Warsaw, N. Y. His other seven children are all deceased. Also surviving are a grandson, Paul Dougherty, 34 W. Middle St., and two granddaughters.

William J. Martin

Selected as a captain with Co. F, 87th Pa. Volunteers on September 14, 1861, because of considerable military experience, he was an excellent drill master. Because he had a wife and five small children who needed his help, Capt. Martin resigned September 13, 1862. His three granddaughters, Mrs. Mary Ramer Eberhart, Mrs. Zita Ramer Faber and Mrs. Grace Ramer Myers, live in Gettysburg.

George Guinn
Emory M. Guinn

A great-uncle of Mrs. Linebaugh, George W. Guinn, born April 26, 1837, and died April, 1898, was commanding officer of Co. C, B Battalion, P.H.B., Maryland Cavalry. He was appointed fourth sergeant of the battalion at Frederick, Md., when he enlisted August 6, 1863. Later was promoted. After his discharge he went to New Mexico, where he was murdered in April, 1898.

Another great-uncle, Emory M. Guinn, born May 1, 1844, enlisted August 7, 1861, under Capt. John McCreary. He died of wounds received at the Battle of the Monocacy on July 22, 1864.

Joseph G. Crooks
William G. Black

Another relative of Mrs. Linebaugh's, Sgt. Joseph Gray Crooks, of Co. S, 7th Md. Volunteer Infantry, was born October 13, 1842, and enlisted August 19, 1862. He was captured by the Confederates and died in the Tobacco House prison in Richmond, Va., in 1963.

William Guinn Black, born September 17, 1832, and died October 26, 1908, served two enlistments in the Union Army.

William Spangler

Mustered in at Gettysburg as 2nd Sergeant in Co. E, 165th Regiment, October 16, 1862, he was mustered out at Gettysburg, July 28, 1863, by expiration of term. He served for many years as a guard on the battlefield here after the war. He was a great-uncle of Mrs. J. E. Snyder, Gettysburg.

W. W. Witherow
John W. Guinn

Both grandfathers and a number of other relatives of Mrs. Eleanor M. Linebaugh, Fairfield R. 1, Adams County auditor, served in the Civil War.

One grandfather, Washington William Witherow, is mentioned elsewhere.

The other grandfather, John W. Guinn, who was born June 10, 1839, and who died January 1, 1882, was a corporal in Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry, the same unit in which Sergeant Witherow served. He later volunteered in another outfit in February, 1864, and was discharged July 8, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va.

Vincent McCullough

He enlisted May 26, 1862, in Co. A, Purnell's Legion at the age of 15. He fought in the Battle of Antietam and was taken prisoner at Catlett's Station, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Virginia, August 21, 1862. He was exchanged December 12, 1862, and later transferred to Co. K, 1st Regiment, Maryland Infantry. He was mustered out of service on June 3, 1865, at the age of 19 years. He was born December 19, 1846, and died May 11, 1928. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Orville Riffle, R. 6.

Amos Hummer

He fought with the North, was taken prisoner and died in Libby Prison in the south. He left a wife and son who became a Methodist minister, named Amos Hummer Jr., who died several years ago. His wife has passed away too. Amos Hummer Sr. was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and Mary Hummer, Mummasburg. His niece, Bertha H. Rebert, lives in Florida.

A. M. Walker

Known at Gettysburg as Captain Walker, he lived at 20 E. Middle St. for a number of years. He died in 1915 and was a member of Post No. 9 of Gettysburg and was past commander. He was a quartermaster sergeant and was a member of Co. C, Cole's Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers. Most of this company were men from Adams County. They were mustered in at Frederick, Md., led by Capt. A. M. Hunter. During the battle he was on messenger duty and he delivered the last message to Gen. Reynolds before he was shot. As he was riding along the lines on his horse, Friendship, the word was passed along the lines that Reynolds was shot. Later he was captain of a national guard unit in Monongahela and in that way received the title that he was known in Gettysburg. He was the father of R. Mary Walker, 61 N. Federal St., Chambersburg, a former resident of Gettysburg.

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1863-1963
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We Are Proud to Join in Observing the 100th Battle of Gettysburg Anniversary
Gerald R. Walmer
Candidate for
DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF ADAMS COUNTY

On This 100th Anniversary We Pay Tribute to the Blue and the Gray—and Rekindle the Proud Feelings We Share With the Great Men Who Made Our History and Fashioned Our Way of Life
J. W. WALTER
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Since the Founding of Our Nation in 1776— Americans Have Always Fought for Their Beliefs. The War Between the North and the South Was No Exception
On the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, We Pay Honor to the Soldiers Who Wore the Blue and the Gray
Clarence D. Deardorff
of Franklin Township, Cashtown, Pa.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF ADAMS COUNTY

A Tribute to the Bravery of the Soldiers Who Wore the Uniforms of the Blue and the Gray on This Centennial Observance
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
JULY 1, 2 and 3, 1863
G. EDWIN MOTTER
Candidate for
County Commissioner

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Cook the special flavor of Musselman's Apple Sauce (sweet'n'tart) right into the ham and you have a wonderful new surprise for dinner. Quick, easy, sure to please—any day!

1. In skillet over low heat, brown 1-lb. slice ready-to-eat Ham in 1 Tablesp. Brown Sugar and 1 Tablesp. Butter or Margarine.

2. Turn ham over. Mix together can or jar MUSSELMAN'S Apple Sauce (about 1-lb.), 1 Tablesp. Brown Sugar and ¼ teasp. Ground Cloves. Pour around ham.

3. Cook about 20 minutes more. Serves 4.

Upper Adams County borders the scene of one of the greatest events in American History, the Civil War. In the southern sector of the county lies Gettysburg where almost one hundred years ago mighty armies clashed in a historic battle. In Lincoln's Gettysburg Address our country has an immortal reminder of that struggle and its result.

It was not mere accident that determined the site of the decisive Battle of Gettysburg. Adams County is a gateway between the North and the South, a truly central area of vital importance to the military mind and a key area in our great industrial and agricultural nation.

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Living With History

TRACING ITS ANCESTRAL LINEAGE back to November 12, 1800, The Gettysburg Times was born in an era of great events, breath-taking public figures and momentous crises.

John Adams was President of the United States, but Thomas Jefferson, then Vice President, and Aaron Burr had received an equal number of presidential votes in 1800 and the election had to be resolved in Jefferson's favor by the House of Representatives strongly influenced by Alexander Hamilton.

Napoleon terrified all the world until Nelson turned the tide at Trafalgar and Wellington won at Waterloo. There were twenty states in the Union, Vermont having joined in 1791, Kentucky in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796. The United States had not yet purchased the Lousiana Territory and the West was largely unsettled and some of it under foreign flags.

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Long before Meade repulsed Lee at Gettysburg to begin the downfall of the Confederacy and bring a measure of immortality to our town, the news forerunners of The Times were briefing the citizens of the area on local, national and international events.

Since the Adams Centinel was founded in 1800 by Robert Harper, the people of Gettysburg have kept pace with the times. They have followed the course of seven major wars, not to mention minor frays such as the War with Tripoli (1801), the Black Hawk War (1832) and those against the Seminole (1838) and the Sioux (1876). They have seen the nation grow to fifty states and watched as thirty-three presidents were inaugurated.

Whatever the name, and there have been more than forty newspapers in Adams County since 1800, a succession of editors and newsmen reported to the local citizenry. Even The Adams Centinel, which was published continuously under one banner or another from 1800, changed faces. It was variously called The Centinel, The Adams Sentinel, The Star and Sentinel, The Adams County News. Flourishing sometimes in competition, sometimes as a local paper for one of the neighboring areas were The Sprig of Liberty (1804), the Anti-Masonic Star (1830), the Intelligencer (1832), the Republican Banner (1834), the Yellow Jacket (1840), The Compiler (1846), The Star and Banner (1847), Wochenblatt (1848), the Crystal Palace and others.

In the main, all the early papers, like most of their counterparts elsewhere in the nation, were weeklies. The first daily was The Progress, born in 1902, the immediate ancestor of The Gettysburg Times, founded in 1905.

The Times has grown with the years, true to its enlarged responsibilities, proud of its integrity. It looks to the future with confidence.

Living With History

TRACING ITS ANCESTRAL LINEAGE back to November 12, 1800, The Gettysburg Times was born in an era of great events, breath-taking public figures and momentous crises.

John Adams was President of the United States, but Thomas Jefferson, then Vice President, and Aaron Burr had received an equal number of presidential votes in 1800 and the election had to be resolved in Jefferson's favor by the House of Representatives strongly influenced by Alexander Hamilton.

Napoleon terrified all the world until Nelson turned the tide at Trafalgar and Wellington won at Waterloo. There were twenty states in the Union, Vermont having joined in 1791, Kentucky in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796. The United States had not yet purchased the Lousiana Territory and the West was largely unsettled and some of it under foreign flags.

THE GETTYSBURG

Long before Meade repulsed Lee at Gettysburg to begin the downfall of the Confederacy and bring a measure of immortality to our town, the news forerunners of The Times were briefing the citizens of the area on local, national and international events.

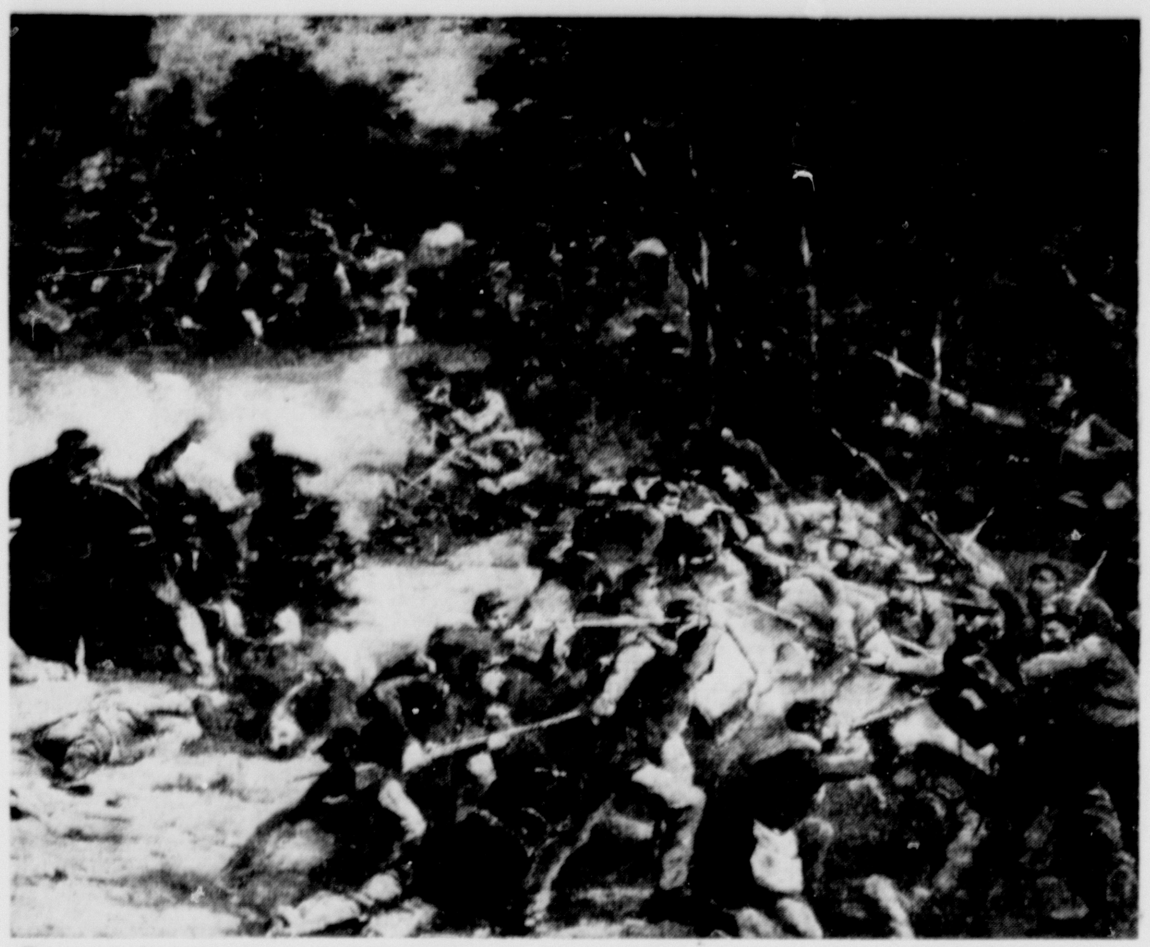
Since the Adams Centinel was founded in 1800 by Robert Harper, the people of Gettysburg have kept pace with the times. They have followed the course of seven major wars, not to mention minor frays such as the War with Tripoli (1801), the Black Hawk War (1832) and those against the Seminole (1838) and the Sioux (1876). They have seen the nation grow to fifty states and watched as thirty-three presidents were inaugurated.

Whatever the name, and there have been more than forty newspapers in Adams County since 1800, a succession of editors and newsmen reported to the local citizenry. Even The Adams Centinel, which was published continuously under one banner or another from 1800, changed faces. It was variously called The Centinel, The Adams Sentinel, The Star and Sentinel, The Adams County News. Flourishing sometimes in competition, sometimes as a local paper for one of the neighboring areas were The Sprig of Liberty (1804), the Anti-Masonic Star (1830), the Intelligencer (1832), the Republican Banner (1834), the Yellow Jacket (1840), The Compiler (1846), The Star and Banner (1847), Wochenblatt (1848), the Crystal Palace and others.

In the main, all the early papers, like most of their counterparts elsewhere in the nation, were weeklies. The first daily was The Progress, born in 1902, the immediate ancestor of The Gettysburg Times, founded in 1905.

The Times has grown with the years, true to its enlarged responsibilities, proud of its integrity. It looks to the future with confidence.

Many Survivors Of Civil War Veterans Continue To Live In County



Every rock formation and thicket became a tiny fortress as the soldiers bitterly contested every inch of ground: in the Gettysburg fighting. Seldom was battle more a matter of individual survival as little knots of men clashed with one another.

James Turner

A private in Co. F, 1st Regiment of P H. B. Maryland Cavalry Volunteers under the command of Capt. W. F. Braggs, he was mustered in March 8, 1865, and mustered out June 28, 1865, at Harpers Ferry Va. with company. He was the father of Joseph M. Turner, Emmitsburg, Md., R. 1, World War I veteran. There are 30 grandchildren, 29 great-grandchildren and 20 great-great-grandchildren. Among the grandchildren still living are: William G. Turner, 602 York St.; Donald Turner, 52 W. Water St., and Jim Turner Gettysburg R. 6.

William Shelleman

A private with the 184th Regiment, Co. K of Pennsylvania Volunteers, he was mustered in September 5, 1864, and mustered out with company June 2, 1865. Died August 18, 1902, aged 70 years. While serving with his company, he was wounded in the neck. There are 17 grandchildren including George L. Shelleman, R. 4; Ernest Shelleman, East Berlin R. 2; Guy E. Shelleman, Hampton; Mary Fink, East Berlin R. 2; Lilie Thomas, New Oxford R. 1, and Virgie Walter, R. 3. Also 46 great-grandchildren, 108 great-great-grandchildren and 32 great-great-great-grandchildren.

Robert McCleaf

Enrolled as bugler, Co. B, 182nd Regiment, 21st Cavalry (6 months) at Gettysburg, Pa., June 21, 1863, at the age of 27, he was mustered into service at Gettysburg, June 23, 1863, and mustered out of service February 20, 1864. He was the grandfather of Mrs. John Rebert, 111 Hanover St.

Henry Swope

Private of Co. I, 87th Regiment of Pa. Infantry Veterans Volunteers under the command of Captain Zephaniah E. Helysh, he enrolled on August 27, 1861, to serve three years and was discharged from the service on July 13, 1865, at York by reasons of gunshot wounds received at Salisbury Prison, N. C., while trying to escape in December, 1864. He was born in Adams County and was 23 years old at time of enlistment. While his term of services expired September 12, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Strasburg, Va., September 24, 1864. He was discharged from the service by command of Major Gen. Cadwalader. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Walter L. Reynolds, 100 Baltimore St.

Moses Trostle

He enlisted in the U.S. Army as a private in Co I, 205th Regiment from Adams County, September 1, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, by reason of end of the war He was grandfather of J. E. Snyder, 217 Baltimore St.

Jesse W. Snyder

Enlisted in the Army from Adams County August 27, 1864, and was discharged at Alexandria, Va. He was in Co. I, 205th Regiment. He was an uncle of J. E. Snyder, Gettysburg.

Paxton H. Riley

Enlisted from Adams County, Pa., October 16th, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Gettysburg as a private in Co. C, 165th Regiment, Pa. Infantry under Capt. E. McGinley and Col. Charles H. Buehler. After being organized the regiment moved to Suffolk, Va., and was assigned to the 1st Div., 7th Corps, Army of Southern Va. It engaged in camp and fatigue duties and in building breast works before meeting the enemy at Deserted House, the Siege of Suffolk, Somerton Road, Carrsville. Moved to White House Landing, the troops joined in a demonstration against Richmond, Va., under General Dix. They moved to Hanover and returned to Yorktown and later to Gettysburg. He was discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg on expiration of term and re-entered the service September 2, 1864, for one year as corporal of Co. G, 209th Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry under Capt. C. F. Hinkle and Col. T. B. Kauffman. The regiment proceeded to the front arriving at Bermuda Front, was present at the engagements at Chapins Farm and Ft. Harrison and was later assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3rd Div., 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac and engaged the enemy at Fort Steadman, Va., Fall of Petersburg, Fort Sedgwick, Va. They pursued the Rebel Army along the south side railroad to Nottoway Courthouse and remained there until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. Returned to Alexandria, Va., Riley was promoted in the 165th Regiment to Corporal and was honorably discharged May 31, 1865, at Alexandria, by reason of close of the war. He was the father of Ivan R. Riley, Littlestown R. 1, and grandfather of Myrtle R. Manchey.

George W. Hall

Enlisted January 1862, Co. G, 12th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry under command of Capt. Adam Yartex, Col. W. Frishmuth and Col. L. B. Pierce. He was discharged at the close of the war. Hall was a spy for President Lincoln and took messages to headquarters until the Southern Army noted that he had long brown curls. When he was told of this rather than be caught he had his curls cut off. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Lorene Grace and Duane V. Hall, Gettysburg R. 6.

Austin V. Flint

Served with Co. F, 64th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry under command of Capt J. W. Baker. They were called Yales sharpshooters. He also served under Col. John Merrill, and was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Div, 16th and 17th Corps of Army of Tennessee. A. V. Flint was in Dallas, siege of Atlanta and Savannah, Ga. He was the grandfather of Kenneth Dick, Fantasyland, and a native of Valparaiso, Ind.

David A. Wilson

Enlisted from Blair County in Co. I, 205th Regiment September 1, 1864, and was discharged with the company June 2, 1865, and located in Adams County He was an uncle of J. E. Snyder, Gettysburg.

Dr. D. F. McKinney

Dr. McKinney served as a surgeon of the 87th Pa. Regiment and rose to the rank of major. He was the great-great-uncle of Mrs. Joanne Ruth Slifer Brownley, Gettysburg R. 6. His commission as a major was signed by Eli Slifer, then secretary of the Commonwealth and also a great-great-uncle of Mrs. Brownley.

John Sheldon

He was in the Vermont 10th Regiment and served as a captain. Although he did not fight at Gettysburg, he did fight in the Second Battle of the Wilderness and at Monocacy. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Anders Lunde, Fairfield, Pa.

John Malcolm

Capt. John Malcolm had a narrow escape from death when he slipped into his home for a short visit with his family while his regiment was bivouacked not too far from his Virginia plantation. One of his sons, who was on guard, saw the grey uniforms of enemy soldiers bearing down on the house. Mrs. Malcolm told her husband to get into the bed between the feather ticks. She had succeeded in smoothing the bed and was all serene when the soldiers entered the room. They searched each room thoroughly, then the outbuildings and finally the root cellar. When they had satisfied themselves that there were no soldiers about and no forage to be had, they left. Mrs. Malcolm ran to the bed and lifted the feather tick and found her husband unconscious from lack of air. After some time they were able to revive him and he left to join his troops, not quite sure whether it would be better to be shot by the enemy or suffocate in a feather bed. He was the great-grandfather of Jack W. Malcolm, R. 3.

Silas M. Horner

Enlisted November 6, 1862, for three years or end of war, he was discharged June 28, 1865, at Harpers Ferry. He served with Co. C, Cole's Cavalry and was the grandfather of Charles A. Bigham, 520 W. Middle St. He fought in the battles of Antietam, Sharpsburg, Catoctin Mountain, New Market, Harpers Ferry, Winchester and Bunker Hill.

George W. Spertzel

A York Springs (Petersburg) resident, he served from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 1863, in the Infantry. He also served from Feb. 15, 1864, to July, 1865, in the Cavalry. The Infantry unit was Com. K, 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. The Cavaly unit was Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry. While in the infantry his company participated in the following battles: Fort Magruder, Va.; Williamsburg, Va.; Fair Oaks; Malvern Hill; Crew's Farm, Suffolk, Va.; Newbern; Wilmington; Little Washington, N. C.; Williamstown. He was honorably discharged at New Bern, N. C., on Dec. 16, 1863, on a surgeon's certificate of disability. He enlisted the second time in Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the following battles: Cold Harbor; Petersburg; Jerusalem Plank Rd.; Mine Explosion; Weldon Railroad and Poplar Springs Church He was then promoted to corporal April 19, 1864, and served in Boydton Plank Rd.; Stony Creek Station; Bellefield Raid; Hatcher's Run; Dinwiddie; Five Forks; Sailors Creek; Farmville, and at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered with his Rebel Army of Virginia. He was honorably discharged at Lynchburg, Va., on July 8, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. He was the grandfather of Ralph Spertzel, Idaville; George, Charles, Mrs. Melvin O Murtorff Sr. and Oscar Spertzel, all living in the Gardners area.

Michael Orner
George Funt

Both men served in the War and both came back, but George Funt died soon after he returned home. Michael Orner was the grandfather of Mary J. Orner, R. 4, and George Funt was her uncle.

John F. Shireman

Served as a private of Battery G, 1st Regiment, Pa. Reserves Light Artillery Volunteers. Enrolled from Marietta, Pa., July 26, 1861, to serve three years, he was wounded and discharged March 30, 1862. He re-enlisted as a private of Co. K, 135th Regiment of Pa. Infantry Volunteers, August 4, 1862, to serve nine months. He was discharged May 24, 1863, by reason of being mustered out of company. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Kenneth Dick, Fantasyland.

Jacob Eckert

Served with Co. L, 87th Pa. Volunteer Infantry and enlisted Sept. 25, 1861, and discharged Oct. 13, 1864, and was under the command of Capt. Martin and Capt. Adair. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Donald Garretson, Aspers R. 1; Mrs Ella Mauss, Biglerville R. 1; Bertha Slaybaugh, Gettysburg; Willis Eckert, Gettysburg. Lawrence Eckert, New Oxford, and Mrs. Irvin Hess, R. 6.

Nathan D. Ellis

Enlisted in Somerset County with Co. C, 54th Pa. Volunteers, and served as a private; killed in the Battle of Lynchburg, Va., at 26 years of age.

W. T. Pritchett Sr.
Richard Drum
Edward Pritchett

Mrs. Rosalie Pritchett Sheads, 141 E. Middle St., is the granddaughter of William T. Pritchett Sr., of Dorchester County, Md., who served in the Civil War and died in Cambridge, Md., in 1914. He enlisted September 14, 1861 in Co. B, ES Md. Infantry and was honorably discharged April 1, 1863.

Edward Pritchett, brother of William, served as a private in Co. B, 1st Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers and was killed in battle at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, and was buried here. Both brothers served in the Union Army.

The other grandfather of Mrs. Sheads, Richard Drum, was from Cambridge, Md., and he was wounded. He served from December 1, 1862, when he enrolled at Wilmington, Del., and served as a private in Co. B, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Del. Volunteers, until Feb. 17, 1863, when he was discharged for disability after an injury incurred in line of duty.

Arthur I. Ellis

Served as private in the War and enlisted in Somerset County with Co. C 54th Pa. Volunteers. He was wounded in the Battle of Antietam in 1862; received the Purple Heart in 1930 at the age of 90 years. He was a prisoner of Lee's Army at Appomattox at the time of his surrender to Grant, April 9, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. John W. Frederick, Arendtsville.

Jacob Klepper

Enlisted from Adams County with Co. G, 138th Pa. Volunteers at Heidlersburg in 1861. He was seriously wounded in the abdomen on the shores of Antietam Creek during the Battle of Sharpsburg, the bullet having lodged in his back. Having lain on the battlefield for some hours he was found and sent to a hospital in which he spent nine months after which he was discharged from the Army in 1863. He was the father of M. Ella Klepper, 87 Washington St., Newton 58, Mass., a former resident of Deardorff's Mill and the Hiram Lady house in Arendtsville.

William F. Sadler

Enlisted from Heidlersburg with Co. G, 138th Regiment, Pa. Infantry Volunteers to serve three years or during the war under the command of Capt. James H. Walters. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brig., 3rd Div., 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac, Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, where he was wounded by a gunshot through right leg above knee, then sent to Greensburg, Pa., where he joined Co. B, 16th Regiment, Pa. Vet. R. C. under Capt. Thos. Seddy's command. He was discharged July, 1865, at Pittsburgh He is the father of Mrs. Ora C. Eichelberger, Biglerville, and the grandfather of Mrs. Glen Slaybaugh Sr., Biglerville.

William N. Sterrett

He was mustered in at Juniata County on October 15, 1862, with Co. F, 171st Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of Co. B, 202nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry on September 14, 1864. He fought at Antietam, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville and was mustered out August 3, 1865. He was the grandfather of Dr. W. North Sterrett, Arendtsville.

Hugh G. Scott

Fought at Antietam and other battles in the South. He died at the age of 41 of camp fever. Three grandchildren are Mrs. M. O. Rice and Mrs. Luther Wisler, 785 Baltimore St., and Paul E. Scott.

William Starry
Daniel Starry
David F. Starry
Edward Criswell
William Bolen

William was a member of the 21st Pa. Cavalry during the Civil War. Daniel Starry, 165th Pa. Infantry; David F. Starry, 165th Pa. Infantry and 21st Pa. Cavalry; Edward Criswell, 165th Pa. Infantry, and William Bolen, outfit unknown, were all relatives of W. Roy Starry, York Springs.

Samuel Pitzer
Moses Black

Both grandparents of Edna M. Baugher, Bendersville, fought in the Civil War. Moses Black hauled supplies and food to the soldiers in Gettysburg with a covered wagon and horses.

Adam Grimm

Served as a captain in 142nd Infantry with Co. D whose name appears on the Pennsylvania Monument. He is the great grandfather of Ralph K. Will, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Gus Stevens, R. 6.

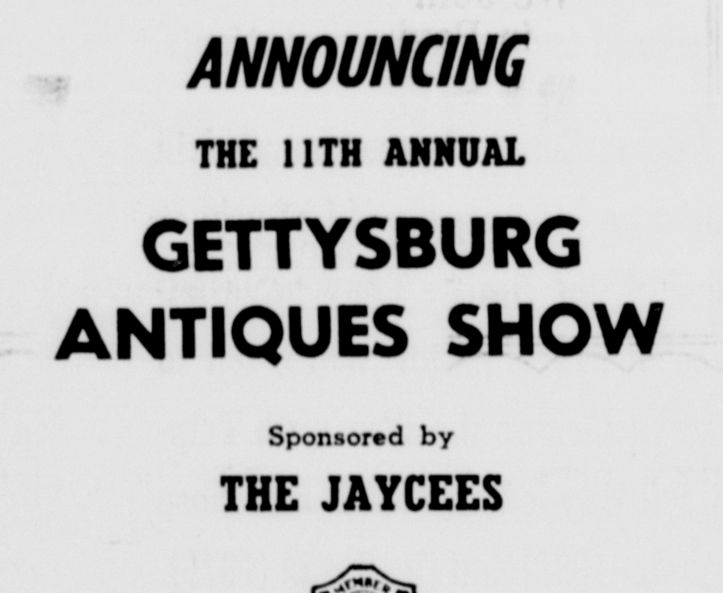
We Are Proud to Be Located in This Area and Near the Historic Battlefields of Gettysburg

On the 100th Anniversary of This Momentous Battle, We Pay Honor to the Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray

PALMS RESTAURANT
Allen F. Davis, Owner
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

ANNOUNCING
THE 11TH ANNUAL
GETTYSBURG ANTIQUES SHOW
Sponsored by
THE JAYCEES
Gettysburg High School Gym
Aug. 16-17-18 Noon to 10 P.M.
37 BOOTHS WITH EXHIBITS FOR SALE
DOOR PRIZE SNACK BAR

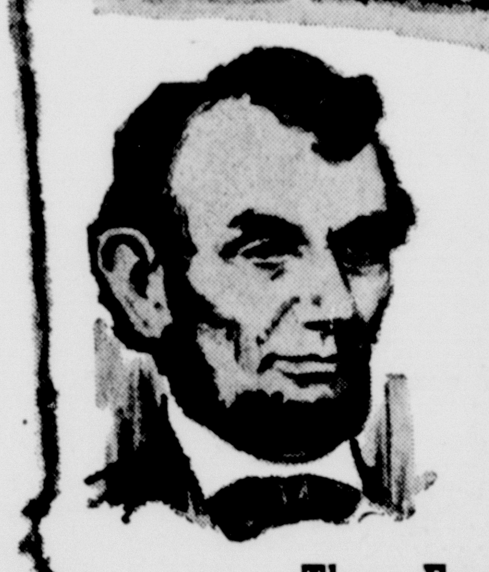
Christ Lutheran Church
Extends a Cordial Welcome to All Visitors
Regardless of Race, Creed or National Origin
Church School 9 A.M. The Service 10:15 A.M.



The "Articles of Association" for the erection of Christ Lutheran Church were drawn up in 1835 by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Simon Schmucker, founder of both Gettysburg College and Gettysburg Seminary. Among those who signed the articles was Thaddeus Stevens, congressman and abolitionist, who lived in a house across the street from the church. During the Civil War, the church was used as a hospital, and the adjoining parish house was a depot for medical supplies. Through the years, Christ Church has been a place of worship for students, visitors and a representative congregation of town people.

THE SOUTH . . . THE NORTH

100 Years Has Erased the Scars of a Battle That Saw Brother Fight Against Brother
Out of That Great War Has Come a New and More Energetic America . . . Strong and United
NO RESERVATIONS NECESSARY
OSTERMAN HOUSE
Fine Food and Cocktails — Good Service — Pleasant Atmosphere
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



"Fourscore and Seven Years Ago Our Fathers Brought Forth on This Continent a New Nation . . ."
These Famous Words Will Be Forever Depicted Upon the Pages of History
Today—100 Years After This Immortal Address—We Pay Tribute to the Great Lincoln and to the Courageous Soldiers of the North and the South Who Gallantly Fought on the Fields of Gettysburg
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Ancestors Of Many Countians Served Their Country In The Civil War

J. H. Skelly Sr.
J. H. Skelly Jr.
C. E. Skelly

Few local residents can claim as intimate a family connection with the Civil War as Daniel A. Skelly, 802 Sunset Ave.

Two uncles and a grandfather served in the Civil War while his father, as a youth at Gettysburg, aided General Howard during the battle here and became a great friend of the general.

One of Skelly's uncles was Corporal Johnson Hastings "Jack" Skelly Jr., after whom the Corporal Skelly Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was named. Corporal Skelly served with Co. F, 87th Regiment Pa. Volunteers.

WOUNDED, CAPTURED

Corporal Skelly was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Va., on June 15, 1863. He died at the hospital established in a church at Winchester on July 12, 1863.

Pvt. Charles Edwin Skelly, a brother of "Jack" Skelly, who also served with Co. F, 87th Regiment Pa. Volunteers, was also taken prisoner at the same time as the corporal, and for a time remained with him at the hospital. Later Pvt. Edwin Skelly was removed to Libby prison. He was later freed in an exchange of prisoners and returned to his regiment to serve out his enlistment.

The grandfather of the local man, Pvt. Johnston Hastings Skelly Sr., served in Co. K, 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteers.

Samuel L. Dubs

Samuel Lawson Dubs was an Adams County man who held no position in any regiment, but who was taken prisoner by the Confederates during Lee's retreat from Gettysburg.

Dubs, a Highland Twp. resident, told the Confederates that he was only out squirrel hunting when they captured him. But the Confederates knew the truth, that he was spying for the Union Army, and continued to hold him. Dubs had served as a spy for some little time before being caught.

At Hagerstown Court House, when he was placed there with other prisoners, Dubs escaped and during the next week alternately hid in the mountains and traveled by night to avoid detection. By the time he arrived home he found himself within the Union lines and safe.

His son, Robert Paul Dubs, still resides at the home of his late father in Highland Twp.

John H. McDannell

He was a private in Capt. George Cook's Co. H, 21st Regiment Pa. Cavalry. He volunteered February 8, 1864, and was discharged July 8, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va. Among his descendants are three grandsons, John E. McDannell, Gettysburg R. 1; David W. McDannell, Gettysburg R. 5, and James McDannell, Biglerville R. 1, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Ruth E. McDannell, Columbia Crossroads R. 2, Pa.

John Gregg
Thomas S. Speakman

An uncle of Dr. R. E. Gregg, [illegible] Carlisle St., fought at Gettysburg. Sgt. John Gregg, brother of Dr. Gregg's father, was a member of Co. F, 69th Pa. Infantry, which held firm even when overrun by Confederates during Pickett's charge on the angle.

A cousin of Dr. Gregg was Cpl. Thomas S. Speakman, of Co. E. Another uncle of Dr. Gregg who served in the war was Lt. Andrew Bovard. Another uncle, Alexander Gregg, lost an arm while serving with the Cavalry at Culpeper, Va. A great-uncle, Thomas Burt, was captured at Gettysburg and sent to Libby prison.

STATE OF ALABAMA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

MONTGOMERY

GEORGE C. WALLACE
GOVERNOR

June 18, 1963

As we commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg with the theme, "Peace Eternal In a Nation United," let us examine closely some of the things which have brought about this peace.

Millions of Americans have fought and died in the hope that we could live in peace and freedom. Our forefathers demonstrated concern for our liberty by including checks and balances within the framework of our governmental system. Efforts have been made on our behalf to protect us from dangers, without and within.

We must do our part to see that we remain a nation united in peace, retaining individual rights and liberties. We must resist regimentation. Individual liberties must be safeguarded, for without freedom and liberty for each of us, we are traveling down the dead-end road of destructive centralization.

George C Wallace
GEORGE C. WALLACE
Governor

Amos T. Gardner

One of the early members of "Adams Infantry" which became Co. K, 1st Pa. Volunteers (later 30th Pa. Regiment) was Amos T. Gardner, a 21-year-old York Springs R. 1 farmer. He entered the Army July 19, 1861. The history of Co. K lists him as joining June 8, 1861, when the outfit went to Harrisburg. He was discharged September 28, 1864, at Philadelphia.

The five-foot-three soldier returned to farming in Latimore after "serving his hitch," and his son, George E. Gardner, York Springs R. 1, now resides at the home which he bought in 1952, 50 years after leaving the old "home place" in 1902 to become a machinist.

Alexander Oyler
John L. Oyler
Wesley Oyler

Among the relatives of Norbert L. Oyler, C. Lester Oyler, William Oyler, Herbert Oyler, David Oyler and other members of the Oyler family in this area who fought in the Civil War were Cpl. Alexander David Oyler, John Lewis Oyler and Wesley Oyler. Second Cpl. Alexander David Oyler was a member of Co. I, 165th Regiment, Pa. Drafted Militia, enrolled October 16, 1862, to serve nine months. A farmer residing above Arendtsville, he spent most of his service in protection of the capital at Washington. His two brothers, John Lewis Oyler and Wesley Oyler, were both privates in Co. K, 101st Regiment. Their captain was the grandfather of Alex Chritzman, local jeweler, who later became a major. John Lewis Oyler enlisted March 5, 1861, for three years and Wesley Oyler enlisted December 14, 1861. Both were captured at Plymouth on April 20, 1864, and were imprisoned at the Andersonville prison until February 24, 1865, when they were returned to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md. There John Lewis Oyler starved from the long imprisonment at Andersonville, ate too much, too quickly, and died as a result. His brother, Wesley, survived and returned to Menallen Twp. where the two had lived before entering service. Wesley Oyler raised a family of 16 children and, at the present time, eight of his children are still living.

Charles H. Walter

Among the Adams County soldiers who pursued Lee enroute to Appomattox where the Confederate general surrendered was Charles Henry Walter, grandfather of Donald Charles Walter, Gettysburg R. 2. He was a member of Co. G, 209th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Div., 9th Army Corps. He enlisted September 3, 1864, and participated in the Battle of Fort Steadman, Va.; the fall of Petersburg; the battle of Fort Sedgwick. The same day, took part in the pursuit of the Rebel Army along the South Side Railway to Nottaway Courthouse, Va., where the unit was located at the time of Lee's surrender.

Elias Hartzell
Oliver F. Plank

Mrs. Luther Sachs, Borough Councilman Mahlon P. Hartzell and Howard Hartzell are among Gettysburgians who can claim uncles on "both sides of the family" who fought in the Civil War. Elias M. Hartzell, their father's brother, enlisted in 1861, and served in Co. G, 138th Regiment. He died April 6, 1865, in the Battle of Saylor's Creek, Va., aged 22 years, seven months and 18 days. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. The brother of their mother, Oliver F. Plank, entered the Army August 16, 1862, as a member of Co. B, 138th Pa. Volunteers. Among the officers of that outfit were Capt. John F. McCreary, 1st Lt. George A. Earnshaw and Lt. Harvey W. McKnight, who later became president of Gettysburg College.

Daniel A. Wolff

A member of Co. A, 138th Pa. Volunteers, he was wounded in action at Fort Monroe, Va. Among his descendants are grandsons, Dr. Bruce N. Wolff, surgeon at the Warner Hospital here, and County Treasurer Daniel J. Wolff.

George F. Seitz

George F. Seitz of Adams County enlisted February 10, 1864, at Chambersburg for three years and was assigned as a private in Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry. He was at the front by June 1 of that year. His engagements included Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Boydton Plank Rd., Stony Creek Station, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Five Forks. At Amelia Springs he was wounded April 1, 1865, and confined to the City Point Hospital and later to Finlay Hospital in Washington, D. C. His regiment was at Appomattox for the surrender. He was promoted to corporal and honorably discharged June 17, 1865, at Finlay Hospital. He was a member of the Joseph Dixon Post of the GAR of Fairfield. Surviving children include: Mrs. Alma Hardman, Emmitsburg; Lloyd Sites, Fairfield, and Mack Sites, also of Fairfield.

Robert McIlhenny
John McIlhenny

Robert McIlhenny served as a private with Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry from June 17 until February 22, 1864. He served in the Gettysburg campaign, doing picket duty in the area even though the unit was un-uniformed, unarmed and untrained. It was not until the middle of July that the outfit drew arms, uniforms and equipment for their horses.

John McIlhenny, Robert's younger brother, served in Co. K, 184th Pa. Regiment.

J. Frank McIlhenny and Mrs. Margaret Fidler, Straban Twp., are the children of Robert McIlhenny. Robert Fidler, Gettysburg High School, is his grandson.

David F. Kitzmiller

He fought in 17 battles and was never wounded. His military career started August 7, 1862, as a private in Co. B, 138th Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry. Later, in June, 1864, he was transferred to the Sharpshooters of the 3rd Div., Sixth Corps. He was discharged June 23, 1865, at Harrisburg. Of the 17 battles in which he fought 16 were in Virginia. One was the battle of the Monocacy. He took part in a 110 mile forced march made by his unit in four days and four hours from Burksville to Danville, Va. Among his survivors are a daughter, Delta, now Mrs. John J. Seddicun, aged 92, a resident of Warsaw, N. Y. His other seven children are all deceased. Also surviving are a grandson, Paul Dougherty, 34 W. Middle St., and two granddaughters.

William J. Martin

Selected as a captain with Co. F, 87th Pa. Volunteers on September 14, 1861, because of considerable military experience, he was an excellent drill master. Because he had a wife and five small children who needed his help, Capt. Martin resigned September 13, 1862. His three granddaughters, Mrs. Mary Ramer Eberhart, Mrs. Zita Ramer Faber and Mrs. Grace Ramer Myers, live in Gettysburg.

George Guinn
Emory M. Guinn

A great-uncle of Mrs. Linebaugh, George W. Guinn, born April 26, 1837, and died April, 1898, was commanding officer of Co. C, B Battalion, P.H.B., Maryland Cavalry. He was appointed fourth sergeant of the battalion at Frederick, Md., when he enlisted August 6, 1863. Later was promoted. After his discharge he went to New Mexico, where he was murdered in April, 1898.

Another great-uncle, Emory M. Guinn, born May 1, 1844, enlisted August 7, 1861, under Capt. John McCreary. He died of wounds received at the Battle of the Monocacy on July 22, 1864.

Joseph G. Crooks
William G. Black

Another relative of Mrs. Linebaugh's, Sgt. Joseph Gray Crooks, of Co. S, 7th Md. Volunteer Infantry, was born October 13, 1842, and enlisted August 19, 1862. He was captured by the Confederates and died in the Tobacco House prison in Richmond, Va., in 1962.

William Guinn Black, born September 17, 1832, and died October 26, 1908, served two enlistments in the Union Army.

William Spangler

Mustered in at Gettysburg as 2nd Sergeant in Co. E, 165th Regiment, October 16, 1862, he was mustered out at Gettysburg, July 23, 1863, by expiration of term. He served for many years as a guard on the battlefield here after the war. He was a great-uncle of Mrs. J. E. Snyder, Gettysburg.

W. W. Witherow
John W. Guinn

Both grandfathers and a number of other relatives of Mrs. Eleanor M. Linebaugh, Fairfield R. 1, Adams County auditor, served in the Civil War.

One grandfather, Washington William Witherow, is mentioned elsewhere.

The other grandfather, John W. Guinn, who was born June 10, 1839, and who died January 1, 1882, was a corporal in Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry, the same unit in which Sergeant Witherow served. He later volunteered in another outfit in February, 1864, and was discharged July 8, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va.

Vincent McCullough

He enlisted May 26, 1862, in Co. A, Purnell's Legion at the age of 15. He fought in the Battle of Antietam and was taken prisoner at Catlett's Station, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Virginia, August 21, 1862. He was exchanged December 12, 1862, and later transferred to Co. K, 1st Regiment, Maryland Infantry. He was mustered out of service on June 3, 1865, at the age of 19 years. He was born December 19, 1846, and died May 11, 1928. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Orville Riffle, R. 6.

Amos Hummer

He fought with the North, was taken prisoner and died in Libby Prison in the south. He left a wife and son who became a Methodist minister, named Amos Hummer Jr., who died several years ago. His wife has passed away too. Amos Hummer Sr. was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and Mary Hummer, Mummasburg. His niece, Bertha H. Rebert, lives in Florida.

A. M. Walker

Known at Gettysburg as Captain Walker, he lived at 20 E. Middle St. for a number of years. He died in 1915 and was a member of Post No. 9 of Gettysburg and was past commander. He was a quartermaster sergeant and was a member of Co. C, Cole's Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers. Most of this company were men from Adams County. They were mustered in at Frederick, Md., led by Capt. A. M. Hunter. During the battle he was on messenger duty and he delivered the last message to Gen. Reynolds before he was shot. As he was riding along the lines on his horse, Friendship, the word was passed along the lines that Reynolds was shot. Later he was captain of a national guard unit in Monongahela and in that way received the title that he was known in Gettysburg. He was the father of R. Mary Walker, 61 N. Federal St., Chambersburg, a former resident of Gettysburg.

Camping in Emmitsburg Overnight, the Union Army Moved to Gettysburg Where a Mighty Battle Was Fought On the 100th Anniversary of This Battle We Honor the Blue and the Gray

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Leone Brown McNair
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Joins the Entire Nation in Paying Honor to the Men Who So Gallantly Fought in the Battle of Gettysburg—100 Years Ago

1863-1963
We Pay Tribute Today to Those Great Men of the 19th Century Who Paved the Way for a Free and United America!

We Are Proud to Join in Observing the 100th Battle of Gettysburg Anniversary

Gerald R. Walmer
Candidate for
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
OF ADAMS COUNTY

On This 100th Anniversary We Pay Tribute to the Blue and the Gray—and Rekindle the Proud Feelings We Share With the Great Men Who Made Our History and Fashioned Our Way of Life

J. W. WALTER
—FORMSTONE—
Emmitsburg, Md.
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Scottee Coin-Op Dry Cleaning
8 lbs. of Clothes
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Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Since the Founding of Our Nation in 1776—Americans Have Always Fought for Their Beliefs. The War Between the North and the South Was No Exception

On the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, We Pay Honor to the Soldiers Who Wore the Blue and the Gray

Clarence D. Deardorff
of Franklin Township, Cashtown, Pa.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE
OF ADAMS COUNTY

1863-1963
Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Historic Battle of Gettysburg

HARRISON G. FAIR
YORK SPRINGS, PA. ROUTE 1
Candidate for
County Commissioner

A Tribute to the Bravery of the Soldiers Who Wore the Uniforms of the Blue and the Gray on This Centennial Observance

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
JULY 1, 2 and 3, 1863

G. EDWIN MOTTER
Candidate for
County Commissioner

Local Military Outfits Sent Many Men To The Colors During Civil War

John Smith
William Smith
Simon Smith

These served with the 165th Regiment and were mustered in November 5, 1862, and mustered out July 28, 1863 These men were uncles of Mrs. William Riggeal, Cashtown. They fought in the Weldon Railroad-Petersburg area, Richmond, Hanover Courthouse and South Anna. All were from the Seven Stars area.

W. W. Witherow

He served in the 21st Cavalry and was a sergeant in Capt. Robert Bell's Co. B of the 21st Pa. Volunteer Cavalry, serving from June 18, 1863, until February 21, 1864. Mr. Witherow was close by the side of the first man killed in the Battle of Gettysburg. A monument marking the spot is found along the Baltimore pike. He was a grandfather of Mrs. Mary Witherow Boles, Payette, Idaho, a former Gettysburg resident, and Mrs. Eleanor Linebaugh, Fairfield R. 1.

Thomas O. Enoch

Thomas O Enoch, great-grandfather of Ronald H. Enoch, Philadelphia, formerly of Gettysburg, and of Mrs John W. Lockhart Jr., Wilmington, Del., also formerly of Gettysburg, served in the Civil War and fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was born August 25, 1840, and died September 11, 1919 He served in Co. I, 56th Pa. Infantry.

John J. F. Gilliland

Served as captain with Co. F, 165th Pa. Infantry recruiting in Adams County. He was the father of Miss Ella F. and William Gilliland.

Stephen Weidner

He enlisted August 29, 1864, from Adams County and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg September 3, 1864, to serve one year as a private in Co. C, 202nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry under the command of Capt. J. R. Piffer and Col. Charles Albright. The regiment was assigned to the 3rd Div. of the Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was honorably discharged August 3, 1865, by reason of the close of the war after participating in numerous battles. He was the grandfather of Edward Brough, York Springs; Mrs. Luther Spangler, Gardners; Lloyd V. Weidner, Gettysburg.

Ephraim Howard

Ephraim Howard, who is buried in the Salem Church Cemetery, was postmaster at Hampton when he entered Co. I, 56th Pa. Regiment. He served from March 20, 1865, to July 1, 1865. His living descendants in the Adams County area include Roy, Robert, Arthur, Richard and David Weaner and their offspring.

George Baker

A native of Abbottstown, he was one of the Adams County Civil War soldiers who was nursed by Clara Barton, whose ministrations helped establish the Red Cross and the nursing service. Baker, a member of Co. E, 76th Pa. Volunteers, contracted yellow fever during the Virginia campaign. He was taken to a hospital on Hilton Head Island, off the Carolina coast, and there met Clara Barton as she visited the hospital, to which he was assigned. She gave him some clothing. His granddaughter is Mrs. W. R. Sammel of Gettysburg.

John Plantz

He lived from 1825 to 1892 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He served in Co. D, 155th Pa. Regiment, from November 6, 1862, to July 28, 1863. Among his lineal descendants in the Adams County are are: Mrs. Edgar Weaner, and Arthur, Richard, and David Weaner.

Moses Hazelett

A county connected soldier who was in the dread prison camp at Andersonville was Moses Hazelett, grandfather of Mrs. Melzie Claar, of Biglerville R. 1. He entered the service at Harrisburg December 28, 1861, as a member of Co. G, 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Williamsburg, Twin Oaks, Kingston, Little Washington, and then was captured with his regiment at Plymouth, N C He was sent to Andersonville, then eventually to two other Confederate prison camps before being paroled at Annapolis June 22, 1865.

John Burns Statue

John L. Lewis

Robert Lewis, 344 S. Washington St., is one Gettysburg resident who can claim lineage to a soldier who fought, not at Gettysburg, but Vicksburg, which fell to General Grant's Union forces on July 4, 1863.

Lewis' uncle John L. Lewis, enlisted on September 24, 1861 in Independent Battery D, Pa. Light Artillery He took part in the Shenandoah campaign and was assigned to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Corps as a sergeant. He took part in a number of battles including Kellys Ford, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, all in 1862, and in Vicksburg, from May to July, 1863. In 1864 he was at Johnson Island in Lake Erie guarding Rebel prisoners and later took part in the Petersburg campaign, including the mine explosion.

Albert J. Baldwin

He was 18 years of age when he enrolled from New Milford, Pa., as a private in Co. F, 141st Pa. Volunteer Infantry in August 8, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg for three years from August 25, 1862. He participated in 22 engage- with the 141st such names as Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg being included in the list He was present at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered. Private Baldwin was wounded at Chancellorsville, Va. May 3, 1863, and was one of three men from Co. F to receive the Kearney Cross for bravery in action. He was mustered out with the regiment on May 28, 1865, near Washington, D. C. He died at his home in Chino, Calif., April 28, 1933, at the age of 89 and he was the last surviving member of his company. He was commander of the Vicksburg Post No. 61 of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California and Nevada for seven years. He was the grandfather of Howell Baldwin, Ocala, Florida R. 5, a former Gettysburg resident.

Jacob Fryling

Born in Bucks County, he enlisted October 16, 1862, and was discharged August 7, 1863. He served as a private in Co. E, 174th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. He was discharged at the age of 24 in Philadelphia from Co. E, then commanded by a Capt. John S. Bailey. He was the great-grandfather of Robert H. Fryling, 71 W. Lincoln Ave.

Henry D. Aulthouse

He lived in Maryland and Pennsylvania and was born October 28, 1831, and enlisted in the service October 15, 1861, as a private in Co. G Third Maryland Regiment Infantry. While he was in the service he got a sunstroke and lost his eyesight and never saw again. He died June 23, 1902, and was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery in Taneytown Md. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Margaret Fair, Taneytown, Md., and Edgar H. Aulthouse, Gettysburg.

Frederick Ernst

He served as a private with Battery C, 1st Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Artillery from September 11, 1863, until June 19, 1865. The regiment was in reserve for the Gettysburg battle but did not participate. However it participated in the terrible slaughter of Fredericksburg and won special praise from the commanding general. He was the grandfather of the late W. Frederick Shaffer, formerly of Gettysburg College.

Daniel Shaffer

He was taken prisoner by Stuart's Cavalry along with some other prominent citizens of the town. He win in Libby Prison from October, 1862, to March, 1863. Daniel Shaffer was the great-grandfather of Mary M. Shaffer, Gettysburg.

James P. Lauver

He enlisted from Adams County March 8, 1864, and was mustered into the service at Chambersburg, to serve three years or during the war as private in Co. A, 21st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry, under command of Capt. Hugh W. McCall and Cols. W. H. Boyd and O. B. Knowles. After being organized the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., and dismounted and was armed and equipped as infantry and sent by transport to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at the front June 1, 1864, was assigned to the 2nd Brigade 1st Div., 5th Corps, and engaged the enemy at Cold Harbor, front of Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, mine explosion and assault on Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church. It moved to City Point and was equipped and mounted and assigned to 1st Brigade, Gen. D. M. M. Gregg's Cavalry, and later to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div., Gen. J. I. Gregg's Cavalry Corps. Engaged at Boydton Plank Road, Stony Creek, Bellifield Raid, Hatchers Run, Dinwiddie C. H., Five Forks, Sailors Creeks, Farmville and Appomattox. He was honorably discharged on July 8, 1865 at Lynchburg, Va. His daughter is Mrs. Gertrude Riggeal, Orrtanna R. 1.

106th New York Memorial

Theodore G. Leathers

He was born April 12, 1837, at Curtin, Pa. and died at Mount Eagle on May 5, 1897. He served in the Infantry during the Civil War from August 16, 1861, to July 17, 1865, in the 45th Regiment, Co. A, with the rank of corporal for a period of three years, 11 months and one day. His ancestors are Patricia, G., James R., John S., Carol Anne and George A. Oyler, Gettysburg.

Charles M. Lane

Served with Co. M, Second New York Cavalry and was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Harry C. Norcross, Biglerville.

Henry Little

He served in the Infantry at Norfolk, Va. He had been living near Gettysburg at the time of the war. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Vida E. Rice, Arendtsville, Pa.

Louis K. Bryan

A private in Co. K, 174th Pa. Volunteers, he enlisted October 16, 1862, and served under Gen. Sherman's command. He was the grandfather of Col. Corvan S. Bryan, Cashtown.

Amos H. Lady

He enlisted August 26, 1864, and was mustered in at Harrisburg as 1st Sergeant with Co. K, 184th Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry and assigned to 1st Brigade, 2nd Div., 2nd Army Corps of the Potomac. He participated in the following engagements: Cold Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams Station, Hatchers Run, Dapneys Mill, Watkins House, Boydton and White Oak Rds., Crows House, Sailors Creek, Farmville, Appomattox Courthouse and the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., May 23, 1865. He was honorably discharged June 2, 1865 He was the father of Mary and Alberta and Lawrence Lady, Harrisburg, all of whom still survive, and he was the grandfather of Luther M. Lady, Biglerville.

Alexander Shrader

He served as a private in Co. F, 91st Regiment of Pa. Veterans Volunteers from February 28 until July 10, 1865. He was mustered out of service at Washington, D C. He served an earlier enlistment also and took part in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Helen Walter, Gettysburg R. 6.

John T. Hook

Served with the Maryland Volunteers with the rank of corporal with Co. A, 6th Regiment, from 1862 to 1865. He joined the Carroll County Guards in June, 1860. The engagements he participated in were Opaquon Creek, Va.; Winchester, Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, Locust Grove, North Anna River, South Anna River, Hanover Junction, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Jerusalem Plank Rd., Reams Station, Charlestown, Smithfield, Flint Hill, Fishers Hill, New Market, Cedar Creek, siege of Peterburg, Poplar Grove, grand assault, Sailor's Run and Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He was the grandfather of Mrs J. B. Collins, Gettysburg.

Phillip A. Stroup

Served as a private with 178th Regiment, Co. F, Pa. and fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the great-uncle of Charles R. Wolfe, Gettysburg.

Joseph Mills

He enlisted June 18, 1863, with Company B 21st Reegiment, Pa. Volunteers Cavalry to serve six months and discharged February 20, 1864, at Chambersburg. He was the grandfather of Charles S. Black, 262 E Middle St., and the great-grandfather of Mrs. Donald Hudson, Biglerville.

William A. McIlhenny

William Armstrong McIlhenny, born August 31, 1839, enlisted August 27, 1861, as a private in Co. C, Cole's Maryland Cavalry, was promoted to corporal, then to quartermaster sergeant and on November 14, 1864, to second lieutenant and had command of Co. E for one month. He re-enlisted and was discharged June 28, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. His principal engagements were: Winchester, Leesburg, Va., where he was in the advance of the cavalry force that broke through the rebel army and captured a large ammunition train September 13 and 14, 1862; Charlestown and Berryville where under Gen. Geary he made a reconnaissance to Winchester at the Battle of New Market. Sent to burn the bridge at Harpers Ferry, July 6, 1863; fought at Upperville, Va., and was wounded through the right shoulder October 18, 1863, in an engagement with Gen. Imboden's forces. He also fought at Loudon Heights, was in a midnight attack by Moseby's Guerrillas and in all the engagements under Gen Hunter on his raid to Lynchburg-Harrisburg, June 2, 1864. He also fought at Piedmont, Lexington, Buchanan and Lynchburg and had almost daily skirmishes with the enemy and without rations had to retreat across the mountains to Parkersburg.

He was the father of Mrs. David G. Lott, E High St., and Miss Ruth A. McIlhenny, W Lincoln Ave. He was a resident of Straban Twp. at his enlistment. Later in life he moved to Gettysburg and resided on W Lincoln Ave. until his death in December, 1930.

Thomas J. Catchings

He served as captain in the war and organized a company of cavalry and was stationed at Galveston, Texas He was the great-grandfather of Capt Joseph McKee Catchings, Biglerville R. 1; Benjamin, Baltimore; Mrs. E. K. Craum, R. 3, and Elizabeth Catchings, Biglerville R. 1.

James W. Gordon

A surgeon on the Northern side in the war both men fought through the war and lived afterward. He was a great-grandfather of Elizabeth Catchings, Biglerville R. 1.

George Gulden

Fought in the Battle of Gettysburg and was captured and spent a year in Libby Prison He was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul C. Davis, Biglerville R. 2. He lived in New Oxford.

William Richardson

He was the grandfather of Mrs. J. Lloyd Herman, New Oxford R. 2, and served in the Civil War. He was the father of Mrs. Margret Reese, Fairfield R 1, who will soon be 88 years old.

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GIFT PLANTS
WEDDING DESIGNS and CORSAGES
HOSPITAL PLANTERS and ARRANGEMENTS
SYMPATHY BASKETS and SPRAYS

Twin Bridges Farm
Phone 334-1865
U. S. Route 15, North
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TELEFLORA

We Join All Our Friends in Paying Homage to
the BLUE and the GREY
on the Occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

C.W.V. Post 1342
BONNEAUVILLE, PA.

Welcomes All Visiting CWV Members to Gettysburg

The officers and members of Post 1342 extend a sincere welcome to all visiting C.W.V. members. We extend to you the use of our new post home and sincerely hope that you will pay us a visit. Our home is located 5 miles east of Gettysburg on Route 116. Phone 334-5005.

Out of the Great Conflict 100 Years Ago Came a Strong, United Nation —a Giant Step Forward for All Americans

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle Fought on the Fields of Gettysburg Is a Fitting Tribute to the Gallant Soldiers Who Wore the Uniforms of the Blue and the Gray

Utz Potato Chip Co., Inc.
—Founded in 1921—
Phone MElrose 7-6644
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We Consider It a Privilege to Join All Adams Countians Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Decisive Battle of Gettysburg
1863-1963

KUHN AUTO SALES
Complete Chrysler Line Dealers
Arthur Kuhn, Owner
765 Carlisle Street Hanover, Pa.

PRINTING SERVICE

The Times and News Publishing Company offers the most modern and complete printing facilities in southern Pennsylvania.

Services include both letterpress and lithography created by outstanding craftsmen of long experience. Superb layout and design are guaranteed by imaginative experts schooled to meet all printing requirements.

Recognized specialists in magazine and book printing, the Company offers a complete range of commercial printing, including color.

Whatever your printing needs, The Times and News Publishing Company is equipped to offer competent, careful service.

Paul B. Ramer
Superintendent

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186th New York Memorial

Theodore G. Leathers

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He served as a private in Co. F, 91st Regiment of Pa. Veterans Volunteers from February 28 until July 10, 1865. He was mustered out of service at Washington, D C. He served an earlier enlistment also and took part in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Helen Walter, Gettysburg R. 6.

John T. Hook

Served with the Maryland Volunteers with the rank of corporal with Co. A, 6th Regiment, from 1862 to 1865. He joined the Carroll County Guards in June, 1860. The engagements he participated in were Opaquon Creek, Va.; Winchester, Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, Locust Grove, North Anna River, South Anna River, Hanover Junction, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Jerusalem Plank Rd., Reams Station, Charlestown, Smithfield, Flint Hill, Fishers Hill, New Market, Cedar Creek, siege of Peterburg, Poplar Grove, grand assault, Sailor's Run and Lee's surrender at Appomattox He was the grandfather of Mrs J. B. Collins, Gettysburg.

Phillip A. Stroup

Served as a private with 178th Regiment, Co F, Pa and fought in the Battle of Gettysburg He was the great-uncle of Charles R. Wolfe, Gettysburg.

Joseph Mills

He enlisted June 18, 1863, with Company B 21st Reegiment, Pa Volunteers Cavalry to serve six months and discharged February 20, 1864, at Chambersburg. He was the grandfather of Charles S. Black, 262 E Middle St., and the great-grandfather of Mrs. Donald Hudson Biglerville.

William A. McIlhenny

William Armstrong McIlhenny, born August 31, 1839, enlisted August 27, 1861, as a private in Co. C, Cole's Maryland Cavalry, was promoted to corporal, then to quartermaster sergeant and on November 14, 1864 to second lieutenant and had command of Co. E for one month. He re-enlisted and was discharged June 28, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. His principal engagements were: Winchester, Leesburg, Va., where he was in the advance of the cavalry force that broke through the rebel army and captured a large ammunition train September 13 and 14, 1862; Charlestown and Berryville where under Gen. Geary he made a reconnaissance to Winchester at the Battle of New Market. Sent to burn the bridge at Harpers Ferry, July 6, 1863; fought at Upperville, Va., and was wounded through the right shoulder October 18, 1863, in an engagement with Gen. Imboden's forces. He also fought at Loudon Heights was in a midnight attack by Moseby's Guerrillas and in all the engagements under Gen Hunter on his raid to Lynchburg-Harrisburg, June 2, 1864. He also fought at Piedmont, Lexington, Buchanan and Lynchburg and had almost daily skirmishes with the enemy and without rations had to retreat across the mountains to Parkersburg.

He was the father of Mrs. David G. Lott, E High St., and Miss Ruth A. McIlhenny, W Lincoln Ave. He was a resident of Straban Twp. at his enlistment. Later in life he moved to Gettysburg and resided on W Lincoln Ave. until his death in December, 1930.

Thomas J. Catchings

He served as captain in the war and organized a company of cavalry and was stationed at Galveston, Texas He was the great-grandfather of Capt Joseph McKee Catchings, Biglerville R. 1; Benjamin, Baltimore, Mrs E K Craum, R 3, and Elizabeth Catchings, Biglerville R. 1.

James W. Gordon

A surgeon on the Northern side in the war both men fought through the war and lived afterward. He was a great-grandfather of Elizabeth Catchings, Biglerville R. 1.

George Gulden

Fought in the Battle of Gettysburg and was captured and spent a year in Libby Prison He was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul C. Davis, Biglerville R. 2. He lived in New Oxford

William Richardson

He was the grandfather of Mrs. J. Lloyd Herman, New Oxford R. 2, and served in the Civil War He was the father of Mrs. Margret Reese, Fairfield R 1, who will soon be 88 years old.

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Familiar Names Mark Military Records Of Numerous Civil War Veterans

George E. Izer
Adam Fraley

Grandfathers of both Mr. and Mrs. O. G MacPherson, Gettysburg R. 1, served in the Union Army.

George Emanuel Izer, of Fairfield R. 1, the grandfather of Mr MacPherson (who is a colonel in the Sons of Veterans Reserve), enlisted November 7, 1862, in Co. C, 165th Pa Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged from that unit July 28, 1863, and re-enlisted September 13, 1863, in Troop I, 3rd Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, the Bradford Dragoons. He was discharged September 7, 1865, as a grade sergeant.

Mrs. Elsie Byrle (Fraley) MacPherson's grandfather was Adam Fraley, who enlisted in Troop D, 9th Pa. Volunteer Cavalry, October 15, 1861 and was a grade sergeant. He was captured, and from October 12, 1864, to April 29, 1865, was a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga.

Theodore B. Horner

A Gettysburg R. D. resident, he served in three separate units during the Civil War. He began as a private in Capt Robert Bell's Co. B 21st Regiment Pa. Volunteers, which met the Confederates here June 26, 1863, and again during the actual battle of Gettysburg. He entered that unit on June 16, 1863 to serve six months. Next he joined the Mounted Pennsylvania Volunteers formed November 30, 1864, to serve 100 days and served as a corporal in that outfit. February 16, 1865, he entered Co. G, 74th Pa. Volunteers as a sergeant and served with that unit until his discharge August 29, 1865, at Clarksburg, W. Va. Among his surviving children are his daughter, A. Virginia, now Mrs. Edgar L. Deardorff, 449 Carlisle St.; Theodore D. Horner, Nev., and Mrs. Leo Culp, Iowa.

William Crawford

One of the most unusual stories of Adams County's Civil War experiences is that of William Cranford, who deserted the Confederate Army here, and was hidden by a farmer named Kuhns, in the Irishtown area. When the armies went south Cranford remained here, worked as a carpenter and eventually married a young lady from the New Chester area, Miss Mary Spangler, daughter of George and Ninetta (Wolf) Spangler. About 1890 he was engaged in dismantling a building at Baltimore, Md., when a piece of timber fell and struck him on the head, instantly killing him. He is buried in the Spangler row of the New Chester Cemetery. His widow, who was left with four small children subsequently married James Frederick, a Union soldier. One of the children of the Confederate soldier, Emmanuel Cranford, served in the Spanisn-American war aboard a gunboat.

William H. Zentz

William H Sentz served in Co. G, 165th Pa. Infantry and is buried in Mt. Joy Cemetery. He was the great-grandfather of William G. Sentz, Gettysburg R. 1.

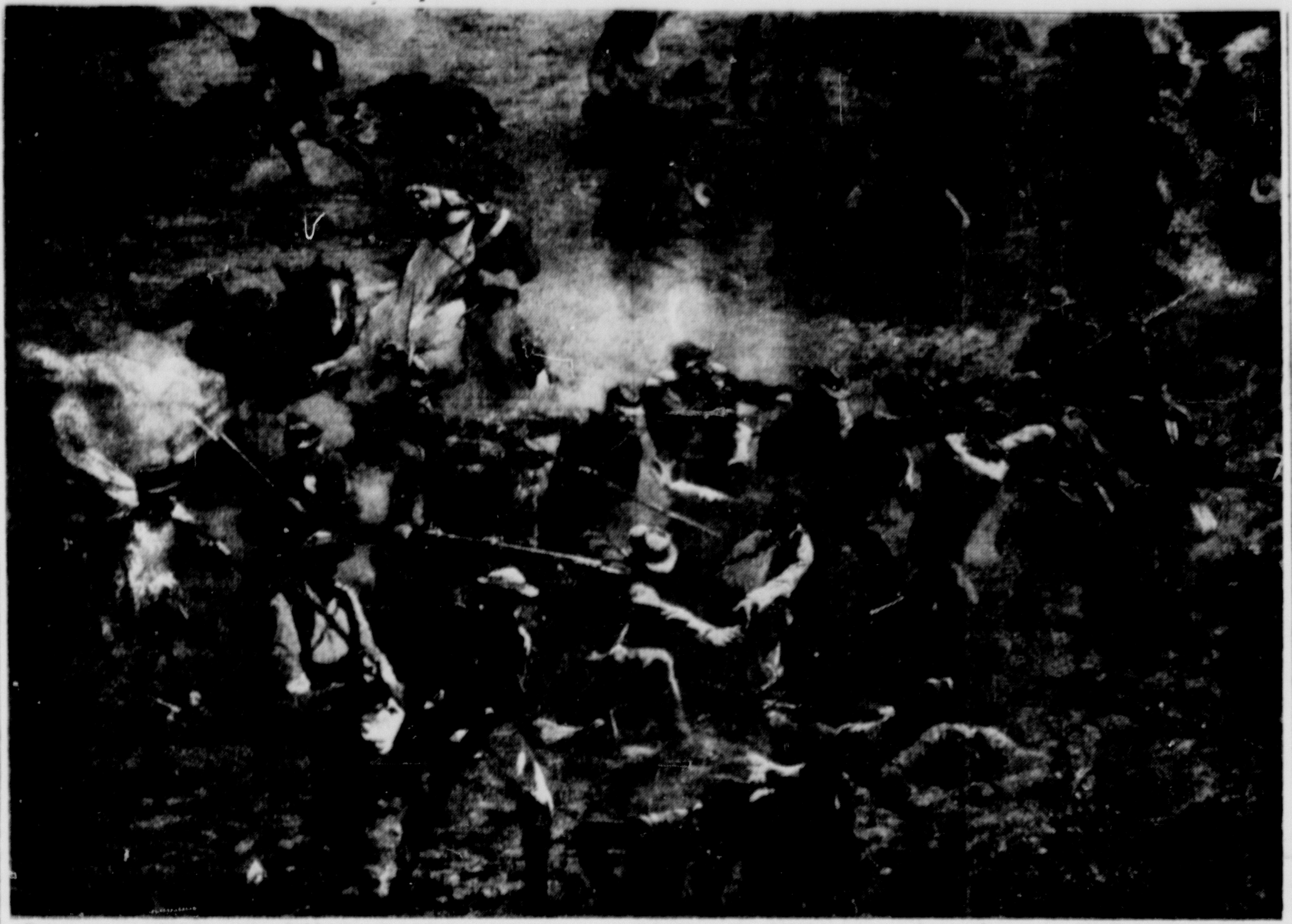
John W. Fidler

He enrolled as private, Co. K, 184th Regiment, Infantry at Harrisburg, Sept. 3, 1864, aged 21 years. He was mustered into service at Harrisburg, Sept. 5, 1864, and mustered out June 2, 1865. he had two sons and a daughter: W. B Fidler, Bendersville; Mrs. Orville Ditzler, York Springs, and John H. Fidler, Biglerville. He was the grandfather of Mrs. John D. Settle, Seven Stars.

Jacob Fidler served in Co. I, 165th Pa. Regiment from October 16, 1862, until July 28, 1863, and then in the 184th Pa. Regiment from September 3, 1864, until May 5, 1865. After the war he moved to Missouri.

William H. Black
James B. Black
Adam B. Black

William H. Black, father of Anna and Alice Black, Biglerville R. 1, and James B. Black, uncle of Anna and Alice Black, same address, and Lt. Adam B. Black, also an uncle of the above, all served in the Civil War. William Black was mustered in June 17, 1864 from Straban Twp., and mustered out U. S. General Hospital, Chestnut Hill, a. He served in Co. G 49th Volunteers, 3rd Brigade, 1st Div., 6th Army Corps. James B. Black served a 7-month enlistment in Bells Company, 21st Pa. Cavalry, Lt. Adam B. Black was in Hill's company of Border Guards and joined Capt. Bell's company which was mustered into service later as Co. B, 21st Pa Cavalry. He enlisted at Gettysburg, June 16, 1863, and was mustered into service June 23, 1863. A 2nd sergeant in Co. B, 21st Cavalry for 6 months, he was discharged on expiration of term of enlistment. He re-enlisted Sept. 3, 1864, in Co. K, 184th Pa. Infantry for one year or during the war. He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant March 10, 1865, and was mustered out at Munson's Hill June 2, 1865, by reason of General Order No. 26, Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac and end of war.



Prisoners are led from the field, the wounded and dead are carried off as the fighting goes on in another area. Much of the fighting at Gettysburg was at bayonet point.

Henry C. Fry

Harold C Fry 738 Long Lane, is a grandson, and his sister, Dr. Chloe Fry, formerly of Gettysburg, now of Camp Hill, is a granddaughter of Henry A. Fry who served in the U. S. Marine Corps during the Civil War. He was stationed at Washington.

Alexander J. Bucher

He served in Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry in the Civil War. He was a grandfather of Mrs. Irma B. Trostel, Arendtsville. He died Jan. 12, 1912, aged 73 years.

Reuben S. Little

Mrs. Elmer Griffith, Gardners R. 2, is a daughter of Reuben S. Little, who died in 1926 at the age of 80 after residing all of his life in the Mt. Tabor area as a farmer with the exception of the period he served from July 25, 1864, to July 10, 1865, with the Independent Co., Mounted Infantry, for 100 days, then in Co F, 91st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Veterans. In the latter outfit he took part in the Battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865, and was present for the surrender at Appomatox, April 9, 1865. He then took part in the grand review by the Union Armies at Washington May 23, 1865. Two other children also survive: Mrs. Irene Group, Lebanon, and Oscar Little, McKeesport. There are seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren surviving the veteran.

Z. Taylor Kime

He enrolled as private, Co. D, 165th Regiment Infantry Pa. Drafted Militia at Adams Co. Oct. 16, 1862. Mustered into service at Gettysburg Nov 20, 1862, he was mustered out with company at Gettysburg July 28, 1863. He was the grandfather of Beuhla A. Furney, Gettysburg.

Jacob Furney

Enrolled as private, Co. G, 165th Regiment, Infantry Pa. Drafted Militia at Adams Co. Oct. 16, 1862. Mustered into service at Gettysburg Nov. 10, 1862, he was mustered out with company at Gettysburg July 28, 1863. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Helen Furney Trostle.

J. C. Livelsberger

He served in the Civil War from 1862 to 1865 as a private with Co. B, 138th Reg., Pa. Volunteers. He was the grandfather of Nellie M. Melhorn, New Oxford R. 2.

Henry F. Stewart

Enlisted in Co. D, August 22, 1862, and was at once appointed corporal and served with the company until February 18, 1863, when he was discharged because of the amputation of part of his foot, the result of an accident in the line of duty. He graduated from Jefferson College two weeks before his enlistment, and in November, after his discharge, he entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. He graduated from the seminary in the spring of 1867, having accepted a call to, and taken charge of, the U. P congregation at Jamestown, Pa. He was installed as pastor May, 1867. He died September 20, 1868, and laid to rest at Jamestown. He was the great-grandfather of Kathryn Stewart Ruth, Gettysburg.

Alexander M. Stewart

Enlisted August 22, 1862, and was appointed sergeant when his company (not listed) was organized. He served with the company and participated in all the battles up to July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, where he was mortally wounded in the battle of Seminary Ridge. He was left within the rebel lines when the First Corps was compelled to fall back, and was taken to one of the hospitals in the town. Sergeant Stewart was 28 years old when he died, and was removed to the old home cemetery at Robinson Church, near Clinton, Pa. He was an uncle of Kathryn S. Ruth, Gettysburg.

Andrew Weikert

He enlisted at the age of 17 years as a private with Co. C, First Regiment, Cole's Maryland Volunteer Cavalry October 7, 1862, and was discharged June 28, 1865. He was living with his parents in the George Weikert house on the battlefield at the time of enlistment. He was the father of Samuel D. Weikert, Steinwehr Ave.; the grandfather of Bernard Weikert and Mrs. Edith Weikert Tawney, Gettysburg; the great-grandfather of William Ziegler, Gettysburg R. D.; Robert Ziegler, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Mary Joanne Tawney Sterner, Gettysburg, and the great-great-grandfather of Diane Treva Ziegler, Gettysburg; Elizabeth Jane, Charles David and Karen Louise Ziegler, all of Gettysburg R. D.

William R. Thompson

William R. Thompson, native of Northamphsire, England, great-grandfather of Grover Thompson, 570 Hillcrest Place, and grandfather of Robert Thompson, Aspers, served with the Third New York Independent Battery for three years and 10 months. He arrived in the states in 1862 and enlisted immediately thereafter.

Thompson who was wounded in Pickett's Charge, fought in the Battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, Petersburg Wilderness and other engagements. He was a member of the Capt. Colwell Post, No. 201, GAR, of Carlisle.

James H. Cobean

James Hervey Cobean, then of Cumberland Twp., was enrolled at Harrisburg on June 17, 1863, as a corporal in Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Cavalry, and was honorably discharged on February 20, 1864. On March 13, 1865, he re-enlisted and served as an orderly sergeant in the 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry until June 25, 1865, when he was again honorably discharged. He died in Gettysburg, March 5, 1902. He was the grandfather of Hugh C. McIlhenny, Harrisburg Rd.

Frederick Barbehann

Enlisted as a private at 34 years with Co. B, 138th Regiment Pa. Infantry Volunteers, August 7, 1862, for three years and was discharged because of disability March 18, 1864, at Carvers Hospital, Washington, D. C. He re-enlisted again at 36 with Co. E, 205th Regiment of Pa. Volunteers, August 19, 1864, for one year and was discharged June 2, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Norman Tawney Wolt and Mrs. Caroline Tawney Pretz, Gettysburg; the great-grandfather of David A. Tawney Gettysburg, and the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Mary Joanne Tawney Sterner, Gettysburg.

Samuel Walter

He enlisted from Adams County and was mustered into the service at Chambersburg September 22, 1861, to serve three years as a private in Co G, 82nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He served under the command of Capt. Louis Prenot and Col. I. C. Bassett, and the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st and 3rd Div., and 4th and 6th Corps Army of the Potomac. He was discharged June 24, 1865, from Philadelphia Hospital where he was recovering from a wound in the leg and minie ball in his arm. The ball remained in his arm throughout his life. He was the father of Mrs. Minnie Musselman, Fairfield, now 93 years old. A grandson of Samuel Walter, Samuel Walter Musselman, also survives.

Charles Z. Tawney

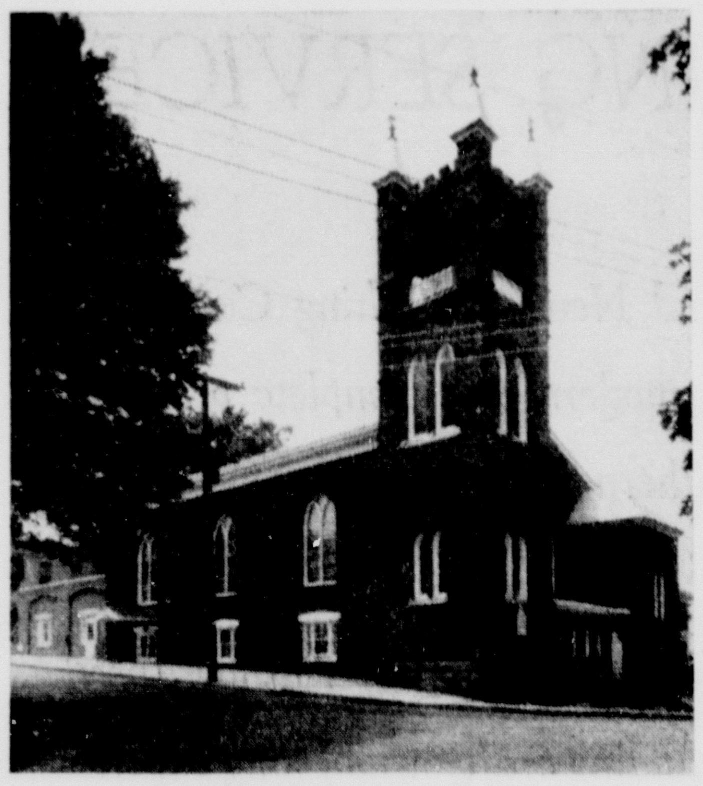
He enlisted in the service as a corporal with Co K, First Reserve, Pa. Volunteer Corps Infantry, July 26, 1861, for three years and was discharged January 2, 1863, because of physical disability. He re-enlisted at the age of 23 years with Co G, 209th Regiment, Pa. Infantry Volunteers, September 3, 1864, for one year and was discharged May 31, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Norman Tawney Wolf and Mrs. Caroline Tawney Pretz, Gettysburg; the great-grandfather of David A. Tawney, Gettysburg, and the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Mary Joanne Tawney Sterner, Gettysburg.

Commemorating

The 100th Anniversary

Battle of Gettysburg

1863 – 1963



TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH was organized as early as the Spring of 1790. The Reverend George Troldenier who came to America from Holland was the first pastor. The old log schoolhouse on High Street was used by the Reformed people as a place of worship. It stood hard by the present Church edifice. The German language was used at all services and it became known as the German Church. The foundation for the second church building was laid on the present site on January 27, 1812. The steeple was 100 feet high. In 1822 bells were placed in the steeple, the largest of which is still in use in the present Church.

In 1832 the English language was introduced in the Church services and the first Church records started. The present building was erected in 1851. During the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 it was used as a hospital. The blood of the soldiers ran freely and holes had to be bored in the floors to let it run out. The cupola was used by the sharpshooters and one bullet went through a bed mattress in an upstairs room in the old Compiler Building on Baltimore Street. There were Union Soldiers in the Church building at the time the Louisiana Tigers were trying to take Culp's Hill. A wounded soldier with hands out of one of the windows of the Church kept signaling to the Union Forces on Culp's Hill. This caused much blood shed for the Louisiana Tigers and the hill remained in the possession of the Union Forces.

In 1917 and 1918 the Church School Rooms were used as a "Y Hut" for the soldiers stationed at Camp Colt under the leadership of one who later became General Dwight Eisenhower. Seventeen pastors served this congregation. Notable among them was Dr. Emmanuel V. Gerhart who later became president of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster and afterwards the President of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. The longest pastorate was held by the Reverend Dr. T. J. Barkley who served here for 33 years. The living former pastors include the Reverend Dr. Paul Reed Pontius and the Reverend Norman L. Horn.

In 1892 the Church was remodeled and the towers added. In 1950 the Church was remodeled again and equipped with better Church School facilities. The Parish Hall was added in the rear. The present Pastor, the Reverend Dr. Howard Schley Fox, has served since 1930. The congregation numbers 500 members. It is a part of the United Church of Christ. The Church is incorporated under the name of Trinity Reformed Church.

United Church of Christ

Gettysburg, Pa.

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Many Survivors Of Civil War Veterans Continue To Live In County

James Turner

A private in Co F, 1st Regiment of P H B Maryland Cavalry Volunteers under the command of Capt W F Briggs, he was mustered in March 8 1865, and mustered out June 28 1865, at Harpers Ferry Va with company He was the father of Joseph M Turner Emmitsburg Md, R 1, World War I veteran. There are 30 grandchildren 28 great-grandchildren and 20 great-great-grandchildren Among the grandchildren still living are William G Turner [illegible] York St Donald Turner 32 W Water St and Jim Turner Gettysburg R 6

William Shelleman

A private with the [illegible] Regiment Co K of Pennsylvania Volunteers he was mustered in September 5 1864 and mustered out with company June 2 1865. Died August 23 1902 age 76 years While serving with his company he was wounded in the neck There are 17 grandchildren including George L Shelleman R 4 Ernest Shelleman East Berlin R 2 Guy E Shelleman, Hampton Mary Fink East Berlin R 2 Lee Thomas New Oxford R 1, and Virgie Walter, R 3 Also 46 great-grandchildren, 106 great-great grandchildren and 32 great-great-great-grandchildren.

Robert McCleaf

Enrolled as bugler, Co B, 182nd Regiment, 21st Cavalry 6 months at Gettysburg, Pa, June 21, 1863, at the age of 27, he was mustered into service at Gettysburg June 23, 1863, and mustered out of service February 20 1864. He was the grandfather of Mrs. John Rebert, 111 Hanover St

Henry Swope

Private of Co. I, 87th Regiment of Pa. Infantry Veterans Volunteers under the command of Captain Zephaniah E. Helysh, he enrolled on August 27, 1861, to serve three years and was discharged from the service on July 13, 1865, at York by reasons of gunshot wounds received at Salisbury Prison, N. C, while trying to escape in December, 1864. He was born in Adams County and was 23 years old at time of enlistment While his term of services expired September 12, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Strasburg, Va, September 24, 1864 He was discharged from the service by command of Major Gen Cadwalader He was the grandfather of Mrs Walter L. Reynolds, 100 Baltimore St

Moses Trostle

He enlisted in the U. S. Army as a private in Co I 205th Regiment from Adams County, September 1 1864, and was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, by reason of end of the war He was grandfather of J. E. Snyder, 217 Baltimore St

Jesse W. Snyder

Enlisted in the Army from Adams County August 27 1864, and was discharged at Alexandria, Va He was in Co I 205th Regiment He was an uncle of J. E Snyder, Gettysburg

Paxton H. Riley

Enlisted from Adams County, Pa October 16th, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Gettysburg as a private in Co. C, 165th Regiment Pa Infantry under Capt E McGinley and Col. Charles H Buehler. After being organized the regiment moved to Suffolk, Va, and was assigned to the 1st Div., 7th Corps, Army of Southern Va. It engaged in camp and fatigue duties and in building breast works before meeting the enemy at Deserted House, the Siege of Suffolk, Somerton Road, Carrsville. Moved to White House Landing, the troops joined in a demonstration against Richmond, Va., under General Dix. They moved to Hanover and returned to Yorktown and later to Gettysburg. He was discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg on expiration of term and re-entered the service September 2, 1864, for one year as corporal of Co. G, 209th Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry under Capt. C. F. Hinkle and Col. T. B. Kauffman. The regiment proceeded to the front arriving at Bermuda Front, was present at the engagements at Chapins Farm and Ft Harrison and was later assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3rd Div. 9th Corps Army of the Potomac and engaged the enemy at Fort Steadman, Va, Fall of Petersburg, Fort Sedgwick, Va. They pursued the Rebel Army along the south side railroad to Nottoway Courthouse, and remained there until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse Returned to Alexandria, Va, Riley was promoted in the 165th Regiment to Corporal and was honorably discharged May 31, 1865, at Alexandria, by reason of close of the war. He was the father of Ivan R. Riley, Littlestown R 1 and grandfather of Myrtle R Manchey.

Every rock formation and thicket became a tiny fortress as the soldiers bitterly contested every inch of ground in the Gettysburg fighting. Seldom was battle more a matter of individual survival as little knots of men clashed with one another.

George W. Hall

Enlisted January 1862 Co. G, 12th Regiment, Pa Volunteer Cavalry under command of Capt Adam Yartex, Col. W. Frishmuth and Col. L. B Pierce He was discharged at the close of the war. Hall was a spy for President Lincoln and took messages to headquarters until the Southern Army noted that he had long brown curls. When he was told of this rather than be caught he had his curls cut off He was the grandfather of Mrs Lorene Grace and Duane V. Hall, Gettysburg R. 6.

Austin V. Flint

Served with Co. F, 64th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry under command of Capt J. W. Baker, They were called Yales sharpshooters. He also served under Col. John Merrill, and was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Div, 16th and 17th Corps of Army of Tennessee A. V Flint was in Dallas, siege of Atlanta and Savannah, Ga. He was the grandfather of Kenneth Dick, Fantasyland, and a native of Valparaiso, Ind.

David A. Wilson

Enlisted from Blair County in Co. I, 205th Regiment September 1, 1864, and was discharged with the company June 2, 1865, and located in Adams County He was an uncle of J E Snyder, Gettysburg.

Dr. D. F. McKinney

Dr McKinney served as a surgeon of the 87th Pa Regiment and rose to the rank of major He was the great-great-uncle of Mrs. Joanne Ruth Slifer Brownley, Gettysburg R 6 His commission as a major was signed by E. Slifer then secretary of the Commonwealth and also a great-great-uncle of Mrs Brownley

John Sheldon

He was in the Vermont 10th Regiment and served as a captain Although he did not fight at Gettysburg, he did fight in the second Battle of the Wilderness and at Monocacy He was the grandfather of Mrs Anders Lunde, Fairfield Pa

John Malcolm

Capt John Malcolm had a narrow escape from death when he slipped into his home for a short visit with his family while his regiment was bivouacked not too far from his Virginia plantation. One of his sons, who was on guard, saw the grey uniforms of enemy soldiers bearing down on the house. Mrs Malcolm told her husband to get into the bed between the feather ticks. She had succeeded in smoothing the bed and was all serene when the soldiers entered the room. They searched each room thoroughly, then the outbuildings and finally the root cellar. When they had satisfied themselves that there were no soldiers about and no forage to be had, they left. Mrs. Malcolm ran to the bed and lifted the feather tick and found her husband unconscious from lack of air. After some time they were able to revive him and he left to join his troops, not quite sure whether it would be better to be shot by the enemy or suffocate in a feather bed He was the great-grandfather of Jack W. Malcolm, R. 3.

Silas M. Horner

Enlisted November 6, 1862, for three years or end of war, he was discharged June 28, 1865, at Harpers Ferry. He served with Co. C, Cole's Cavalry and was the grandfather of Charles A. Bigham, 320 W. Middle St. He fought in the battles of Antietam, Sharpsburg, Catoctin Mountain, New Market, Harpers Ferry, Winchester and Bunker Hill.

George W. Spertzel

A York Springs Petersburg resident, he served from Dec. 14, 1861, to Dec. 1863, in the Infantry. He also served from Feb. 15, 1864, to July, 1865, in the Cavalry The Infantry unit was Com. K, 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. The Cavalry unit was Co B. 21st Regiment, Pa Volunteer Cavalry. While in the infantry his company participated in the following battles, Fort Magruder, Va; Williamsburg, Va.; Fair Oaks; Malvern Hill, Crew's Farm, Suffolk, Va; Newbern, Wilmington; Little Washington, N C, Williamstown He was honorably discharged at New Bern, N. C., on Dec 16, 1863 on a surgeon's certificate of disability He enlisted the second time in Co B. 21st Regiment, Pa Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in the following battles: Cold Harbor; Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Rd.; Mine Explosion Weldon Railroad and Poplar Springs Church He was then promoted to corporal April 19 1864, and served in Boydton Plank Rd; Stony Creek Station; Bellefield Raid Hatcher's Run; Dinwiddie; Five Forks Sailors Creek; Farmville and at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered with his Rebel Army of Virginia. He was honorably discharged at Lynchburg, Va., on July 8 1865 by reason of the close of the war He was the grandfather of Ralph Spertzel, Idaville; George, Charles, Mrs. Melvin O Murtorff Sr. and Oscar Spertzel, all living in the Gardners area.

Michael Orner
George Funt

Both men served in the War and both came back, but George Funt died soon after he returned home. Michael Orner was the grandfather of Mary J. Orner, R. 4, and George Funt was her uncle.

John F. Shireman

Served as a private of Battery G, 1st Regiment, Pa. Reserves Light Artillery Volunteers. Enrolled from Marietta, Pa., July 26, 1861, to serve three years, he was wounded and discharged March 30, 1862. He re-enlisted as a private of Co. K, 135th Regiment of Pa. Infantry Volunteers, August 4, 1862, to serve nine months, He was discharged May 24, 1863, by reason of being mustered out of company, He was the grandfather of Mrs. Kenneth Dick, Fantasyland.

Jacob Eckert

Served with Co. L, 87th Pa. Volunteer Infantry and enlisted Sept. 25, 1861, and discharged Oct. 13, 1864, and was under the command of Capt. Martin and Capt. Adair. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Donald Garretson, Aspers R. 1; Mrs Ella Mauss, Biglerville R 1; Bertha Slaybaugh, Gettysburg; Willis Eckert, Gettysburg, Lawrence Eckert New Oxford, and Mrs Irvin Hess, R. 6.

Nathan D. Ellis

Enlisted in Somerset County with Co C, 54th Pa Volunteers, and served as a private; killed in the Battle of Lynchburg, Va, at 26 years of age

W. T. Pritchett Sr.
Richard Drum
Edward Pritchett

Mrs. Rosalie Pritchett Sheads, 141 E Middle St is the granddaughter of William T Pritchett Sr, of Dorchester County Md, who served in the Civil War and died in Cambridge Md in 1914 He enlisted September 14 1861 in Co. B, ES Md Infantry and was honorably discharged April 1, 1863

Edward Pritchett, brother of William, served as a private in Co B, 1st Eastern Shore Maryland Volunteers and was killed in battle at Gettysburg on July 3 1863 and was buried here Both brothers served in the Union Army

The other grandfather of Mrs Sheads Richard Drum was from Cambridge, Md, and he was wounded. He served from December 1, 1862, when he enrolled at Wilmington, Del, and served as a private in Co B, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Del. Volunteers, until Feb 17 1865, when he was discharged for disability after an injury incurred in line of duty

Arthur I. Ellis

Served as private in the War and enlisted in Somerset County with Co C 54th Pa. Volunteers He was wounded in the Battle of Antietam in 1862; received the Purple Heart in 1930 at the age of 90 years He was a prisoner of Lee's Army at Appomattox at the time of his surrender to Grant, April 9, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. John W. Frederick, Arendtsville.

Jacob Klepper

Enlisted from Adams County with Co. G, 138th Pa. Volunteers at Heidlersburg in 1861. He was seriously wounded in the abdomen on the shores of Antietam Creek during the Battle of Sharpsburg, the bullet having lodged in his back. Having lain on the battlefield for some hours he was found and sent to a hospital in which he spent nine months after which he was discharged from the Army in 1863. He was the father of M. Ella Klepper, 87 Washington St., Newton 58, Mass., a former resident of Deardorff's Mill and the Hiram Lady house in Arendtsville.

William F. Sadler

Enlisted from Heidlersburg with Co. G, 138th Regiment, Pa. Infantry Volunteers to serve three years or during the war under the command of Capt. James H. Walters The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brig 3rd Div., 6th Corps Army of the Potomac, Cedar Creek Oct 19, 1864 where he was wounded by a gunshot through right leg above knee, then sent to Greensburg, Pa., where he joined Co. B, 10th Regiment, Pa Vet R C under Capt. Thos. Seddy's command He was discharged July 1865, at Pittsburgh He is the father of Mrs Ora C Eichelberger Biglerville and the grandfather of Mrs. Glen Slaybaugh Sr Biglerville.

William N. Sterrett

He was mustered in at Juniata County on October 15 1862 with Co F, 171st Regiment, Pa Volunteers. He was commissioned a first Lieutenant of Co B 202nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry on September 14, 1864 He fought at Antietam, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville and was mustered out August 3 1865 He was the grandfather of Dr W North Sterrett, Arendtsville.

Hugh G. Scott

Fought at Antietam and other battles in the South. He died at the age of 41 of camp fever Three grandchildren are Mrs. M O Rice and Mrs Luther Wisler, 785 Baltimore St and Paul E. Scott

William Starry
Daniel Starry
David F. Starry
Edward Criswell
William Bolen

William was a member of the 21st Pa. Cavalry during the Civil War Daniel Starry, 165th Pa. Infantry, David F. Starry, 165th Pa. Infantry and 21st Pa. Cavalry; Edward Criswell, 165th Pa. Infantry, and William Bolen, outfit unknown, were all relatives of W. Roy Starry, York Springs.

Samuel Pitzer
Moses Black

Both grandparents of Edna M. Boucher, Bendersville, fought in in the Civil War. Moses Black hauled supplies and food to the soldiers in Gettysburg with a covered wagon and horses.

Adam Grimm

Served as a captain in 142nd Infantry with Co D whose name appears on the Pennsylvania Monument He is the great grandfather of Ralph K Will, Gettysburg, and Mrs Gus Stevens, R. 6.

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Gettysburg High School Gym
Aug. 16-17-18 Noon to 10 P.M.
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Regardless of Race, Creed or National Origin
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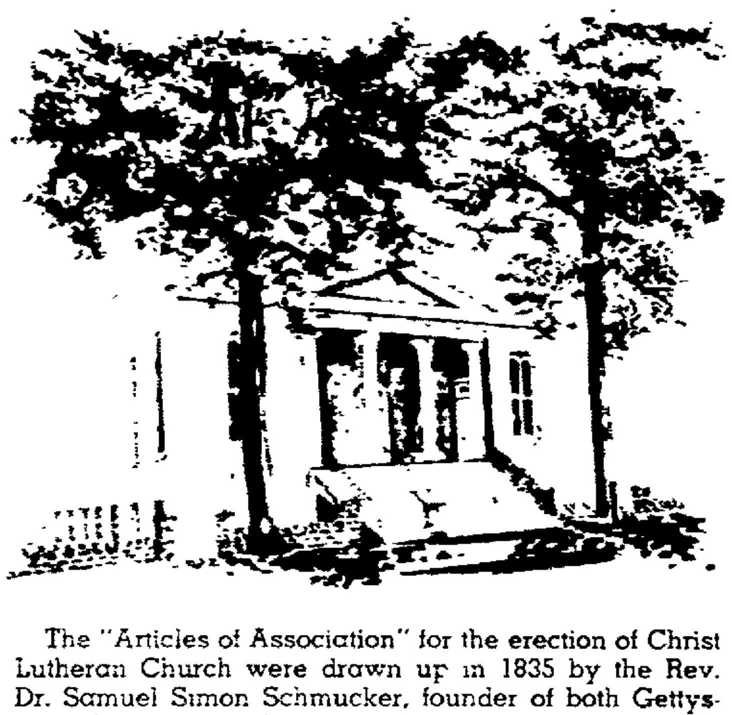

The "Articles of Association" for the erection of Christ Lutheran Church were drawn up in 1835 by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Simon Schmucker, founder of both Gettysburg College and Gettysburg Seminary. Among those who signed the articles was Thaddeus Stevens, congressman and abolitionist, who lived in a house across the street from the church. During the Civil War, the church was used as a hospital, and the adjoining parish house was a depot for medical supplies. Through the years, Christ Church has been a place of worship for students, visitors and a representative congregation of town people.

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100 Years Has Erased the
Scars of a Battle That Saw
Brother Fight Against Brother
Out of That Great War Has
Come a New and More Energetic
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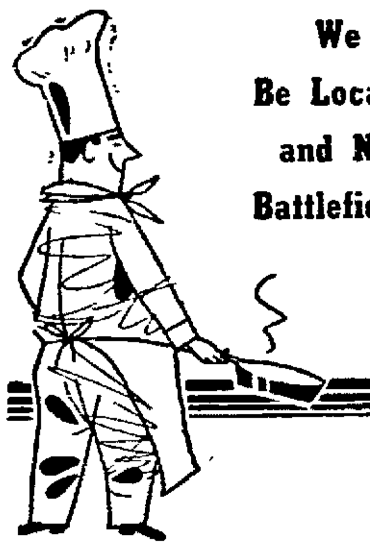

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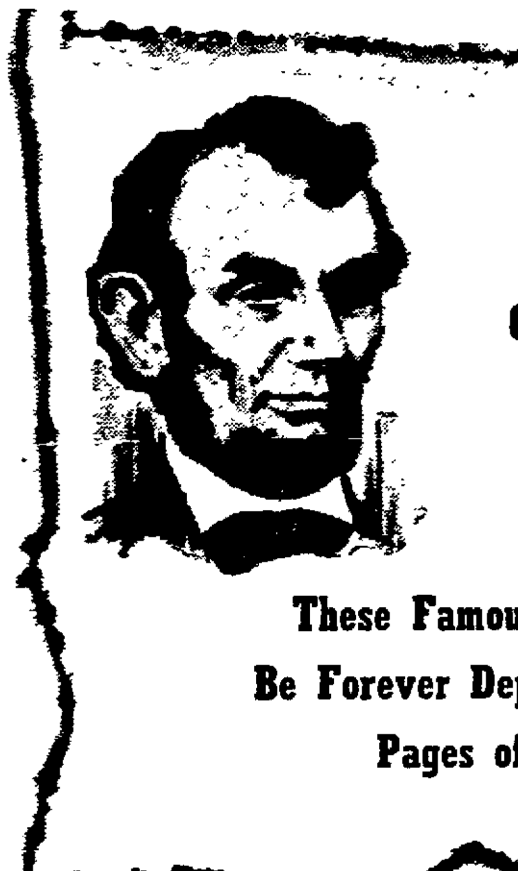

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Seven Years Ago
Our Fathers Brought
Forth on This
Continent a New
Nation . . ."
These Famous Words Will
Be Forever Depicted Upon the
Pages of History
Today—100 Years After
This Immortal Address—We Pay
Tribute to the Great Lincoln and
to the Courageous Soldiers of
the North and the South Who
Gallantly Fought on the Fields
of Gettysburg

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County Soldiers Saw Much Service In Many Of War's Most Famous Campaigns

Isaac Wetzel

Served in the Infantry, Co. I, 184th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. He fought at Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Petersburg and Hatchers Run, Va He was wounded in his left hip while on picket duty in front of Petersburg, and was discharged August 21, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Edwin D. Freed, R. 2.

Samuel L. Norcross

Served with Co. E, Fifth Vermont Regiment He was the paternal grandfather of Harry C. Norcross, Biglerville.

Charles H. Manley

Served with Co. F, 14th Vermont Regiment and took part in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the maternal grandfather of Harry C. Norcross, Biglerville.

Thorton T. Sixeas

Served with the 35th Infantry, 6th Reserve, Co. D. He was the grandfather of N. O. Sixeas, Gettysburg.

Benjamin F. Slusser

He enlisted January 27, 1863, from Cumberland County and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg June 27, 1863, as private to serve for a term of six months in Co. D, 20th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. Theo. F. Singiser and Col. E. Wynkoop. He was honorably discharged January 6, 1864, at Harrisburg by reason of expiration of term of service On September 4, 1864, he re-enlisted as private for a term of one year in Co. A, 209th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. John B. Landis and Col. T. B. Kauffman. The regiment moved to the front after its organization, arrived at Bermuda Hundred, and was present at battle of Chaffins Farm or Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864. Assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865, where he was wounded with pieces of shell on the shoulder and back; Front of Petersburg, April 2, and was confined in field hospital at Meade Station, then to Alexandria. He was honorably discharged at Alexandria, Va., May 31, 1865, by reason of close of the war.

Three brothers, George, William and Samuel Slusser, also served during the war.

Benjamin Slusser participated in the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, July, 1913. He died June 16, 1918. He was the father of Mrs. Charles E. Group, Gardners.

William D. Eldred

He served three years and nine months with Co B, 11th Pa. Volunteers and was well known throughout Adams County as a farmer and lived at Biglerville. He died in the National Military Home in Dayton Ohio, in 1917, at the age of 75. He was the father of Andrew C. Eldred, 454 Cincinnati St., Dayton Ohio.

William H. McDowell

The son of John Reed and Margaret Jacob McDowell, he was born August 9, 1843, at Lewistown. In 1861 he enlisted at York County in Co. G 9th Pa Cavalry and was with Sherman's Army on the march to Atlanta in Kilpatrick's Division. He was captured and wounded on September, 1864, while on a scouting expedition. He was later imprisoned at Andersonville where he died in March, 1865 He was a second cousin of Mrs. Nathan Hale Mull, R. 6.

W. A. Shindledecker

Enlisted from Adams County, Oct. 16, 1862, in Co. G, 165th Infantry, under command of Capt. Ebenezer McGinley and Col. Charles H. Buehler. He returned to Gettysburg at the expiration of term and was honorably discharged July 28, 1863. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Roy W. Wentz, Emory and Clarence Shindledecker, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Jesse Shyrock, York. Six of his brothers, Alfred, Hiram, Levi Emanuel, Jack and Madison Shindledecker, also served in the war.

Isadore Breighner

Enlisted at Harrisburg as a volunteer from Mt. Joy Twp., Adams County, with Co. G, 74th Regiment. He is the grandfather of Mrs. Katie (Breighner) Weikert, R. 5.

98th Pennsylvania Infantary Memorial

Ephraim O. Jackson

Born in County Cork Ireland, near Cork, May 12, 1827, he came to Canada under British rule. He journed to Baltimore, Md., in the same year, 1843, at the age of 16, and thence to Taneytown, Md., where he worked as a farm laborer until 1853. He enlisted in the 67th Maryland Infantry at Frederick City, Frederick County, Md., in 1861 and was discharged July 28, 1865, with a rank of corporal. He died in March, 1914, and is buried with his wife, the former Barbara Ellen Sowers. He was the grandfather of Norman E. Murray, 13 Barlow St., Gettysburg.

Dr. Theodore T. Tate

Served in the Civil War with the 3rd Pa. Cavalry as assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Mabel T. Schelling, Oak Ridge, and Margaret E. Tate, 210 Baltimore St., and the father of Mrs. Penrose Myers. At the time of the war, Dr. Tate resided on Chambersburg St.

Lewis C. Smith

Fought in the Civil War at Appomattox Courthouse when Lee surrendered He lost the sight of one eye during the war He was the grandfather of Mrs. Pearl K. Wenk, Aspers R 1. He was born May 14, 1841, and died May 31, 1909, at the age of 67 years.

Adams F. Bucher

Served as a private with Co. D, 165th Reg., Pa. Militia and was mustered in Oct. 16, 1862, and discharged July 28, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service. He was the grandfather of John G. Bucher, Cashtown.

Henry C. Sadler
William F. Sadler
John T. Sadler

The four Sadler brothers all served in the war. James enlisted from Adams County, September 10 1864, and was mustered in at Harrisburg as a private in Co. K, 184th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry under command of Capt. William H. Adams and Col. John Stover. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade. 2nd Corps, Army of the Potomac. He fought through the campaigns at Petersburg,; Hatchers Run: Boydton and White Oak Swamp; Five Forks; Sutherland Station; Saylors Creek, Farmsville and the pursuit of Lee to Appomattox Courthouse. He was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, at Munson Hill.

William F. Sadler served in the 138th Regiment, Co. G, entering service August 22, 1862. He was wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19 1864, was hospitalized and absent at the time of his discharge in 1865. He fought at Cold Harbor, The Wilderness, Mine Run, Cedar Creek, Opequan and Monocacy. Henry and John Sadler also fought during the war but no records are available. James Sadler is buried in New Oxford Cemetery; William in Bendersville; Henry in New Kingston and John at Dillsburg.

James A. Sadler was the great-grandfather of Timothy Sadler and Mrs. Barbara Sadler DeBord, 109 Springs Ave.

John A. Orndorff

Served as a private under the command of Capt. John A. McCahan with Co. I, 205th Reg., Pa. Vol. Infantry. Enrolled on Aug. 27, 1864, to serve one year and was discharged from service June 2, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., by orders of the War Dept. of May 17-18, 1865 During his term of service he participated in the battles of Fort Gleadman and Petersburg, Va. During his terms he contracted rheumatism and total deafness. He was assigned to the 3rd Div., 3rd Brig. and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was the grandfather of Loy M. Orndorff, Littlestown R, 2.

William H. Hummer

Served from Highland Twp. in Co. M, 165th Pa. Vol. He enlisted three times on short enlistments. He served at Gettysburg and was a corporal when he was disdischarged. He was the grandfather of Andrew J. Riley, Seven Stars. A carpenter by trade, he owned a farm in Highland Twp. and built the bridge over Marsh Creek on the Knoxlyn Rd. near Hammers Hall, a barn on the farm of Melvin Speelman near Seven Stars and the house where Clyde Koontz lives at present. The bridge was replaced about 10 years ago. About 10 of his grandchildren live in Adams County.

John K. McIlhenny

Formerly a resident of 106 E. Middle St., he died June 10, 1929, at the age of 84. He served with Co. K, 184th Pa. Vol. Infantry from Sept 9, 1864, to June 2, 1865. He was a member of the Corporal Post No. 9, GAR, and the grandfather of Miss Margaret Cluck, Gettysburg R. 3, and John Cluck, Gettysburg R. 3.

High Water Mark Memorial

Isaac Bucher

Enlisted July 6, 1863, as private in Co. B, 21st Regiment Pa. Volunteer Cavalry and was promoted to commissary sergeant. He was 20, 1864, but prior to his discharge honorably discharged February he re-enlisted in the same company and was promoted to 1st sergeant, 2nd lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and captain respectively. He was discharged and and mustered out of service July 15, 1865, by reason of the termination of the war. Captain Bucher stood guard when Lincoln delivered his address at Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of L. Burnelle Deardorff, Cashtown. He fought at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Jerusalem Cross Roads, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove, Boydton, Stoney Creek, Richmond, etc. His regiment made the final charge on Lee's Army.

William Hewitt

He served with Co. I. 165th Regiment, Pa. MLA Veteran, 1861-1863. He died July 9, 1898, at the age of 78. His grandchildren include: Mrs. H. L. Guise, Gardners, and John W Hewitt, W. Water St. Also two great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren survive.

Cornelius W. Fetter

Enlisted at Lancaster sometime during 1862 and served as a private in Co. F, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry. Was with Sherman's Army in the march from Atlanta to the sea. He was the grandfather of Herbert L. Fetter, 125 Hanover St.

John H. Cleaver

Served from Heidlersburg with Co. G, 138th Regiment, P.V.I. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Clair Bricker, York Springs. Valentine Cleaver, a brother of John, went south when quite young and when the war broke out he was drafted for service with the Confederate forces. During an encampment at Fort Washington, John, in the northern army, and Valentine, in the southern army, were separated by a few hundred yards, but were unaware of the fact until they had a reunion after the war had ended and compared notes Although John was the only one to be wounded during the war, he outlived all his brothers.

William Slonaker

Served from Cumberland Twp. in Union Army of the Civil War with Co. D, 165 Pa. D.F.T. M.A. He was the grandfather of Miss Florence S. Slonaker, 65 Steinwehr Ave.

Charles H. Wetzel

He enlisted September 16, 1843, from Frederick, and was mustered into the United States Army as a private for three years or during the war. He served in Co. I, 3rd Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Cavalry under Capts. E. D. Grinder and H. S. McNair and Col. C. Carroll Travis. This regiment was organized at Baltimore, and was known as the "Bradford Dragoons." He was ordered to New Orleans till March 1864. From there he went Madisonville. Next he was attached to the Department of the Gulf, 1st Brigade, 2nd Div. of the Cavalry Corps, West Mississippi. After he expeditioned to Franklin, La., he was engaged at Flemmings Ford, La., February 11, 1864. He had duty at Brashear City till June 1864, and went to Morganza until July 1864. He fought at Morgan's Ferry on June 9, 1864. He was injured in a fall from a horse and spent the next two weeks in the company hospital. He was ordered to New Orleans and dismounted. He sailed from Algiers, La., to Mobile Bay, Ala. Here he was appointed bodyguard for Gen. Granger. He participated in the siege and capture of Fort Morgan in August, 1864. In August he took duty in Dauphins Island until March, 1865. On April 9, he participated in the capture of the Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. He was at New Orleans until June, 1865, and went to Natchez, Miss., until September, 1865. Most of his regiment was lost: they died of wounds received in battle, disease, etc. On September 7, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., by the reason of close of war. He was the great-grandfather of Cynthia Deardorff, 409 York St., Gettysburg.

Eli A. Heller

Served with Co. I, 165th Reg., Pa. Infantry. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. D. E. McCauslin, 277 E. Lincoln Ave. He was born Jan, 19, 1822, and died Jan. 18, 1887.

Amos Little

Served from Idaville in the Civil War at Gettysburg. He was a grandfather of Grace Groupe Sigler, 2010 Chestnut St., Harrisburg, a former resident of Idaville.

David R. Zeigler

Served with Co. F, 17th Reg., Pa. Cavalry. Engagements, Spottsylvania, Front Royal, Gordonsville. He was the grandfather of Mrs. D. E. McCauslin, 277 E. Lincoln Ave He was born Aug. 4, 1844, and died Oct. 24, 1881.

John H. Sheads

Enlisted April 18, 1861, at Gettysburg and was mustered into the service at York, April 20, 1861, for three months. He served as a private in Co. E, 2nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry and was discharged at Harrisburg, July 26, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. He re-enlisted and was mustered into service as a private at Harrisburg September 25, 1861, for three years. He served in Co. F, 87th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to 1st sergeant March 1, 1864, and served as 1st sergeant until discharge. He was mustered out October 13, 1864, at York by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Leo E. Bushman, R. 1.

Joseph E. Wierman

Served as a private with Co. I, 127th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Capt. C. A. Nipley and served nine months He fought in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and was wounded there. He re-enlisted August 8, 1862, and was honorably discharged May 29, 1863. He was the father of Elza O. Wierman, 147 Carlisle St.

George W. Meals

He enlisted in Army April 18, 1861, and was assigned to Co. F, 4th Regiment, U.S Artillery. He was discharged February 28, 1867. He was at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. He was the grandfather of C. E. Meals, 215 Greystone Rd., York. He was born May 18, 1840, at Bender's Church and died January 1, 1901, at York.

Jeremiah Izer

Served with Co. B, 7th Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry as a private Enrolled August 16, 1862, at Frederick, Md., for three years and was mustered into the service the same date at Baltimore and died September 10, 1864, from wounds received in action at Weldon Railroad, Va. He participated in the following battles: Funkstown, Md.; Haymarket, Va.; Wilderness, Va.; Spottsylvania, Va.; North Anna, Va.; Tolopotomoy, Va., Bethesda Church; Cold Harbor, Va., and Petersburg, Va., and Weldon Railroad, Va. He was the grandfather of Roy A. Alexander, Gettysburg.

John May

Was inducted into the service in 1862 and served until 1864. His name appears on the Pennsylvania Monument. Both were grandfathers of Edward L. Weikert, 2352 S. W. 5th St., Miami, Florida, and Gettysburg R. 2. Mrs. Donald M. Fair, 56 Steinwehr Ave., is a granddaughter of Mr. Weikert.

Daniel Y. McFarland

He was the son of John Dean McFarland and enlisted in March, 1862, at the age of 17 in Co. I, 6th Regiment Maine and was discharged October 30. He re-enlisted in Co. A, 11th Maine Regiment on December 1, 1863. He was wounded near Bermuda Hundred, Va., on June 3, 1864, losing his right arm and first three fingers of his left hand He lived to be 70 and died of heart failure in his native state of Maine. He was a cousin of Mrs. Dean Asquith, Biglerville.

Matthew Corbin
Washington Corbin

Matthew served with Co. B, 147th Infantry while Washington Corbin served with Co. B, 147th Infantry. Both were great-great-uncles of the Donald C. Miller family, Gettysburg.

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6th Pennsylvania Regiment

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One hundred years ago Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army occupied Carlisle and, departing, shelled it on his way to Gettysburg. One hundred years later Carlisle recognized those events with a town-wide commemoration.

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Next to the "Old Courthouse" in Carlisle

THREE DAYS TO REMEMBER

July 1, 2 and 3—1863. Three days that set the course of the nation's destiny. The Battle of Gettysburg.

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Welcome to the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg. The people of this community are proud and happy to have you as their guests.

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THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

ATLANTIC

County Soldiers Saw Much Service In Many Of War's Most Famous Campaigns

Isaac Wetzel

Served in the Infantry, Co. I, 184th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. He fought at Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Petersburg and Hatchers Run, Va. He was wounded in his left hip while on picket duty in front of Petersburg, and was discharged August 21, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Edwin D. Freed, R. 2.

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W. A. Shindledecker

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Isadore Breighner

Enlisted at Harrisburg as a volunteer from Mt. Joy Twp., Adams County, with Co. G, 74th Regiment. He is the grandfather of Mrs. Katie (Breighner) Weikert, R. 5.

98th Pennsylvania Infantry Memorial

Ephraim O. Jackson

Born in County Cork Ireland, near Cork, May 12, 1827, he came to Canada under British rule. He journed to Baltimore, Md., in the same year, 1843, at the age of 16, and thence to Taneytown, Md., where he worked as a farm laborer until 1853. He enlisted in the 67th Maryland Infantry at Frederick City, Frederick County, Md., in 1861 and was discharged July 28, 1865, with a rank of corporal. He died in March, 1914, and is buried with his wife, the former Barbara Ellen Sowers. He was the grandfather of Norman E. Murray, 13 Barlow St., Gettysburg.

Dr. Theodore T. Tate

Served in the Civil War with the 3rd Pa. Cavalry as assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Mabel T. Schelling, Oak Ridge, and Margaret E. Tate, 210 Baltimore St., and the father of Mrs. Penrose Myers. At the time of the war, Dr. Tate resided on Chambersburg St.

Lewis C. Smith

Fought in the Civil War at Appomattox Courthouse when Lee surrendered He lost the sight of one eye during the war He was the grandfather of Mrs. Pearl K. Wenk, Aspers R 1. He was born May 14, 1841, and died May 31, 1909, at the age of 67 years.

Adams F. Bucher

Served as a private with Co. D, 165th Reg., Pa. Militia and was mustered in Oct. 16, 1862, and discharged July 28, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service. He was the grandfather of John G. Bucher, Cashtown.

Henry C. Sadler
William F. Sadler
John T. Sadler

The four Sadler brothers all served in the war. James enlisted from Adams County, September 10, 1864, and was mustered in at Harrisburg as a private in Co. K, 184th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry under command of Capt. William H. Adams and Col. John Stover. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Corps, Army of the Potomac. He fought through the campaigns at Petersburg,; Hatchers Run: Boydton and White Oak Swamp; Five Forks; Sutherland Station; Saylors Creek, Farmsville and the pursuit of Lee to Appomattox Courthouse. He was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, at Munson Hill.

William F. Sadler served in the 138th Regiment, Co. G, entering service August 22, 1862. He was wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19 1864, was hospitalized and absent at the time of his discharge in 1865. He fought at Cold Harbor, The Wilderness, Mine Run, Cedar Creek, Opequan and Monocacy. Henry and John Sadler also fought during the war but no records are available. James Sadler is buried in New Oxford Cemetery; William in Bendersville; Henry in New Kingston and John at Dillsburg.

James A. Sadler was the great-grandfather of Timothy Sadler and Mrs. Barbara Sadler DeBord, 109 Springs Ave.

John A. Orndorff

Served as a private under the command of Capt. John A. McCahan with Co. I, 205th Reg., Pa. Vol. Infantry. Enrolled on Aug. 27, 1864, to serve one year and was discharged from service June 2, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., by orders of the War Dept. of May 17-18, 1865 During his term of service he participated in the battles of Fort Gleadman and Petersburg, Va. During his terms he contracted rheumatism and total deafness. He was assigned to the 3rd Div., 3rd Brig. and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was the grandfather of Loy M. Orndorff, Littlestown R. 2.

William H. Hummer

Served from Highland Twp. in Co. M, 165th Pa. Vol. He enlisted three times on short enlistments. He served at Gettysburg and was a corporal when he was disdischarged. He was the grandfather of Andrew J. Riley, Seven Stars. A carpenter by trade, he owned a farm in Highland Twp. and built the bridge over Marsh Creek on the Knoxlyn Rd. near Hammers Hall, a barn on the farm of Melvin Speelman near Seven Stars and the house where Clyde Koontz lives at present. The bridge was replaced about 10 years ago. About 10 of his grandchildren live in Adams County.

John K. McIlhenny

Formerly a resident of 106 E. Middle St., he died June 10, 1929, at the age of 84. He served with Co. K, 184th Pa. Vol. Infantry from Sept 9, 1864, to June 2, 1865. He was a member of the Corporal Post No. 9, GAR, and the grandfather of Miss Margaret Cluck, Gettysburg R. 3, and John Cluck, Gettysburg R. 3.

High Water Mark Memorial

Isaac Bucher

Enlisted July 6, 1863, as private in Co. B, 21st Regiment Pa. Volunteer Cavalry and was promoted to commissary sergeant. He was 20, 1864, but prior to his discharge honorably discharged February he re-enlisted in the same company and was promoted to 1st sergeant, 2nd lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and captain respectively. He was discharged and and mustered out of service July 15, 1865, by reason of the termination of the war. Captain Bucher stood guard when Lincoln delivered his address at Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of L. Burnelle Deardorff, Cashtown. He fought at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Jerusalem Cross Roads, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove, Boydton, Stoney Creek, Richmond, etc. His regiment made the final charge on Lee's Army.

William Hewitt

He served with Co. I, 165th Regiment, Pa. MLA Veteran, 1861-1863. He died July 9, 1898, at the age of 78. His grandchildren include: Mrs. H. L. Guise, Gardners, and John W Hewitt, W. Water St. Also two great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren survive.

Cornelius W. Fetter

Enlisted at Lancaster sometime during 1862 and served as a private in Co. F, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry. Was with Sherman's Army in the march from Atlanta to the sea. He was the grandfather of Herbert L. Fetter, 125 Hanover St.

John H. Cleaver

Served from Heidlersburg with Co. G, 138th Regiment, P.V.I. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Clair Bricker, York Springs. Valentine Cleaver, a brother of John, went south when quite young and when the war broke out he was drafted for service with the Confederate forces During an encampment at Fort Washington, John in the northern army, and Valentine in the southern army, were separated by a few hundred yards, but were unaware of the fact until they had a reunion after the war had ended and compared notes Although John was the only one to be wounded during the war he outlived all his brothers.

William Slonaker

Served from Cumberland Twp. in Union Army of the Civil War with Co. D 165 Pa D.F.T. M.A. He was the grandfather of Miss Florence S Slonaker, 65 Steinwehr Ave

Charles H. Wetzel

He enlisted September 16, 1843, from Frederick, and was mustered into the United States Army as a private for three years or during the war. He served in Co. L 3rd Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Cavalry under Capts. E D. Grinder and H. S McNair and Col. C. Carroll Travis. This regiment was organized at Baltimore, and was known as the "Bradford Dragoons." He was ordered to New Orleans till March 1864. From there he went Madisonville. Next he was attached to the Department of the Gulf, 1st Brigade, 2nd Div. of the Cavalry Corps, West Mississippi. After he expeditioned to Franklin, La., he was engaged at Flemmings Ford, La., February 11, 1864. He had duty at Brashear City till June 1864, and went to Morganza until July 1864. He fought at Morgan's Ferry on June 9, 1864. He was injured in a fall from a horse and spent the next two weeks in the company hospital. He was ordered to New Orleans and dismounted. He sailed from Algiers, La., to Mobile Bay, Ala. Here he was appointed bodyguard for Gen. Granger. He participated in the siege and capture of Fort Morgan in August, 1864. In August he took duty in Dauphins Island until March, 1865. On April 9, he participated in the capture of the Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. He was at New Orleans until June, 1865, and went to Natchez, Miss., until September, 1865. Most of his regiment was lost: they died of wounds received in battle, disease, etc. On September 7, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Vicksburg, Miss., by the reason of close of war. He was the great-grandfather of Cynthia Deardorff, 409 York St., Gettysburg.

Eli A. Heller

Served with Co. I, 165th Reg., Pa. Infantry. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. D. E. McCauslin, 277 E. Lincoln Ave. He was born Jan. 19, 1822, and died Jan. 18, 1887.

Amos Little

Served from Idaville in the Civil War at Gettysburg He was a grandfather of Grace Groupe Sigler, 2010 Chestnut St., Harrisburg, a former resident of Idaville.

David R. Zeigler

Served with Co. F, 17th Reg., Pa Cavalry. Engagements, Spottsylvania, Front Royal, Gordonsville He was the grandfather of Mrs. D. E. McCauslin, 277 E Lincoln Ave He was born Aug. 4, 1844, and died Oct 24, 1881.

John H. Sheads

Enlisted April 18, 1861 at Gettysburg and was mustered into the service at York, April 20, 1861, for three months He served as a private in Co. E, 2nd Regiment, Pa Volunteer Infantry and was discharged at Harrisburg, July 26, 1861, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. He re-enlisted and was mustered into service as a private at Harrisburg September 25, 1861, for three years. He served in Co. F, 87th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to 1st sergeant March 1, 1864, and served as 1st sergeant until discharge He was mustered out October 13, 1864, at York by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Leo E. Bushman, R. 1.

Joseph E. Wierman

Served as a private with Co. I, 127th Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Capt. C. A. Nipley and served nine months He fought in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and was wounded there. He re-enlisted August 8, 1862, and was honorably discharged May 29, 1863. He was the father of Elza O. Wierman, 147 Carlisle St.

George W. Meals

He enlisted in Army April 18, 1861, and was assigned to Co. F, 4th Regiment, U S Artillery. He was discharged February 28, 1867. He was at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. He was the grandfather of C. E. Meals, 215 Greystone Rd., York. He was born May 18, 1840, at Bender's Church and died January 1, 1901, at York.

Jeremiah Izer

Served with Co B, 7th Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry as a private Enrolled August 16, 1862 at Frederick, Md., for three years and was mustered into the service the same date at Baltimore and died September 30 1864, from wounds received in action at Weldon Railroad, Va. He participated in the following battles Funkstown, Md.; Haymarket Va.; Wilderness, Va.; Spottsylvania Va., North Anna, Va., Tolopotomoy Va., Bethesda Church Cold Harbor Va., and Petersburg Va and Weldon Railroad Va He was the grandfather of Roy A. Alexander, Gettysburg

John May

Was inducted into the service in 1862 and served until 1864. His name appears on the Pennsylvania Monument Both were grandfathers of Edward L. Weikert, 2352 S W 5th St Miami, Florida, and Gettysburg R 2. Mrs. Donald M Fair, 56 Steinwehr Ave., is a granddaughter of Mr. Weikert

Daniel Y. McFarland

He was the son of John Dean McFarland and enlisted in March, 1862, at the age of 17 in Co. I, 6th Regiment Maine and was discharged October 30. He re-enlisted in Co A 11th Maine Regiment on December 1, 1863. He was wounded near Bermuda Hundred, Va., on June 3 1864, losing his right arm and first three fingers of his left hand He lived to be 70 and died of heart failure in his native state of Maine He was a cousin of Mrs Dean Asquith, Biglerville.

Matthew Corbin
Washington Corbin

Matthew served with Co. B, 147th Infantry while Washington Corbin served with Co. B, 147th Infantry. Both were great-great-uncles of the Donald C. Miller family, Gettysburg.

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Area Soldiers Served With Many Different Civil War Organizations

Marion F. Williams
George H. Holtzworth
William H. Little

Williams enlisted from Plattsburgh, N. Y., May 15, 1861, in Co. C, 16th N. Y. Vol. Inf. He took part in 13 battles beginning with the first battle of Bull Run and was wounded seven times at Gaines Mill and Savage Station, losing both an eye and a thumb. He was transferred to another unit and drove an ambulance during the battle of Gettysburg, where he was again wounded. He was treated by a local girl, Margaret Cooley Utz, whom he married in 1865. The couple had 13 children. Hallock and James Williams, brothers of Marion, fought at Little Round Top on July 2 and 3 with the 44th New York Infantry. Williams was the paternal grandfather of Howard D. Williams, Hanover St.

The maternal grandfather of Howard D. Williams, George H. Holtzworth, enlisted in Co. F, 87th Pa. Volunteers under Col. C. H. Buehler and served through the war. His brother, the former superintendent of the National Cemetery, William D. Holtzworth, of Co. F, 87th Pa. Volunteers, was wounded at the Battle of Weldon Railroad in 1863 and confined to Libby Prison.

William H. Little, Hanover, the paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Howard Williams, enlisted in Co. H, 165th Pa. Infantry at Gettysburg November 6, 1862, and fought at Black Water Dismal Swamp, Suffolk, Somerton Road and White House Landing. He was discharged at Gettysburg, July 28, 1863.

Georgia Memorial

John H. Galbraith

He enlisted September 15, 1862, in Cumberland County and was mustered in as a private in Co. F, 17th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry to serve three years or during the war under Capt. Charles Lee and Col. J. H. Kellogg. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. He shared in all 33 engagements of the unit, fighting at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Shenandoah and Appomattox. He was honorably discharged June 16, 1865, on account of the close of the war. Among his grandchildren are Leilah G. Enoch, Ridge Ave.; Mary G. Trout, R. 3, and Margaret L. Galbraith, W. Middle St.

John Carey

Served as a private with Co. I, 165th Regiment in the War. He was the grandfather of Otho D. Carey, Miss Estella Carey, Miss Gertrude Carey and Miss Marie Carey, Biglerville

Adam L. Snyder
David L. Miller

Snyder fought with the 168th Regiment Pa. Volunteers. He was born May 29, 1832, and died April 13, 1914.

David L. Miller fought with Co. G, 54th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers for 11 months and was for a time prisoner in Libby Prison. He was born Feb. 26, 1842, and died Jan. 28, 1919. Both were grandfathers of Mrs. Norman R. Lemmon, 38 Prince St., Littlestown.

C. E. Goldsborough

He was a surgeon serving with the 5th Md. Infantry (Federal). He was captured by his brother, Major William W. Goldsborough, 1st Md. Infantry (Confederate), while operating on the wounded during one of the bloody battles of Winchester, Va., and sent to Libby Prison where he was delegated a prisoner representative on temporary parole to seek an audience with President Lincoln relative to an exchange of prisoners. After his audience with Lincoln, he then returned to Libby Prison, from which he was later paroled enabling him to resume his practice at Hunterstown, where he originally resided.

William D. Pender

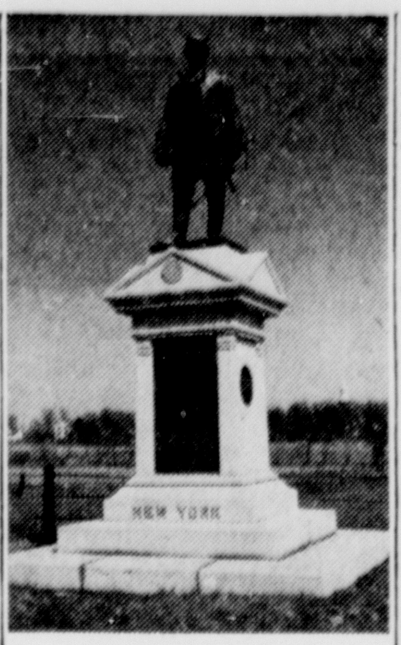
A native of North Carolina and a graduate of West Point, Maj. Gen. Pender served with the United States Dragoons, 3rd Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Wounded four times, he died at Gettysburg July 1, 1863, at 29, being one of the youngest officers in the war. His name frequently turns up in Freeman's "Lee's Lieutenants." Lee lamented his death saying: "He served with this Army from the beginning of the war, and took a distinguished part in all its engagements." Privately Lee was quoted as saying that Pender was the most promising of the young officers of the Army. Later Lee wrote Jefferson Davis: "I am gradually losing my best men — Jackson, Pender, Hood." He was a great-great uncle of Bonita Pender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Jack Oyler, 930 Highland Ave.

Philip Smith

Served as a private with Co. C, 105th Infantry He died August 10, 1910, and is buried at Jamison Corners, Venango Co. He was the grandfather of Mrs. J. Francis Urey and a native of Chapsmanville, Venango County.

John Herring

Served as a private with Co. B, 21st Regiment of Pa. Cavalry and discharged from the service of the United States February 10, 1864. A native of Orrtanna he was the father of Mrs. Grace M. Herring Bishop, Biglerville.



Gen. Doubleday Statue

Jacob Kitzmiller

Enlisted at Gettysburg and was mustered into the service at Carlisle on August 21, 1862, as a private in Co. E, 15th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry for three years. He was promoted to corporal on August 6, 1864, and to sergeant on June 1, 1865, and was mustered out of the service as sergeant June 21, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. by reason of General Order No. 83, C. S. War Department, Washington, D. C., and end of the war. He fought at Antietam, Chickamaugua, Ga., Murfreesboro, Ten Holston River, Tenn.; Stone River, Tenn.; Mossey Creek, Tenn.; Danbridge, Tenn.; Manchester, Tenn.; Talchoma, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Tenn.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Navoc, Ala.; and Thorn Hill, Ala. He was slightly wounded on the ear. He led the advance into Lincerton, N. C., and carried dispatches through rebel lines from Holston River to Bulls Gap, Tenn. He was the father of R. Blaine Kitzmiller, W. Middle St., Gettysburg.

John W. Wierman
Henry H. Wierman

Both were great uncles of Daniel Delap, Aspers R. 1. John was in prison in Charlottesville, Va., during Battle of Gettysburg and Henry served with Co. K, 165th and 149th Pa. Regiment from 1861 to 1865 at Gettysburg.

Jacob A. Kitzmiller

Born October 14, 1842, he enlisted in Co. B, 138th Pa. Volunteers in 1863. He was a private in the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Corps, and escorted supplies to Washington, D. C., during the period of July 1-5, 1863, thus missing the Battle of Gettysburg. He rejoined his regiment at Frederick, Md., on July 7. In March, 1864, he transferred to the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 6th Corps. On May 12, 1864, he lost an arm at the Battle of Spotsylvania, and was honorably discharged September 20, 1864.

Descendants living in Gettysburg include a granddaughter, Mrs. William G. Weaver, and a great-granddaughter, Patricia Anne Weaver. A grandson, Charles Kitzmiller Miller, lives in Lancaster, Pa. Jacob A. Kitzmiller became a lawyer, was Prothonotary of Adams County; Postmaster of Gettysburg during the Grant administration, and was burgess of Gettysburg, 1879-1880. He died May 24, 1897.

Jerome Golden

Served as a private in Co. I, 98th Regiment of Pa. Vet. Infantry under the command of Capt. Jacob A. Schmid. He entered the war March 20, 1864, and was discharged June 29, 1865, at Washington. The father of Theresa A. and Anna B. Golden, R. 5, he died August 17, 1918.

Moose Trostle

Fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Carrie Trostle Halter, Littlestown R 1. He had a son who was born the night Abraham Lincoln was shot and they named him Moose Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 98 years ago.

George W. Jacobs

He served as a private with Co. C, 1st Regiment, Maryland Cavalry from August 27, 1861, until August 29, 1864. He died in 1926 at the age of 97. He was wounded at Bull Run and taken prisoner. He farmed in Adams County, living near Fairfield. His grandson is George Glenn Jacobs, East Berlin R. 2.

John S. Ellis

Enlisted in Somerset County with Co. C, 54th Pa. Volunteers. Both were great uncles of Elizabeth Ellis Frederick, Arendtsville.

George E. Wineman

Enlisted 1861 for three years with Co. E, Regiment 107; he was killed July 4, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg. He is buried in the National Cemetery. He participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war. He was the uncle of J. B. Wineman, Springs Ave., and Rebecca Wineman, Gettysburg R. 3.

George Cook
Kersey Cook
Lewis Cook

These were all uncles of Arthur E. Cook, Aspers, and fought in the Civil War. All lived near Bendersville which was known then as Cooks Hill.

Isaac N. Durboraw

He enlisted in Co. K, 30th Infantry, 1st Pa. Reserves on June 8, 1861, was elected corporal and promoted to 2nd sergeant. He fought in all the engagements of his regiment except when he was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads by a cannon ball. He was transferred to the Signal Corps in 1863 and discharged in 1864 by reason of the expiration of his term. He was a justice of the peace in Mt. Joy Twp. for many years. He is the great-grandfather of Mrs Patricia K. Kint, 36 Breckenridge St

Robert Bell

He commanded, with the rank of major, Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry, composed largely of locally enlisted personnel. Following the Battle of Gettysburg his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, where he fought through the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Five Forks, and surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

John D. McFarland

Adjutant of Co. B, 6th Maine Regiment, he was wounded at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862 and died at Citizens Hospital, New York City, in August, 1862. General Winfield S. Hancock called John D. McFarland "as brave a man as I ever had under my command." Gen D. H. Keyes said to Gen. McClellan of John D. McFarland's capture of an enemy, "This act off gallantry deserves special notice." He had ridden within 150 yds. of the enemy fort and guns to capture this enemy whom he kept between himself and guns He was the great uncle of Mrs. Dean Asquith, Biglerville.

Charles G. Miller

Born November 28, 1840, he enlisted in Co. I, 121 Pa. Volunteers in 1861. A sergeant of his company, he was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg in the winter of 1862. He was shot while charging up a hill, and lay in a furrow made by a plow. Four days later, the men coming back to bury their dead were lowering him into the grave when he moaned. He was taken to the Field Hospital, where doctors said his legs, crushed by a caisson, should be amputated. One old doctor gave him a loaded pistol, and told him to shoot the first fool who tried to amputate his legs. They were not amputated.

Miller was home on sick leave at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, living near the East Cavalry Field. Here, he directed some Union Cavalry into position. Not being able to go back on active duty, he went to Washington, D. C., and enlisted in the Home Guard to protect Washington. He was discharged as a captain in 1865. He became a farmer, retired and moved to Gettysburg in 1903. He died May, 1927, at the age of 8[illegible]. His descendants living in Gettysburg are: Miss Carrie E. Miller, a daughter; Anna Miller Weaver (Mrs. William G.), a granddaughter, and Patricia Anne Weaver, a great-granddaughter. Another grandchild, Charles K. Miller Sr., lives in Lancaster.

John Talbott
Orto Rohrback

Talbott fought with the South, had the flag shot out of hand seven times and each time picked it up and carried it on until the firing ceased for the day.

Rohrback fought with the North. Both are great-grandfathers of Mrs. Jay E. Mickley, Aspers R. 1; Orto Rohrbaugh is the grandfather of Arthur Rohrback 2252 Druid Park Rd., Baltimore, Md.

Andrew Newcomer

Served with Co. G, 149th Pa. Volunteers.

He served as a sergeant in Co. H, 49th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. He was the grandfather of Elmer Butt, Abbottstown.

Elijah Leech

He served with Co. K, Regiment I, P. R. O. He was the grandfather of Edgar Leech, 102 W. Middle St.

J. D. Sadler

At the formation of Co. K, 1st Pa. Reserves on June 11, 1861, J. D. Sadler was appointed a corporal. On August 22, he was appointed 2nd lieutenant when Lt. J. J. Herron resigned and served as such until he was appointed 1st lieutenant. Sadler was killed by a minie ball in the Battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, while gallantly leading his men in a charge which drove the enemy from its positions and gave the victory to the Union troops. His body was removed to York Springs and he was buried with the honors of war. He was buried in the cemetery at Hampton where a tombstone was erected by the members of Co. K. He was a cousin of Timothy Sadler and Barbara Sadler DeBord of 109 Springs Ave.

John A. Black

He was killed here at Gettysburg July 1, 1863. He was 29 and the father of three children, the eldest of whom was Joseph P. Black. He enlisted on August 13, 1862, and left his home, Bridgeport, Conn., on September 3, 1862. He served with Co. G, Connecticut Volunteers, 17th Regiment, under Capt. French. He was killed somewhere near Barlow's Knoll on the first day of the battle. His name appears on a monument there and he was buried at Gettysburg, probably in one of the unknown Connecticut graves, since his body was not identified. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Richard C. Newsham, Gettysburg R. 2.

Anthony M. Martin

He enlisted in Co. I, 87th Reg., Pa. Volunteers in 1861 when it was recruited in Adams County. He served as lieutenant with the group engaging the enemy in numerous battles including: Petersburg; Front Royal; Bunker Hill; Harpers Ferry; Manassas Gap; Bealton Station, Kelly's Ford; Brandy Station; Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Martin was promoted to adjutant, Co. A, November 18 1863. He was killed in action while fighting with Rickett's division against Early, where the regiment suffered a greater loss than in any other battle in its whole term of service. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Florence Klunk, Mrs. Helen Wolf and Mrs. Helen Miller, New Oxford.

Reuben Diehl
Harry Diehl

Reuben Diehl, of New Oxford, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and died in Andersonville prison His son, Wesley, was then placed in the Soldiers' Orphanage, Gettysburg. Harry Diehl, who also lived near New Oxford, was slightly wounded at the Battle of Antietam. Reuben Diehl was the great-uncle and Harry Diehl, the uncle of Betty Diehl, Gettysburg.

Daniel Green

Enlisted from Pomfret, Conn., in August, 1861. in Co. H, 65th New York and fought in 26 battles in the Civil War, including Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, on July 2 and 3. He was badly wounded in the knees and both hands in the Battle of the Wilderness and was finally honorably mustered out in September, 1863, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He never married, became a house painter and died at the age of 71 of pneumonia. He was a great uncle of Mrs. Richard Newsham, Gettysburg R. 2.

John W. Holway

He served with Co. H, 28th Regiment, Maine. He arrived at U.S. General Hospital, Mound City, Ill., August 15, 1863, very ill with chronic dysentery and he died two days later. A Sister of the Holy Cross, Sister Mary Placidus, wrote the news to the family, enclosing a lock of his hair wrapped in a scrap of newspaper. "All our efforts fruitless till it pleased God in His mercy to take him to Himself. He died this morning, he spoke very frequently about his family." He was a great-uncle of Mrs. Dean Asquith, Biglerville.

Jacob H. Moon

Served with S. R. Pa. Cavalry under Capt. Davis' command. Both Newcomer and Moon were relatives of Mrs Laura Mae Moon Dannelley, Fairfield R. 1.

George Schriver

A native of the county, he fought in the Battle of Gettysburg with Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry. He was the grandfather of Elmer H. Schriver, Oak Ridge.

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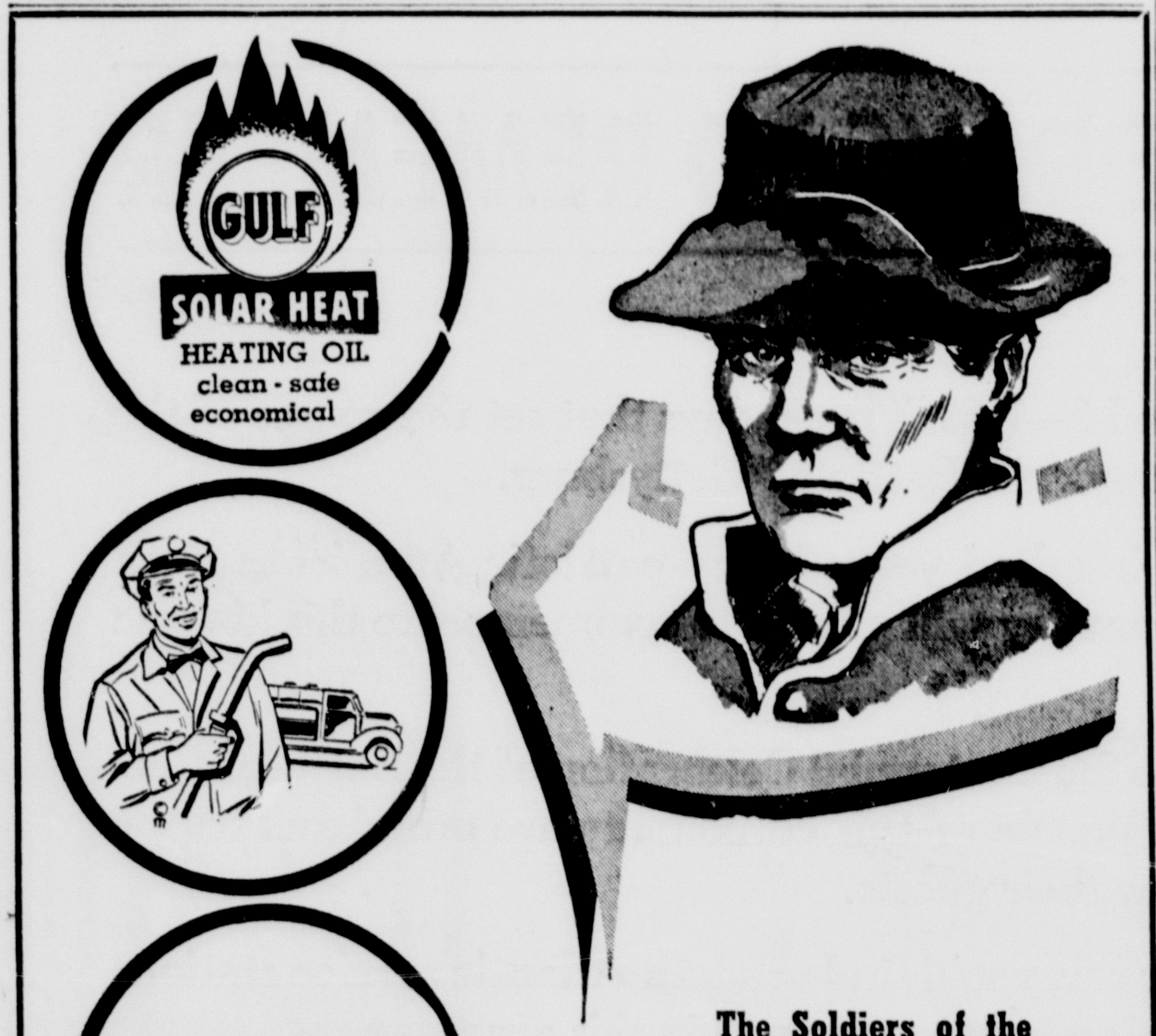

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Morning Worship .... 10:30 a.m.

CHURCH OF THE FOURSQUARE GOSPEL
328 West Middle Street
Sunday Church School .... 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service .... 10:45 a.m.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
East Wainwright Avenue and Baltimore Street
Sunday Church School .... 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service .... 10:45 a.m.

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South Stratton and East High Streets
Sunday Bible School .... 9:45 a.m.
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East Middle Street near Baltimore Street
Sunday Church School .... 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship .... 10:30 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Baltimore and High Streets
Sunday Church School .... 9:15 a.m.
Morning Worship .... 10:45 a.m.

PRINCE OF PEACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Baltimore and High Streets
Holy Communion and Sermon .... 8:00 a.m.
and 11:00 a.m.

SAINT FRANCIS
XAVIER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
West High Street near Baltimore Street
Masses .... 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:30 a.m. and 12 noon
Devotions .... 3:00 p.m.

SAINT JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH
York and Stratton Streets
Matins .... 8:15 a.m.
Sunday Church School .... 9:30 a.m.
The Service .... 10:45 .am.

SAINT PAUL'S A.M.E. ZION CHURCH
269 South Washington Street
Sunday Church School .... 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship .... 11:00 a.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
Hanover and Fifth Streets
Saturday Sabbath School .... 9:30 a.m.
Sabbath Worship .... 11:00 a.m.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
South Stratton and East High Streets
Sunday Church School .... 9:30 a.m.
The Service .... 10:30 a.m.
Vespers .... 7:00 p.m.

Centennial Worship Theme
"THIS NATION UNDER GOD"

GETTYSBURG MINISTERIUM

Familiar Names Mark Military Records Of Numerous Civil War Veterans

George E. Izer
Adam Fraley

Grandfathers of both Mr and Mrs O G McPherson, Gettysburg R 1, served in the Union Army

George Emanuel Izer of Fairfield R [illegible] the [illegible] father of Mr MacPherson [illegible] in the [illegible] Post [illegible] enlisted November [illegible] in Co [illegible] 65th Pa Volunteer Infantry He was discharged from the unit July 2 [illegible] September 15 [illegible] in Troop I 3rd Maryland Volunteer Cavalry the Bradford Dragoons He was discharged September 7 1865 as a [illegible] sergeant

Mrs Elsie Byrle Fraley McPherson's [illegible] was Adam Fraley [illegible] Troop D [illegible] Pa [illegible] Cavalry October [illegible] sergeant [illegible] October 22 [illegible] 1865 was [illegible] Andersonville Ga

Theodore B. Horner

A Gettysburg R D resident, he served in three separate units during the Civil War He began as a private in Capt. Robert Bell's Co B 21st Regiment Pa Volunteers which met the Confederates here June 26, 1863 and again during the actual battle of Gettysburg He entered that unit on June 16 1863 to serve six months Next he joined the Mounted Pennsylvania Volunteers formed November 30, 1864, to serve 100 days and served as a corporal in that outfit February 16, 1865 he entered Co. G. 74th Pa Volunteers as a sergeant and served with that unit until his discharge August 29, 1865, at Clarksburg W Va Among his surviving children are his daughter, A Virginia, now Mrs. Edgar L. Deardorff 449 Carlisle St; Theodore D. Horner Nev., and Mrs Leo Culp, Iowa

William Crawford

One of the most unusual stories of Adams County's Civil War experiences is that of William Crawford, who deserted the Confederate Army here, and was hidden by a farmer named Kuhns in the Irishtown area When the armies went south Cranford remained here worked as a carpenter and eventually married a [illegible] of the New Chester area Miss Mary Spangler, daughter of George and Annetta Wolf Spangler About 1890 he was engaged in dismantling a [illegible] in Baltimore Md when a piece of [illegible] fell and struck him on the head instantly killing him He is buried in the Spangler [illegible] of the New Chester Cemetery [illegible] was left [illegible] children subse[illegible] James Frederick, a Union soldier. One of the children of the Confederate soldier, Emmanuel Crawford, served in the Spanish American war [illegible]

William H. Zentz

William H Sentz served in Co [illegible] Infantry and is [illegible] Mt Joy Cemetery He was the great grandfather of William G Sentz Gettysburg R. 1

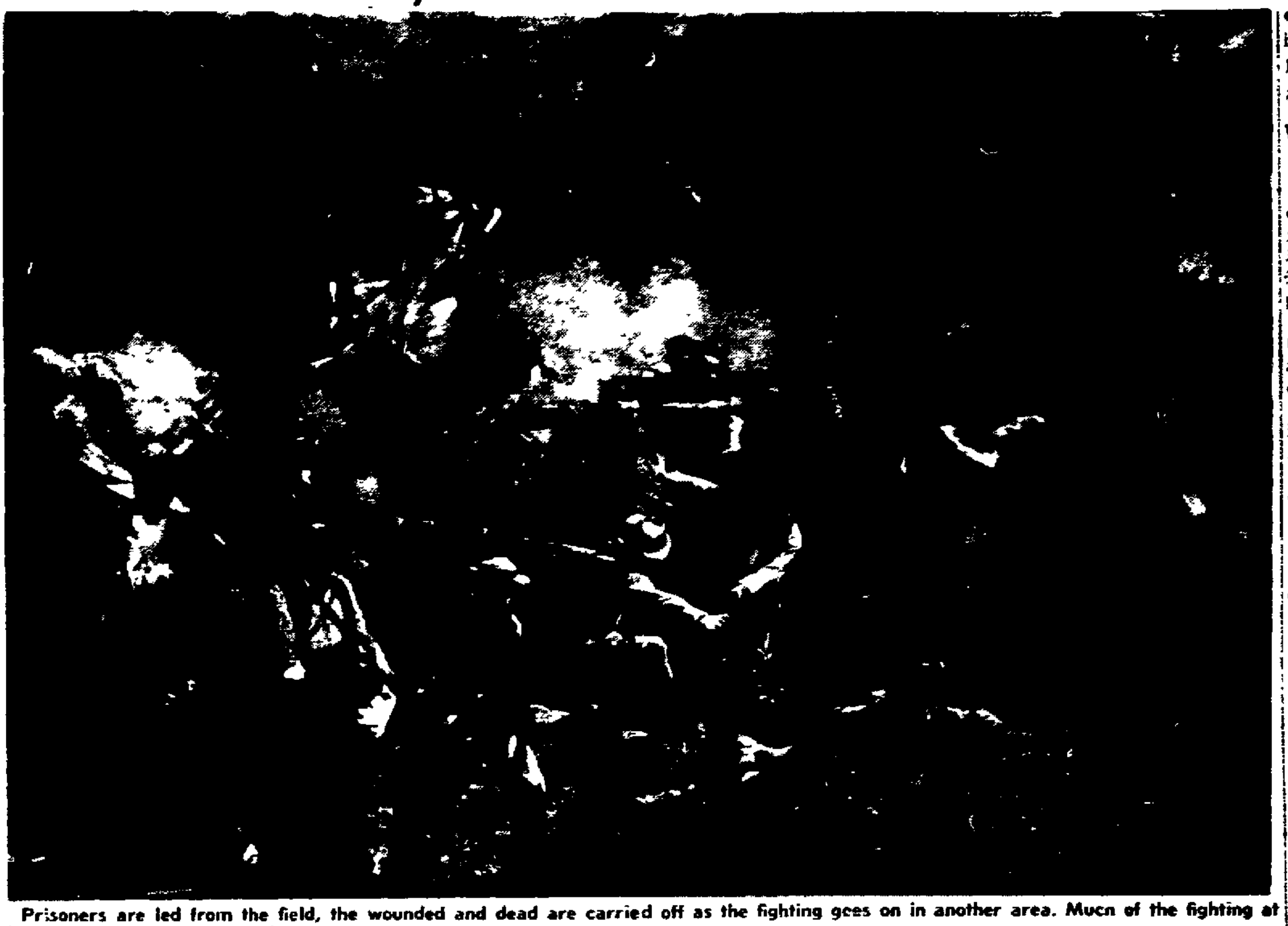
John W. Fidler

He enrolled as private, Co K. 184th Regiment Infantry at Harrisburg Sept [illegible] 1864 aged 21 years. He was mustered into service at Harrisburg, Sept 5, 1864, and mustered out June 2, 1865 He had two sons and a daughter: W B Fidler Bendersville; Mrs Orville Ditzler York Springs and John H. Fidler, Biglerville He was the grandfather of Mrs John D Settle, Seven Stars

Jacob Fidler served in Co I. 165th Pa Regiment from October 16 1862, until July 28, 1863, and then in the 184th Pa. Regiment from September 3, 1864, until May 5, 1865. After the war he moved to Missouri

William H. Black
James B. Black
Adam B. Black

William H Black, father of Anna and Alice Black, Biglerville R. 1, and James B. Black, uncle of Anna and Alice Black, same address, and Lt. Adam B Black, also an uncle of the above, all served in the Civil War William Black was mustered in June 17, 1864 from Straban Twp., and mustered out U S General Hospital, Chestnut Hill, a. He served in Co. G 49th Volunteers, 3rd Brigade, 1st Div., 6th Army Corps. James B. Black served a 7-month enlistment in Bell's Company, 21st Pa. Cavalry, Lt. Adam B. Black was in Hill's company of Border Guards and joined Capt. Bell's company which was mustered into service later as Co B, 21st Pa Cavalry He enlisted at Gettysburg, June 16, 1863, and was mustered into service June 23, 1863. A 2nd sergeant in Co. B, 21st Cavalry for 6 months, he was discharged on expiration of term of enlistment. He re-enlisted Sept. 3, 1864, in Co. K, 184th Pa. Infantry for one year or during the war. He was promoted to 2nd lieutenant March 10, 1865, and was mustered out at Munsen's Hill June 2, 1865, by reason of General Order No. 26, Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac and end of war.



Prisoners are led from the field, the wounded and dead are carried off as the fighting goes on in another area. Much of the fighting at Gettysburg was at bayonet point.

Henry C. Fry

Harold C Fry 738 Long Lane, is a grandson, and his sister, Dr. Chloe Fry, formerly of Gettysburg, now of Camp Hill, is a granddaughter of Henry A Fry who served in the U. S Marine Corps during the Civil War. He was stationed at Washington.

Alexander J. Bucher

He served in Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry in the Civil War He was a grandfather of Mrs. Irma B Trostel, Arendtsville. He died Jan. 12, 1912, aged 73 years.

Reuben S. Little

Mrs. Elmer Griffith, Gardners R. 2, is a daughter of Reuben S. Little, who died in 1926 at the age of 80 after residing all of his life in the Mt. Tabor area as a farmer with the exception of the period he served from July 25, 1864, to July 10, 1865, with the Independent Co Mounted Infantry, for 100 days, then in Co F, 91st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Veterans In the latter outfit he took part in the Battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865, and was present for the surrender at Appomatox, April 9, 1865. He then took part in the grand review by the Union Armies at Washington May 23, 1865. Two other children also survive: Mrs Irene Group, Lebanon, and Oscar Little, McKeesport. There are seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren surviving the veteran.

Z. Taylor Kime

He enrolled as private, Co. D, 165th Regiment Infantry Pa. Drafted Militia at Adams Co. Oct 16, 1862. Mustered into service at Gettysburg Nov 20, 1862 he was mustered out with company at Gettysburg July 28, 1863 He was the grandfather of Beulah A. Furney, Gettysburg.

Jacob Furney

Enrolled as private, Co. G, 165th Regiment. Infantry Pa. Drafted Militia at Adams Co. Oct. 16, 1862 Mustered into service at Gettysburg Nov 10, 1862, he was mustered out with company at Gettysburg July 28, 1863 He was the grandfather of Mrs. Helen Furney Trostle.

J. C. Livelsberger

He served in the Civil War from 1862 to 1865 as a private with Co B. 138th Reg., Pa. Volunteers. He was the grandfather of Nellie M. Melhorn, New Oxford R. 2.

Henry F. Stewart

Enlisted in Co D. August 22 1862, and was at once appointed corporal and served with the company until February 18, 1863, when he was discharged because of the amputation of part of his foot, the result of an accident in the line of duty He graduated from Jefferson College two weeks before his enlistment, and in November, after his discharge, he entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa He graduated from the seminary in the spring of 1857, having accepted a call to, and taken charge of, the U. P congregation at Jamestown, Pa. He was installed as pastor May, 1867. He died September 20, 1868, and laid to rest at Jamestown. He was the great-grandfather of Kathryn Stewart Ruth, Gettysburg.

Alexander M. Stewart

Enlisted August 22, 1862, and was appointed sergeant when his company (not listed) was organized. He served with the company and participated in all the battles up to July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, where he was mortally wounded in the battle of Seminary Ridge. He was left within the rebel lines when the First Corps was compelled to fall back, and was taken to one of the hospitals in the town. Sergeant Stewart was 28 years old when he died, and was removed to the old home cemetery at Robinson Church, near Clinton, Pa. He was an uncle of Kathryn S. Ruth, Gettysburg.

Andrew Weikert

He enlisted at the age of 17 years as a private with Co. C. First Regiment, Cole's Maryland Volunteer Cavalry October 7, 1862 and was discharged June 28, 1865. He was living with his parents in the George Weikert house on the battlefield at the time of enlistment. He was the father of Samuel D. Weikert, Steinwehr Ave.; the grandfather of Bernard Weikert and Mrs Edith Weikert Tawney, Gettysburg; the great-grandfather of William Ziegler, Gettysburg R D.; Robert Ziegler, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Mary Joanne Tawney Sterner, Gettysburg, and the great-great-grandfather of Diane Treva Ziegler, Gettysburg; Elizabeth Jane, Charles David and Karen Louise Ziegler, all of Gettysburg R. D.

William R. Thompson

William R. Thompson, native of Northampshire, England, great-grandfather of Grover Thompson, 370 Hillcrest Place, and grandfather of Robert Thompson, Aspers, served with the Third New York Independent Battery for three years and 10 months. He arrived in the states in 1862 and enlisted immediately thereafter.

Thompson who was wounded in Pickett's Charge, fought in the Battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, Petersburg Wilderness and other engagements. He was a member of the Capt Colwell Post, No 201, GAR, of Carlisle.

James H. Cobean

James Hervey Cobean, then of Cumberland Twp., was enrolled at Harrisburg on June 17, 1863, as a corporal in Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Cavalry, and was honorably discharged on February 20, 1864. On March 13, 1865, he re-enlisted and served as an orderly sergeant in the 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry until June 25, 1865, when he was again honorably discharged. He died in Gettysburg, March 5, 1902. He was the grandfather of Hugh C. McIlhenny, Harrisburg Rd.

Frederick Barbehann

Enlisted as a private at 34 years with Co. B, 138th Regiment Pa. Infantry Volunteers, August 7, 1862, for three years and was discharged because of disability March 18, 1864, at Carvers Hospital, Washington, D. C He re-enlisted again at 36 with Co. E, 205th Regiment of Pa. Volunteers, August 19, 1864, for one year and was discharged June 2, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Norman Tawney Wolf and Mrs. Caroline Tawney Pretz, Gettysburg; the great-grandfather of David A. Tawney Gettysburg, and the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Mary Joanne Tawney Sterner, Gettysburg.

Samuel Walter

He enlisted from Adams County and was mustered into the service at Chambersburg, September 22 1861 to serve three years as a private in Co G. 82nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He served under the command of Capt Louis Prenot and Col. I. C. Bassett and the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st and 3rd Div., and 4th and 6th Corps Army of the Potomac. He was discharged June 24, 1865, from Philadelphia Hospital where he was recovering from a wound in the leg and minie ball in his arm The ball remained in his arm throughout his life He was the father of Mrs Minnie Musselman, Fairfield, now 93 years old. A grandson of Samuel Walter, Samuel Walter Musselman, also survives

Charles Z. Tawney

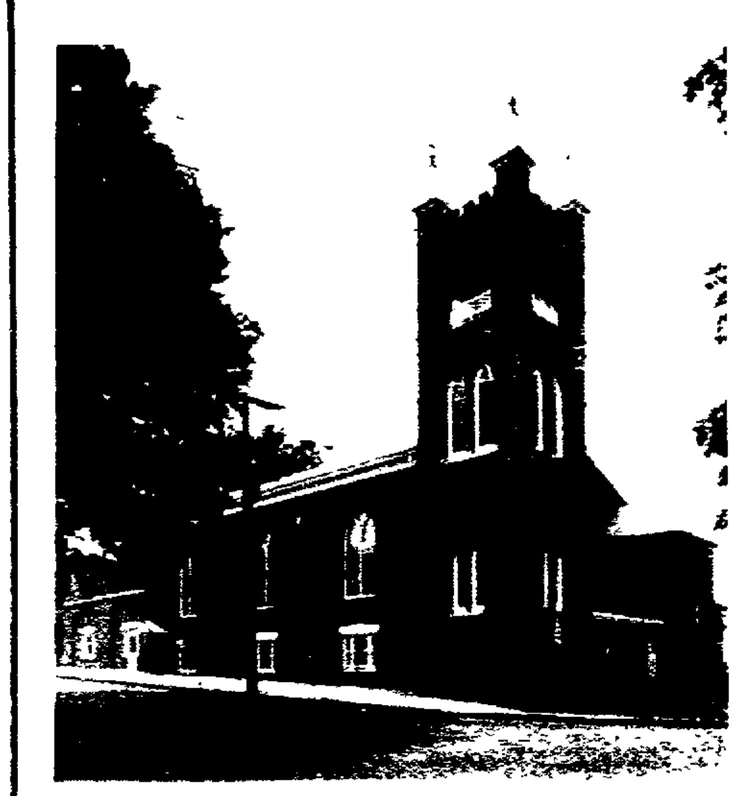
He enlisted in the service as a corporal with Co K, First Reserve, Pa. Volunteer Corps Infantry, July 26, 1861, for three years and was discharged January 2, 1863, because of physical disability. He re-enlisted at the age of 23 years with Co G, 209th Regiment, Pa. Infantry Volunteers, September 3, 1864, for one year and was discharged May 31, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Norman Tawney Wolf and Mrs. Caroline Tawney Pretz, Gettysburg; the great-grandfather of David A. Tawney, Gettysburg, and the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Mary Joanne Tawney Sterner Gettysburg.

Commemorating

The 100th Anniversary

Battle of Gettysburg

1863 - 1963



TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH was organized as early as the Spring of 17[illegible]. The Reverend George Troldenier who came to America from Holland was the first pastor. The old log schoolhouse on High Street was used by the Reformed people as a place of worship. It stood hard by the present Church edifice. The German language was used at all services and it became known as the German Church. The foundation for the second church building was laid on the present site on January 27, 1812. The steeple was [illegible] feet high. In 1822 bells were placed in the steeple, the largest of which is still in use in the present Church.

In 1832 the English language was introduced in the Church services and the first Church records started. The present building was erected in 1852. During the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 it was used as a hospital. The blood of the soldiers ran freely and holes had to be bored in the floors to let it run out. The cupola was used by the sharpshooters and one bullet went through a bed mattress in an upstairs room in the old Compiler Building on Baltimore Street. There were Union Soldiers in the Church building at the time the Louisiana Tigers were trying to take Culp's Hill. A wounded soldier with his [illegible] out of one of the windows of the Church kept signaling to the Union Forces on Culp's Hill. This caused much bloodshed for the Louisiana Tigers and the hill remained in the possession of the Union Forces.

In 1917 and 1918 the Church School Rooms were used as a "Y Hut" for the soldiers stationed at Camp Colt under the leadership of one who later became General Dwight Eisenhower. Seventeen pastors served this congregation. Notable among them was Dr Emmanuel V. Gerhart who later became president of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster and afterwards the President of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. The longest pastorate was held by the Reverend Dr T J Barkley who served here for 35 years. The living former pastors include the Reverend Dr Paul Reed Pontius and the Reverend Norman L. Horn.

In 1892 the Church was remodeled and the towers added. In 1950 the Church was remodeled again and equipped with better Church School facilities. The Parish Hall was added in the rear. The present Pastor, the Reverend Dr. Howard Schley Fox, has served since 1930. The congregation numbers 500 members. It is a part of the United Church of Christ. The Church is incorporated under the name of Trinity Reformed Church.

United Church of Christ

Gettysburg, Pa.

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A Divided Nation Was Not Deserted By Adams Countians 100 Years Ago

Wm. D. Holtzworth

He served as a sergeant with Company F, 87th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted May 25, 1861 as private at Gettysburg in Co. E, 2nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry for three months and was discharged at Harrisburg, July 26, 1861, after enlistment term. He re-enlisted as corporal on Sept. 2, 1861, in Co. F, 87th Pa Volunteer Infantry for three years and discharged Feb. 3, 1864, by general orders from War Dept He enlisted same day, Feb. 3, and finally was discharged as sergeant on May 22, 1865, at Danville by reason of gunshot wound through left shoulder He was taken prisoner at Winchester June 12, 1863, and sent to Libby Prison but was present at Appomattox surrender. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul L Spangler. He fought in the Battles of Strausburg, Va.; Winchester; Brandy Station; Locust Grove: Wilderness, Spottsylvania; Topotamy; Cold Harbor; Bermuda Hundred; Wdieon Railroad; Petersburg and Sailor Creek. He died at Cemetery, Aug. 21, 1891, at the age of 48 years. He was one of the first battlefield guides and spent his last years as superintendent of the National Cemetery.

Frederick Shulley

He enlisted as a private in Co. G, 209th Infantry Regiment at Gettysburg Sept 3, 1864 He was 27 years of age and a resident of Adams County He was mustered into service at Camp Curtin on Sept. 4, 1864, and was discharged May 31, 1865. He is a grandfather of Mrs. C. Russell Rohrbaugh, Gettysburg R. 2; Mrs. Jason M. Sanders, Littlestown, and Mrs. Margaret Tressler, Gettysburg. He was also the great-grandfather of Mrs Charles C. Riley and Mrs. Keith Naugle, Gettysburg.

Conrad Walter

He enlisted from Adams County and was mustered into the service at Chambersburg February 3, 1864, to serve three years or during the war as a private in Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry under Captains R. Bell and James Mickley and Colonels Boyd and O. B. Knowles. After being organized, the regiment was called to Washington D. C. Here it dismounted and was armed and equipped as infantry and was sent by transport to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at the front June 1, 1864, was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div. and 5th Corps and participated in the following battles: Cold Harbor, Front of Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Mine Explosion and assault on Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Poplar Grove Church. On October 5 the regiment moved to City Point, was equipped and mounted as cavalry, was assigned to the 1st Brigade of Gen. D. M. M. Gregg's Cavalry Div., later to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div. of Gen. J. I. Greggs Cavalry Corps and participated in the Battles of: Boydon Plank Road, Stony Creek Station, Bellfield Raid, Hatchers Run, Dinwiddie C H, Five Forks, Sailors Creek, Farmville and Appomattox Courthouse. He was honorably discharged July 8, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va., by reason of close of the war. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Lawrence Oyler, Gettysburg.

Daniel Lawver

Private of Capt. Jame E. Coak, Co. D, 11th Regiment, Pa. Cavalry. A volunteer, he enrolled February 22, 1864, and was discharged August 13, 1865, at Richmond, Va. Born in Adams County he died in Adams County. He was the grandfather of Archie M. Lawver, Idaville, Pa.

Henry N. Minnigh

He served as a captain with Co. K, 1st Pa. Infantry Reserves, 15th Regiment (Adams Inf.) and was mustered in June 8, 1861, at West Chester and mustered out June 13, 1864. His rank was 2nd Lt., June 30, 1862; 1st Lt., March 7, 1863; Capt., Oct. 28, 1863, and Brevet Major, March 13, 1865, and was in command of Company K during Battle of Gettysburg and served with the War Department as clerk after the war. He was the great-uncle of Mrs. Ida Fiscel, Gettysburg; Mrs. Ralph Hatfield (nee Elsie Dougherty) formerly of Gettysburg; Mrs. Henry T. Bream, R. 2, and Mrs. Charles A. Smith, Gettysburg. He was also the great-great-uncle of John D. Bream, Gettysburg; Frederic C Smith, Gettysburg; Donald E. Smith and Kenneth R. Smith, Gettysburg. Engagements: Gaines Mills, Second Battle of Bull Run; South Mountain; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Gettysburg and Wilderness.

Jacob C. Smith

He served as a private with Co. J, 165th Regiment, Pa. Drafted Militia and was mustered in Oct. 16, 1862, and discharged July 28, 1863. He was the grandfather of Charles A. Smith and Robert M. Smith, Gettysburg, and the great grandfather of Frederic Smith, Donald E. Smith and Kenneth R. Smith, Gettysburg.

Gen. Barlow Statue

James Bigham

He was mustered into service October 16, 1862, at Gettysburg, by Isaac D. Sailor, and U.S. Army. Capt. Eben McGinley in Co. C, 165th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. Engagements: Deserted House near Suffolk, skirmishes on Jamestown Road near Suffolk, White House near Suffolk, Beaver Dam, near Franklin, Carsville. He was discharged July 28, 1863. He re-entered the service September 5, 1864, to serve for three years or during the war as a private in Co. K, 184th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers Infantry under Capt. William H. Adams and Col. John H. Stover. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div., 2nd Corps of the Army of the Potomac Army. Engaged at Tolopotomcy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom. He was on duty in the trenches at Petersburg until October, 1864. He fought again at Hatchers Run, Boydton Road, Sutherland Station, Five Forks, Farmville and Appomattox. He was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, near Washington, D. C. by reason of close of war At present one of his daughters is alive, Mrs. Fannie A Shindledecker, Gettysburg R. 3; four grandchildren, J. Harold Bigham, Gettysburg R. 3; Mrs. Clyde E. Sloat, Mrs. Robert L. Bushman, both of Gettysburg R. 3, and Mrs. Ernest G. Click, Taneytown, Md. R. 1. There are also four great-grandsons and three great-great-grandsons.

Jacob Starr

He served with Co. A, 50th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry under the command of Col. B. C. Christ and also served under Gen. Grant at the Battle of Vicksburg. He was the grandfather of Rev. Dr. Howard Schley Fox. He served four years.

Isaiah B. Crist

Isaiah Benjamin Crist, Butler Twp., enlisted at the age of 16 in the Union army and was wounded in fighting at Bull Run. He was the father of Dr. C. G. Crist, Adams County coroner.

John Stallsmith

Enlisted from Adams County October 17, 1861, and was mustered into the service at New York City to serve three years as a private in Co. K, 3rd Regiment, New York Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Sammuel Pierce and Col. James H. Van Adlen and Simon H. Mix. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Kautz's Cavalry Div., Army of the Potomac and Comrade Stallsmith shared the fortunes of his regiment in all its movements and engagements. He participated in the following battles: Siege at Yorktown, Chas. City Crop Road, Malverne Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Piedmont, Unionville, Greenwich, Benerly Ford, Aldie, Upperville, Hanover, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Manassas Gap, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Robertson Run, Shine Run and Overalls Raid. He was honorably discharged December 15, 1863, and he re-enlisted as a veteran December 16, 1863, in Co. B, 3rd Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, under Capt. Maurice Leydon and Col. George W. Lewis command as a corporal for three years or during the war at General Kilpatrick's headquarters February 28-March 4, 1864. He then fought at Rautz's Raid, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Moore Field, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Cedar Springs, Bellford Raid, Sheridan's Raid, Fine Forks, Saylors Creek and Appomattox, Lee's surrender He was honorably discharged July 12, 1865, at Suffolk, Va., by reason of close of the war. He was the great-great-grandfather of Connie, Craig, Randy and Barbara Stallsmith, Biglerville.

Jacob F. Waybright

He served in Co. F, 165th Regiment, Pa. Drafted Militia, from Oct. 1, 1862, to July 28, 1863. He was the grandfather of County Commissioner Clarence J. Waybright, Earl, Howard, Willis and the Rev. Walter Waybright.

John D. Reasner

He fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Raymond R. Ross, New Oxford R. 2.

William H. Knouse

Enlisted as a private with Co. F, 91st Regiment of Pa. Infantry Volunteers under the command of Capt. W. E. Mychaels. He was the grandfather of Robert H. Knouse, R. 4; a great-grandfather of R. James Knouse, Gettysburg R. 4, and the great-grandfather of Mrs. Ruthanne Knouse Fishel and the great-great-grandfather of Douglas G. Fishel Jr., and Debra Ann Fishel, all of R. 6.

Charles N. Hibner

Served in the Union Army as a private with Co. A, 200th Regiment of Pa. The most active engagement in which he participated was the capture of the enemy works at Peterburg, Va. He was wounded by shrapnel, which resulted in his death after the war. It was the first time the regiment had been under fire, losing, within the space of 20 minutes, 117 men, killed and wounded, not a single soldier left the line. They drove the enemy from Fort Sedgwick and on April 3 entered the city of Petersburg. After the capitulation of Petersburg, the regiment moved with the army to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, on April 9. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Earl J. Topper, Hanover.

Samuel Vansichle

A private in the 3rd Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Infantry, July 23, 1862, at Oakland, Va. He was later, Sept. 15, 1862, captured at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., confined at Richmond, Va., and sent to Alexandria, Va., in November, 1862. Mustered out May 29, 1865. He was the grandfather of Gilbert V. Eiker Sr., Emmitsburg, Md.

Jeremiah Bean

Served from 1861 to 1865 with Co. G, 99th Regiment Volunteers. Enrolled February 27, 1865, to serve one year. During July, 1865, near Washington, D. C., he served under Capt. Sylvester Bonnoff. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Betty Mae Bean Group, Gardners R. 2. He was born Dec. 18, 1833, and died Nov. 27, 1907.

John A. Yeagy

Enlisted from Adams County and was mustered into the United States service at Gettysburg on November 14, 1862 to serve nine months as a private in Co. F, 165th Regiment, Pa. Infantry under the command of Capt. J. J. F. Gilliland and Col. Charles H. Buehler. Soon after its organization the regiment moved to the front via Washington, D. C. and Newport News to Suffolk, Va. arriving on thw 17th of Nov, 1862 and was assigned to the 1st Brig. 1st Div. of the 7th Corps Army of the Southern Div. of Virginia. It engaged in guard and fatigue duty, participated in the batt,e at Deserted House, Va. In April General Longstreet with 40,000 troops advanced on Suffolk. Here the regiment engaged the enemy. The defenses were instantly maintained by the regiment. It later joined an expedition to guard a party engaged in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad, was met by the enemy and a skirmish ensued. It destroyed the Petersburg Railroad May 26, 1863, moved to White House Landing and joined in the demonstration against Richmond, Va., and later moved to Hanover C. H., broke up railroads, and destroyed the bridges over the South Anna River, returned to Yorktown, Va., and was, after an arduous service, finally honorably discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg on expiration of term. He was the grandfather of Glenn R. Yeagy, Idaville.

Adam George

Enlisted February 15, 1864, to serve three years with Co. L, with 21st Regiment Pa. Cavalry, as a private under the command of I. H. Harmony. He was discharged July 8, 1885, at Lynchburg, Va., at 21 years of age.

John A. Rockwell

He served in the Civil War at Gettysburg in Picketts Charge July 3, 1863, with Co. B, 107 Regiment, Pa. Infantry and unassigned 1st Battalion, Vet. R. C. He was the grandfather of Clarence A. Singley, Orrtanna R. 1. He was born December 7, 1841, and died February 1919 at the age of 78. He was a native of Fairfield.

Abraham Keckler

He was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of Cpl. Skelly Post No. 9. He served with a Pennsylvania Regiment throughout the war and had an excellent record as a soldier. He was the grandfather of Louis E. Keckler, Box 1372, Weed Heights, Nev. He served for many years as tax collector of Cumberland Twp. He has many descendants in the area.

George P. Streeter

Enlisted July 24, 1862, with Co. C, 10th Vermont Regiment and was mustered in Sept. 1, 1862, wounded Nov. 27, 1863, and discharged March 10, 1865, by reason of disability. He was the grandfather of Mrs Erma Streeter Martin, McKnightstown.

George W. Lawrence

He fought in the Battle of Gettysburg in Co. B, 138th Regiment Pa. Volunteers. He was the father of Mary Herr, 239 York St., Gettysburg.

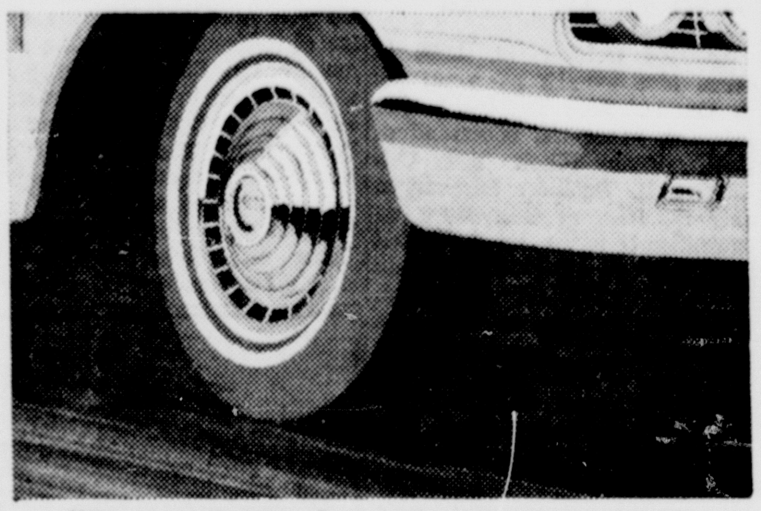
Henry J. Waddell
John A. Waddell

These two brothers both served with the Pa. Volunteers. Henry J. Waddell enlisted at Harrisburg August 8, 1862, and was mustered out May, 1863, after engagements at Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He re-enlisted with Co. D, 11th Regiment, Maryland Volunteers, in June, 1864, and fought at Monocacy. His brother, John, a native of Rouzerville, also served as a volunteer in Co. A, 77th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers from October 7, 1861, until he was killed in action. He fought at Shiloh. Corinth, Lavergne, Truine, Stone River and Liberty Gap. Henry Waddell was the father of James B. Waddell, 81, Fairfield, Pa.

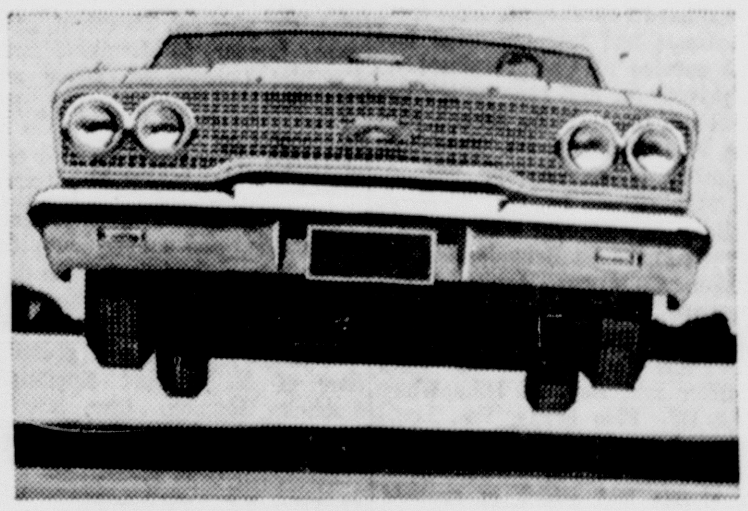
F. Klosterman

He served with Co. D, 98th Infantry of a Pa. Regiment and his name appears on the Pennsylvania monument. He was the great-grandfather of L. Fred Klosterman, justice of the peace, Highland Township.

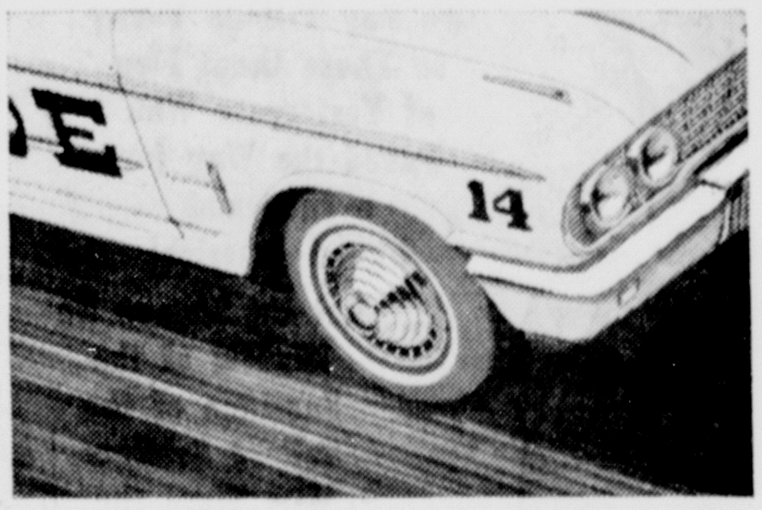
Daredevil "Thrillcade" drivers prove amazing safety and strength of Phillips 66 Tires!



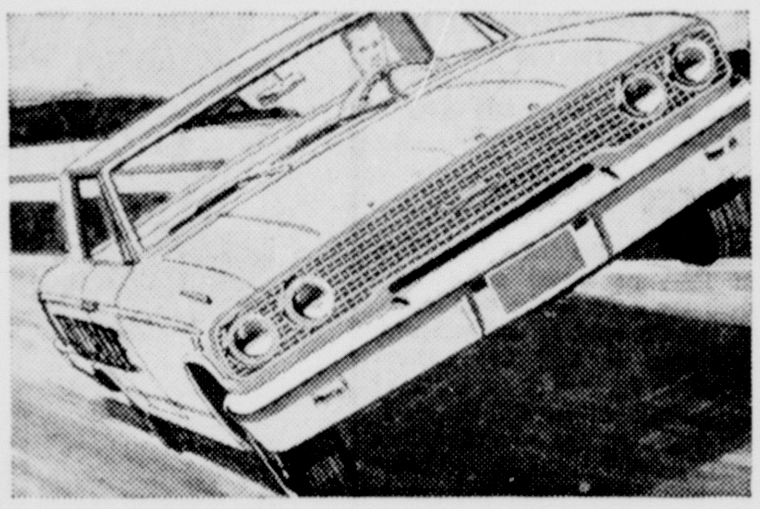
"Thrillcade" drivers* prove how tough and durable...



Phillips 66 Premium Action Tread Tires really are!



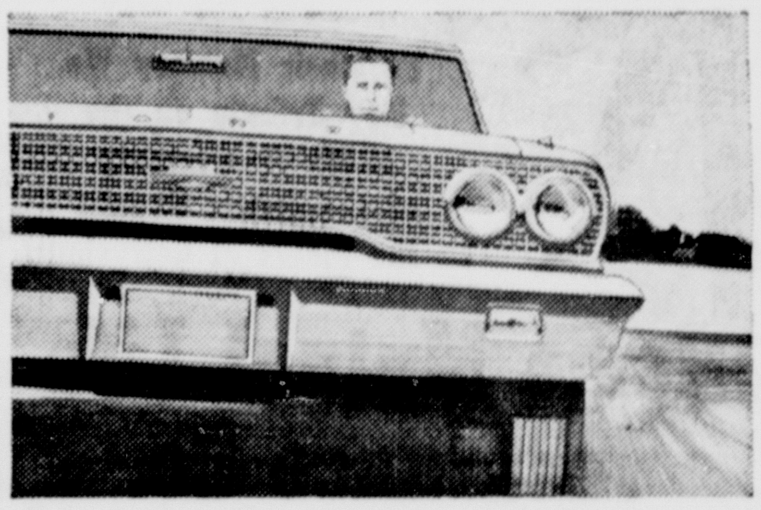
They take punishment far worse than you'd ever give them...



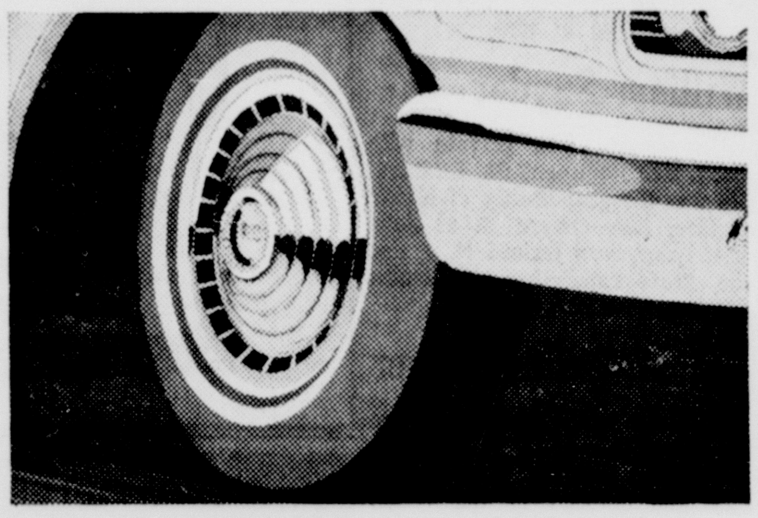
and stand up where other tires might fail...

THRILLCADE

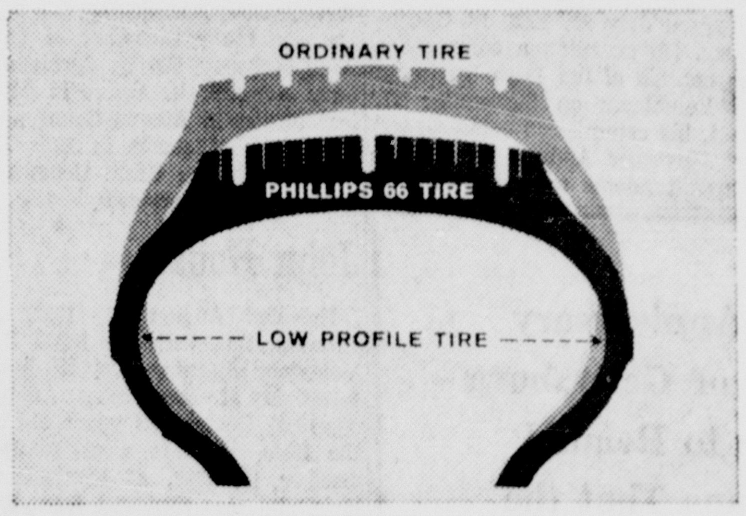
under tremendous pressure at breakneck speeds!



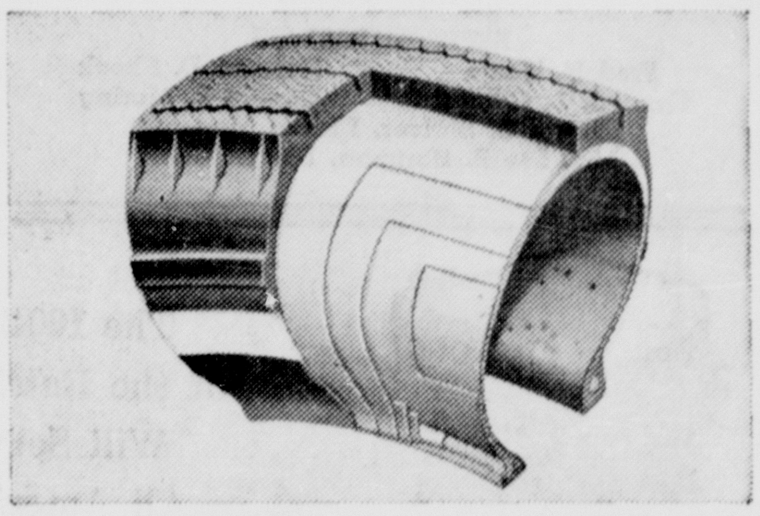
They grip the road like a cat, resist blowouts and punctures...



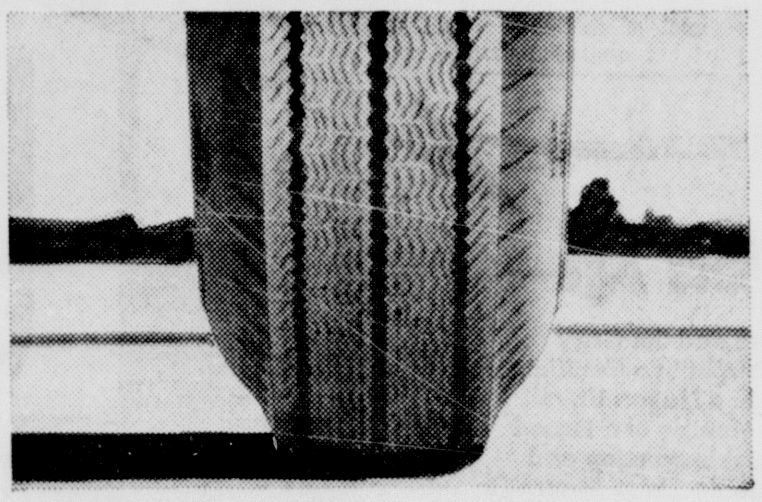
give you thousands of miles of extra wear!



The low-profile design means a softer ride!



Nylon cord, tubeless construction means super strength!



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* Drivers of Aut Swenson's famous "Thrillcade" perform their death-defying stunts at leading shows and fairs throughout the country. For over fourteen years, they have used tires from Phillips 66 on their cars.

AERO OIL CO.

PHILLIPS 66

NEW OXFORD, PA.

GREAT NEW NAME IN HOME HEATING OIL

PHILHEAT

A Divided Nation Was Not Deserted By Adams Countians 100 Years Ago

Wm. D. Holtzworth

He served as a sergeant with Company F, 87th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted May 25, 1861 as private at Gettysburg in Co. E, 2nd Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry for three months and was discharged at Harrisburg, July 26, 1861, after enlistment term He re-enlisted as corporal on Sept 2, 1861, in Co. F 87th Pa Volunteer Infantry for three years and discharged Feb. 3 1864 by general orders from War Dept He enlisted same day, Feb. 3, and finally was discharged as sergeant on May 22, 1865, at Danville by reason of gunshot wound through left shoulder He was taken prisoner at Winchester June 12, 1863, and sent to Liboy Prison but was present at Appomattox surrender He was the grandfather of Mrs Paul L Spangler He fought in the Battles of Strausburg, Va., Winchester, Brandy Station, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania; Topotamy; Cold Harbor; Bermuda Hundred; Wdleon Railroad; Petersburg and Sailor Creek He died at Cemetery, Aug. 21, 1891, at the age of 48 years. He was one of the first battlefield guides and spent his last years as superintendent of the National Cemetery.

Frederick Shulley

He enlisted as a private in Co G, 209th Infantry Regiment at Gettysburg Sept 3, 1864 He was 27 years of age and a resident of Adams County He was mustered into service at Camp Curtin on Sept 4, 1864, and was discharged May 31 1865. He is a grandfather of Mrs. C. Russell Rohrbaugh Gettysburg R 2; Mrs. Jason M Sanders, Littlestown, and Mrs Margaret Tressier, Gettysburg He was also the great-grandfather of Mrs Charles C Riley and Mrs Keith Naugle, Gettysburg

Conrad Walter

He enlisted from Adams County and was mustered into the service at Chambersburg February 3, 1864, to serve three years or during the war as a private in Co B, 21st Regiment Pa Volunteer Cavalry under Captains R Bell and James Mickley and Colonels Boyd and O. B Knowles. After being organized, the regiment was called to Washington D. C. Here it dismounted and was armed and equipped as infantry and was sent by transport to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at the front June 1, 1864, was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div and 5th Corps and participated in the following battles Cold Harbor Front of Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road Mine Explosion and assault on Petersburg. Weldon Railroad and Poplar Grove Church On October 5 the regiment moved to City Point, was equipped and mounted as cavalry was assigned to the 1st Brigade of Gen D M M Gregg's Cavalry Div later to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div of Gen J I Greggs Cavalry Corps and participated in the Battles of Boydon Plank Road, Stony Creek Station, Bellfield Raid, Hatchers Run Dinwiddie C H. Five Forks Sailors Creek, Farmville and Appomattox Courthouse. He was honorably discharged July 8, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va, by reason of close of the war He was the grandfather of Mrs Lawrence Oyler Gettysburg.

Daniel Lawver

Private of Capt Jame E Coak, Co D, 11th Regiment Pa Cavalry. A volunteer, he enrolled February 22, 1864 and was discharged August 13, 1865, at Richmond Va Born in Adams County he died in Adams County He was the grandfather of Archie M. Lawver, Idaville, Pa

Henry N. Minnigh

He served as a captain with Co K, 1st Pa Infantry Reserves, 15th Regiment Adams Inf) and was mustered in June 8, 1861, at West Chester and mustered out June 13, 1864 His rank was 2nd Lt., June 30 1862, 1st Lt., March 7, 1863; Capt., Oct. 28, 1863, and Brevet Major March 13, 1865, and was in command of Company K during Battle of Gettysburg and served with the War Department as clerk after the war. He was the great-uncle of Mrs Ida Fiscel, Gettysburg; Mrs. Ralph Hatfield (nee Elsie Dougherty) formerly of Gettysburg, Mrs Henry T. Bream, R. 2, and Mrs. Charles A Smith, Gettysburg. He was also the great-great-uncle of John D. Bream, Gettysburg; Frederic C Smith, Gettysburg; Donald E. Smith and Kenneth R. Smith, Gettysburg. Engagements. Gaines Mills, Second Battle of Bull Run: South Mountain; Antietam, Fredericksburg; Gettysburg and Wilderness.

Jacob C. Smith

He served as a private with Co J, 165th Regiment, Pa. Drafted Militia and was mustered in Oct 16, 1862, and discharged July 28, 1863 He was the grandfather of Charles A. Smith and Robert M Smith Gettysburg, and the great grandfather of Frederic Smith, Donald E Smith and Kenneth R. Smith, Gettysburg

Gen. Barlow Statue

James Bigham

He was mustered into service October 16, 1862, at Gettysburg, by Isaac D Sailor, and U.S Army. Capt Eben McGinley in Co. C, 165th Regiment, Pa Volunteers. Engagements: Deserted House near Suffolk, skirmishes on Jamestown Road near Suffolk, White House near Suffolk, Beaver Dam, near Franklin, Carsville. He was discharged July 28, 1863 He re-entered the service September 5, 1864 to serve for three years or during the war as a private in Co. K, 184th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers Infantry under Capt William H Adams and Col. John H. Stover The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div., 2nd Corps of the Army of the Potomac Army Engaged at Tolopotomcy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom He was on duty in the trenches at Petersburg until October, 1864 He fought again at Hatchers Run, Boydton Road Sutherland Station, Five Forks, Farmville and Appomattox. He was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, near Washington, D. C by reason of close of war At present one of his daughters is alive, Mrs. Fannie A Shindledecker, Gettysburg R. 3, four grandchildren, J. Harold Bigham, Gettysburg R. 3, Mrs Clyde E Sloat, Mrs. Robert L Bushman, both of Gettysburg R 3, and Mrs. Ernest G Click Taneytown, Md. R. 1. There are also four great-grandsons and three great-great-grandsons

Jacob Starr

He served with Co. A, 50th Regiment, Pa Volunteer Infantry under the command of Col B C. Christ and also served under Gen. Grant at the Battle of Vicksburg. He was the grandfather of Rev Dr Howard Schley Fox. He served four years

Isaiah B. Crist

Isaiah Benjamin Crist, Butler Twp., enlisted at the age of 16 in the Union army and was wounded in fighting at Bull Run He was the father of Dr. C. G. Crist, Adams County coroner.

John Stallsmith

Enlisted from Adams County October 17 1861, and was mustered into the service at New York City to serve three years as a private in Co K, 3rd Regiment, New York Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Sammuel Pierce and Col James H. Van Adlen and Simon H. Mix. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Kautz's Cavalry Div., Army of the Potomac and Comrade Stallsmith shared the fortunes of his regiment in all its movements and engagements He participated in the following battles: Siege at Yorktown, Chas City Crop Road, Malverne Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Piedmont, Unionville, Greenwich, Benerly Ford, Aldie, Upperville, Hanover, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Manassas Gap, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Robertson Run, Shine Run and Overalls Raid. He was honorably discharged December 15, 1863, and he re-enlisted as a veteran December 16, 1863, in Co B, 3rd Regiment, N Y Volunteers, under Capt. Maurice Leyden and Col. George W Lewis command as a corporal for three years or during the war at General Kilpatrick's headquarters February 28-March 4, 1864 He then fought at Rautz's Raid, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Moore Field, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Cedar Springs, Bellford Raid, Sheridan's Raid, Fine Forks, Saylors Creek and Appomattox, Lee's surrender He was honorably discharged July 12, 1865, at Suffolk, Va, by reason of close of the war He was the great-great-grandfather of Connie, Craig, Randy and Barbara Stallsmith, Biglerville.

Jacob F. Waybright

He served in Co. F, 165th Regiment, Pa Drafted Militia, from Oct 1, 1862 to July 28, 1863 He was the grandfather of County Commissioner Clarence J. Waybright, Earl, Howard Willis and the Rev. Walter Waybright.

John D. Reasner

He fought in the Battle of Gettysburg He was the great-grandfather of Mrs Raymond R. Ross, New Oxford R. 2.

William H. Knouse

Enlisted as a private with Co F, 91st Regiment of Pa. Infantry Volunteers under the command of Capt W E. Mychaels He was the grandfather of Robert H. Knouse R 4, a great-grandfather of R James Knouse, Gettysburg R 4 and the great-grandfather of Mrs Ruthanne Knouse Fishel and the great-great-grandfather of Douglas G Fishel Jr, and Debra Ann Fishel, all of R. 6.

Charles N. Hibner

Served in the Union Army as a private with Co A, 200th Regiment of Pa The most active engagement in which he participated was the capture of the enemy works at Peterburg, Va. He was wounded by shrapnel, which resulted in his death after the war It was the first time the regiment had been under fire, losing within the space of 20 minutes, 117 men, killed and wounded not a single soldier left the line They drove the enemy from Fort Sedgwick and on April 3 entered the city of Petersburg After the capitulation of Petersburg the regiment moved with the army to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, on April 9. He was the grandfather of Mrs Earl J. Topper Hanover.

Samuel Vansichle

A private in the 3rd Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Infantry, July 23 1862, at Oakland, Va He was later Sept 15, 1862 captured at Harpers Ferry, W Va, confined at Richmond, Va, and sent to Alexandria, Va, in November, 1862 Mustered out May 29 1865 He was the grandfather of Gilbert V. Erker Sr Emmitsburg Md.

Jeremiah Bean

Served from 1861 to 1865 with Co G, 99th Regiment Volunteers. Enrolled February 27, 1865 to serve one year During July, 1865 near Washington, D C, he served under Capt Sylvester Bornoff He was the great-grandfather of Mrs Betty Mae Bean Group, Gardiners R 2 He was born Dec 18, 1833, and died Nov 27, 1907

John A. Yeagy

Enlisted from Adams County and was mustered into the United States service at Gettysburg on November 14, 1862 to serve nine months as a private in Co F, 165th Regiment, Pa Infantry under the command of Capt J. J. F. Gilliland and Col. Charles H. Buehler Soon after its organization the regiment moved to the front via Washington, D C and Newport News to Suffolk, Va arriving on thw 17th of Nov. 1862 and was assigned to the 1st Brig 1st Div of the 7th Corps Army of the Southern Div of Virginia It engaged in guard and fatigue duty, participated in the battle at Deserted House, Va In April General Longstreet with 40 000 troops advanced on Suffolk Here the regiment engaged the enemy. The defenses were instantly maintained by the regiment It later joined an expedition to guard a party engaged in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad was met by the enemy and a skirmish ensued It destroyed the Petersburg Railroad May 26 1863 moved to White House Landing and joined in the demonstration against Richmond, Va and later moved to Hanover C H broke up railroads, and destroyed the bridges over the South Anna River, returned to Yorktown Va and was, after an arduous service, finally honorably discharged July 28, 1863 at Gettysburg on expiration of term He was the grandfather of Glenn R Yeagy Idaville

Adam George

Enlisted February 15 1864, to serve three years with Co L, with 21st Regiment Pa Cavalry as a private under the command of I H Harmony He was discharged July 8 1865 at Lynchburg, Va, at 21 years of age

John A. Rockwell

He served in the Civil War at Gettysburg in Pickett's Charge July 3 1863 with Co B 107 Regiment Pa Infantry and was assigned 1st Battalion Vet R C He was the grandfather of Clarence A Singley Orrtanna R [illegible] He was born December [illegible] and died February [illegible] at the age of 78 He was a native of [illegible]

Abraham Keckler

He was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of Cpl Skelly Post No 9 He served with a Pennsylvania Regiment throughout the war and had an excellent record as a soldier He was the grandfather of Louis F Keckler, Box 1372 Weed Heights Nev He served for many years as tax collector of Cumberland Twp He has many descendants in the area.

George P. Streeter

Enlisted July 24 1862 with Co C 10th Vermont Volunteers and was mustered in Sept [illegible] wounded Nov 27 1863 and discharged March 10 1865 by reason of disability He was the grandfather of Mrs Emma Streeter Martin McKnightstown

George W. Lawrence

He fought in the Battle of Gettysburg in Co B [illegible] Regiment Pa Volunteers He was the [illegible] Mary H[illegible] [illegible]

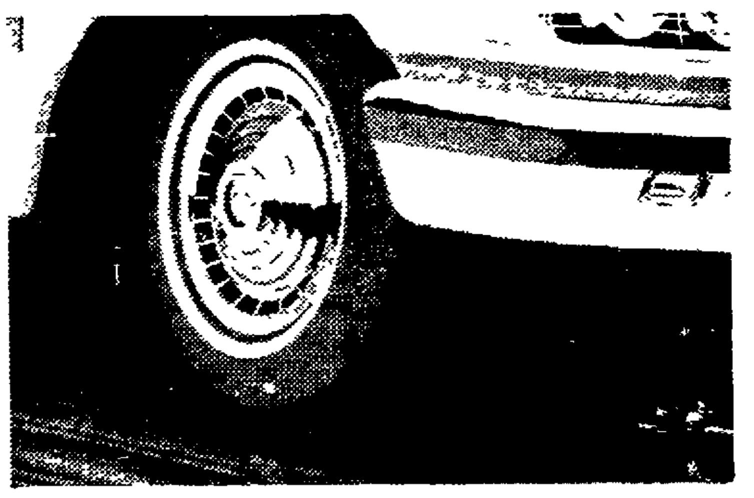
Henry J. Waddell
John A. Waddell

These two brothers both served with the Pa Volunteers Henry J Waddell enlisted at Harrisburg [illegible] 1862 and was mustered out May [illegible] after engagements at [illegible] Fredericksburg [illegible] He re-enlisted [illegible] Co D [illegible] Regiment, Maryland Volunteers in June, [illegible] at Monocacy [illegible] John [illegible] a native of [illegible] served as a volunteer [illegible] Regiment Pa Volunteers [illegible] October 7, [illegible] James B Waddell [illegible]

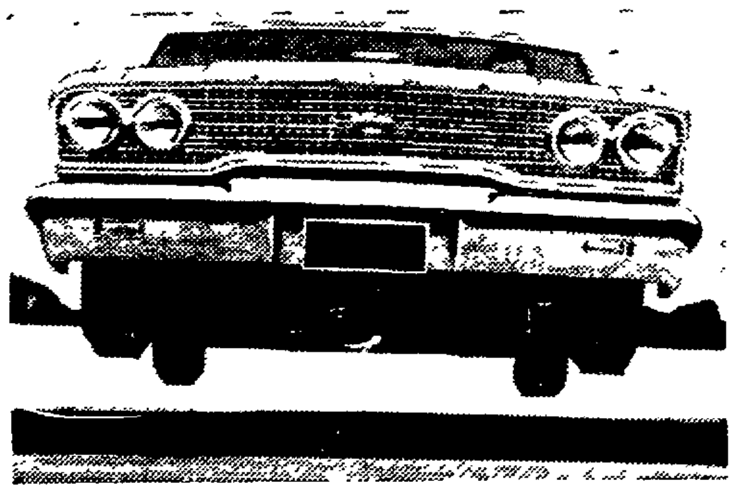
F. Klosterman

[illegible] In [illegible] and [illegible] peace, [illegible]

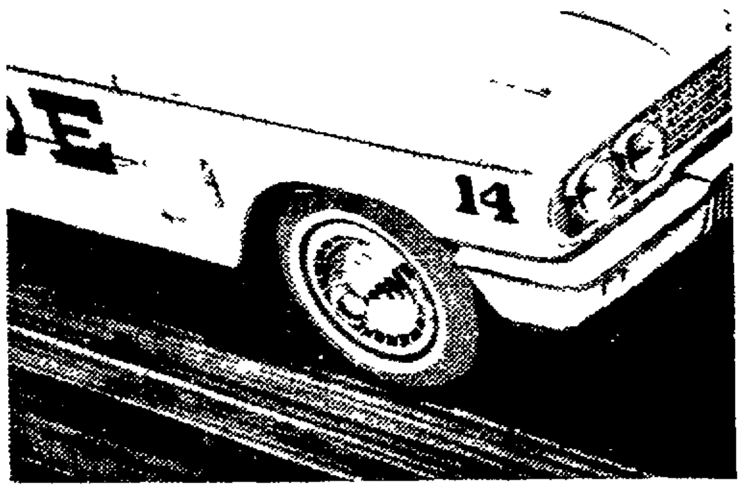
Daredevil "Thrillcade" drivers prove amazing safety and strength of Phillips 66 Tires!



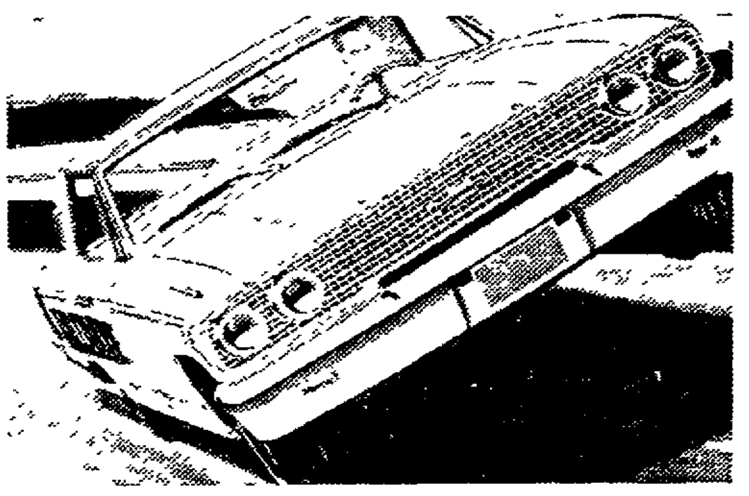
"Thrillcade" drivers* prove how tough and durable...



Phillips 66 Premium Action Tread Tires really are!



They take punishment far worse than you'd ever give them...



and stand up where other tires might fail...

under tremendous pressure at breakneck speeds!

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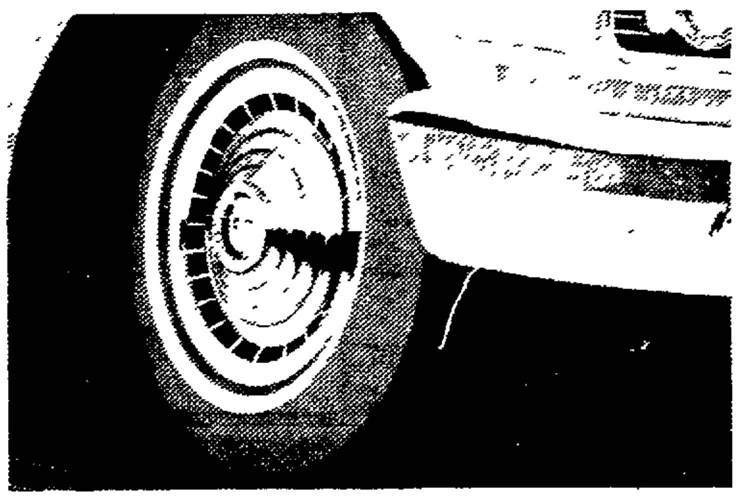
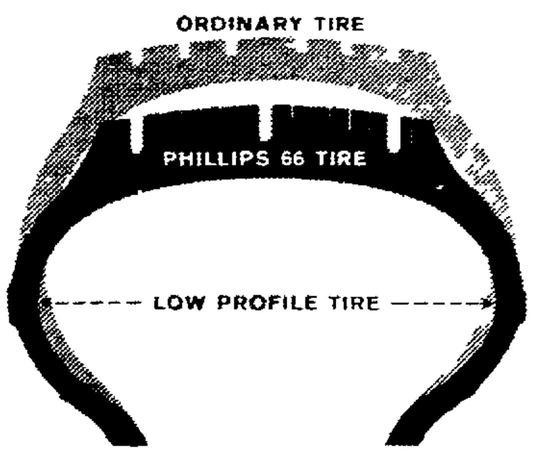


give you thousands of miles of extra wear!



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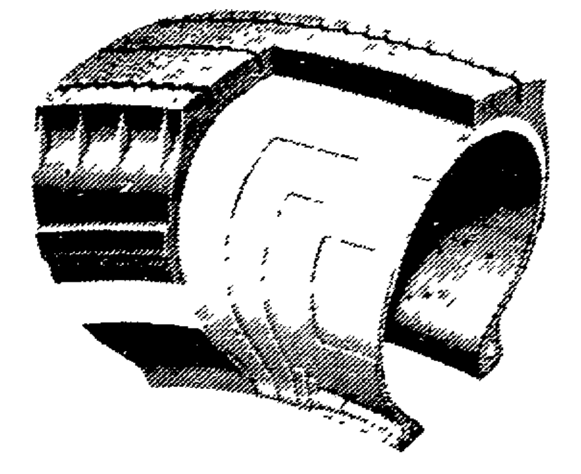
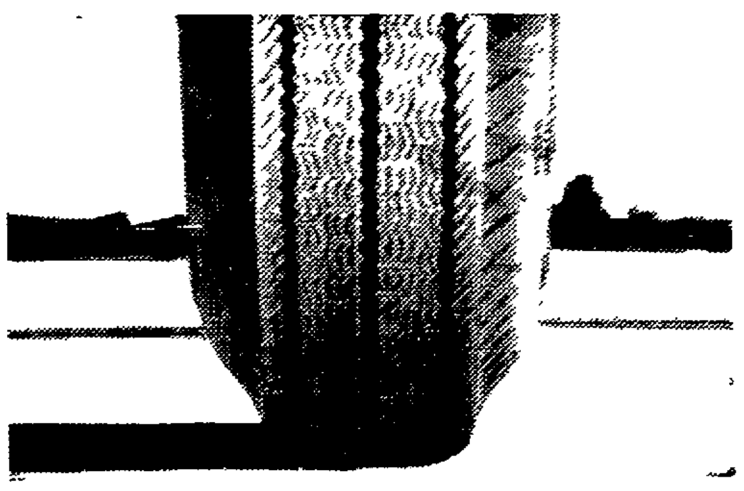


Nylon cord, tubeless construction means super strength!



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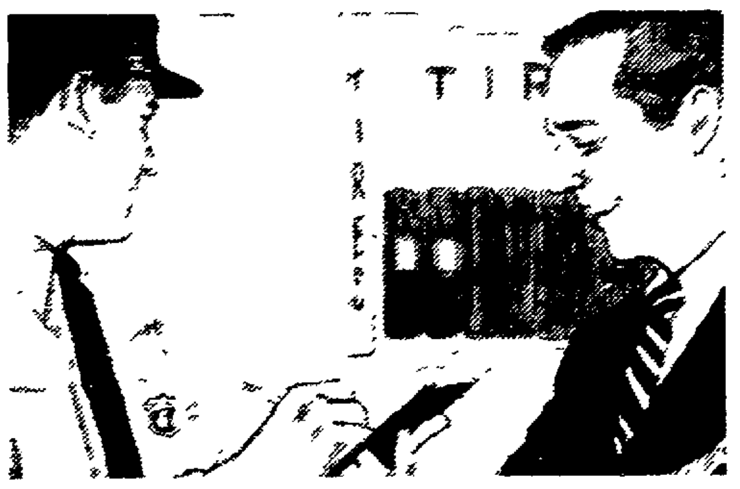

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Men Of Valor And Courage Willingly Offered Their Lives To Save The Union

Reuben H. Morgan

He served as a captain in the Ohio Infantry Regiment for three years or during the war and was discharged Dec. 31, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., by reason of re-enlisting as a veteran volunteer. He obtained the captain rating in the field by rescuing his wounded commanding officer and bringing him through enemy lines. He acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. William T. Sherman on his march to the sea. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. One son, Reuben H. Morgan, survives at 112 Baltimore St. Capt. Morgan was the grandfather of Mrs. Eugene Hartman, R. 3.

James H. Biesecker

Born in 1847, he enlisted Dec. 28, 1863, from Franklin County and was mustered into the service as a private to serve for a term of three years in Co. D, 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Heavy Artillery, under the command of Capts. Nicholas Boggs, Joseph W. Winger and Col. A. A. Gibson, W. M. McClure and S. D. Strawbridge. The regiment was on garrison duty in the defenses of Washington, D. C., north of the Potomac, garrisoning Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy near the Chain Bridge till May 27, 1864, when it was ordered to the front. It was armed and equipped as infantry and on May 27, 1864, moved to Port Royal, Va., and marched to Cold Harbor. Attached to 3rd Brigade, 2nd Div., 18th Corps Army of the James, the troops participated in battle of Cold Harbor; siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond; in the trenches before Petersburg; the mine explosion at Petersburg; at Bermuda Hundred Front; Weldon Railroad; battles of Chapins Farm, New Market Heights and Fort Harrison; Fair Oaks. Ordered to Bermuda front, it participated in the fall of Petersburg, Va. He was honorably discharged January 29, 1866, at City Point, Va., General Orders No. 1, Headquarters Dept., Virginia, Jan., 1866. He re-entered the service as a private on Aug. 6, 1866, to serve for five years in Co. A, 7th Regiment, United States Cavalry under the command of Capt. S. M. Robbins and Col. George A. Custer. The regiment was on duty at various points and rendered very efficient service. He was promoted to corporal and sergeant and honorably discharged Aug. 6, 1871, at Elizabethtown, Ky., by reason of expiration of term of service. He died 1934 and was the father of 13 children. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Dorothy Biesecker Raffensperger, Orrtanna R. 1.

Joseph A. Shaw

Served from 1862 to 1863 with the Marine Volunteers from Philadelphia. He died in the service. Mr. Shaw was a great-uncle of Mrs. Lois Simpson Stonesifer, 179 Hanover St., Gettysburg.

James O. Heller

Served with 165th Regiment, Pa. Militia. He was the grandfather of James H. Heller, Biglerville.

Daniel McCans

He served as a private, was drafted into the army and served with Co. P 165th Regiment. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Sara McCans Brough Aspers R. 1.

James T. Simpson

Served from 1862 to 1864 with a group from the Eastern shore of Maryland. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Lois Simpson Stonesifer, 179 Hanover St., Gettysburg, and died in service.

David E. McGuigan

Served as a private with Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry and fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul B. Shealer, William R. Swisher Sr., David McGuigan Swisher and Mrs. Rex Bringman, Gettysburg.

Reuben C. Hale

Born in Lewistown, Oct. 13, 1812, he practiced law in Mifflin County. Captain of the Old Lewistown Guards to which he was commissioned by Gov. Ritner Sept. 12, 1836, he later organized the famous Brady Regiment of which he was commissioned a colonel by Gov. Porter in Oct., 1841. He was made major general of the 14th Military Div. composed of Centre, Clearfield, Huntington, Mifflin and Juniata Counties. In 1861 Gov. Curtin appointed him quartermaster general of the state. He held this position until nis death. He was the great grandfather of Nathan Hale Mull, Gettysburg R. 6.

David Cline

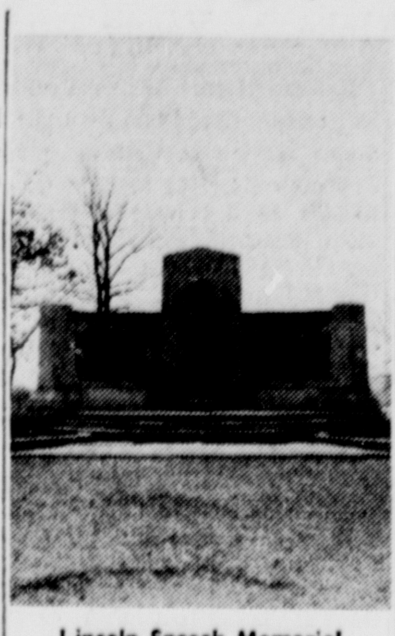
Enlisted February 28, 1865, from Gardners and was mustered into the service at Chambersburg as a private for one year or the duration of the war. He served with the 91st Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry under Captain William E. Mitchell and Lt. Colonel E. J. Seller. His regiment was then assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the following engagements: Battles of Leins Farm, Gravelly Run, Quaker and Boydton Rd., White Oak Rd., Five Forks, Va., Lee's surrender at Appomattox and the grand review at Washington, D. C. He had attack of typhoid fever and was in the field hospital at Arlington Heights General Hospital. He was honorably discharged May 3, 1865. He was the great-grandfather of Charles W. Bender, owner of Pine Brook Park, Caledonia.

Martin Shealer

Served as a private with Co. F, 165th Pa. Infantry in the Civil War. He was the grandfather of Paul B. Shealer, L. D. Shealer and Mrs. Jessie Schutt, Gettysburg.

William H. Adams

Enrolled October 16, 1862, in Co. D, 165th Regiment of Pa. Militia, was appointed sergeant November 6, 1862, and served in that capacity until he was discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg. He accepted a commission as captain of the 184th Regiment of Volunteers on September 17, 1864, his commission being signed by Governor Andrew G. Curtin. Captain Adams was at Appomattox Courthouse at the time of the surrender of General Lee and participated in the Grand Review of the armies at Washington. He was discharged June 2, 1865, at Bailey's Cross Roads. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Wintor., Gettysburg. His great-grandchildren are Mrs. Charles Rogers, Mrs. William Ditzler, J. Glenn Guise and John A. Guise, all of Gettysburg. There are several great-great-grandchildren.


Lincoln Speech Memorial

Alexius A. Bowers

Enlisted from Harney, Md., and fought in Coles Cavalry. He was wounded in the right leg and arm. He was born November 15, 1832 and died November 12, 1921. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Clay Green, Emmitsburg.

Frederic Asper

Fought in the Civil War and Aspers, Pa., was named after him. He was the father of Elsie Asper Snyder, 50 Moonland Ave., Carlisle; Charles F. Asper and Ora Hawbecker, Camp Hill, Pa.

Jacob C. Smith

Lived in Adams County, near Wenksville, and served with the Union Army, Regiment 2. He died March 16, 1920, at the age of 81 and is buried in the Bendersville Cemetery. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Pearl Eppleman Neidick, Hampton. Rev. Mervin Smith, Loganville, is the only survivor of the Smith family.

Felix M. Drais

Served with Co. A, State Volunteers, 12th Ohio Regiment. Enlisted December 23, 1861, and was discharged December 23, 1864. He was wounded at Gettysburg when a bullet passed through one knee and out through the other leg. He was thought to be dead and lay on the battlefield for several days until he was finally picked up. He later lived in Gettysburg and was the father of Mrs. Charles J. Michelet, 516 S. College St., Newberg, Oregon, the former Bess M. Drais, of Gettysburg.

Abraham King

Fought in the Civil War at Gettysburg with Co. F, 87th Pennsylvania and was stationed at Wrightsville, Pa., during the war. He was the grandfather of Etta King Mahoney, 506 W. Springettsbury Ave., York. Active in political affairs in Adams County, he was clerk of courts in 1875. He is buried in the Great Conewago Cemetery, Hunterstown.

John House

Enrolled August 14, 1862, at Pittston, Pa., with the 142nd Pa. Volunteer Infantry, Co. K. Mustered in at Harrisburg August 30, 1862. He was 23 years old at the time. He was wounded December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg and was removed from the field December 15. He was on leave when they were to be mustered out May 28, 1863. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Marshall Fridinger, Orrtanna R. 1.

Wm. J. Killingsworth
William H. Young

William Jefferson Killingsworth, a member of Co. G, 42nd Mississippi Infantry, with the rank of corporal. He enlisted for three years on May 13, 1862. His regiment was transferred east to join Robert E. Lee's army in 1863. On July 3rd, 1863, he was captured while taking part in Pickett's Charge, and was taken prisoner somewhere in the vicinity of Ziegler's Grove. He was taken to Fort McHenry where on February 10, 1864 he died. He is buried in the mass grave of Confederates at Finn's Point near Salem, N. J.

William Humphreys Young enlisted in the 2nd Mississippi Regiment, and rose to the rank of second lieutenant. At the Battle of Colliersville, Tenn. he was severely wounded in the thigh in October, 1863. The following April he enlisted again, this time in the Fifth Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry. He served under Nathan Bedford Forrest, the famous Confederate cavalry leader. On December 16, 1864, at the Battle of Nashville, he was captured and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he died as a prisoner of war. Both men were great-grandfathers of Dr. Robert L. Bloom, Gettysburg.

Edward Warren

Served with Co. I, 165th Regiment Pa. Infantry. A resident of Adams County he was born August 31, 1838, and died May 3, 1920. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul Cluck, Aspers R. 1, and Mrs. Virgie M. Beamer Heller, Biglerville R. 1.

John E. Hartman

Enlisted October 16, 1862, to serve nine months as a private in Co. D, 165th Regiment, Pa. Infantry, under the command of Capt. Jacob Plank and Col. Charles H. Buehler. Discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg on expiration of terms, he re-enlisted September 17, 1864, as a private in Co. K, 184th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers Infantry to serve one year or during the war under command of Capt. William H. Adams and Col. J. H. Stover. He served around Petersburg, Va., moved west to Farmville, and followed the rebels to Appomattox Court House and the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865. He was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, at the close of war. He was the father of Frank J. Hartman, Cashtown, and the grandfather of Mrs. Miles A. Biesecker, Mrs. Hilda B. Diehl and Mary I. Hartman, all of Cashtown.

George W. Scott

Enlisted in the 21st Pa. Cavalry in 1863; re-enlisted and served until the close of the war in Co. E, 99th Pa. Infantry and was present when General Lee surrendered. At the time of the Battle of Gettysburg he was with the scouting party on the Chambersburg pike that sighted the Confederates approaching the town. The grandfather of Margaret Scott Pruit, Gettysburg R. 3, he was a farmer and stockgrower in Freedom Twp. He died in 1899.

William Snyder

He served as a private with Co. I, 98th Regiment Pa. Infantry. He was the grandfather of Edwin Snyder, New Oxford R. 2; John E. Snyder, New Oxford R. 2, and the great-grandfather of Bonita Snyder, New Oxford R. 2.

Geo. M. Raffensperger

He lived near Hunterstown in Straban Twp. as a storekeeper and served with Co. L, 16th Cavalry and enlisted in the Union Army at the age of 18 and served for three months. During a raid, he was thrown forward on the pommel of the saddle and disabled but continued driving wagons for the army in Washington for the duration of the war. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Eva Raffensperger Snyder, New Oxford R. D.; Mrs. Buena Taughinbaugh Beamer, Biglerville; Mrs. Kathryn Taughinbaugh Brame, Hunterstown, Mrs. Esther Taughinbaugh Garber New Oxford R. 1, and George M. Taughinbaugh, New Oxford.

Alexander W. Little

He fought in the Civil War with Co. G, 165th Regiment. He was the grandfather of Paul W. Little, Windbriar Lane

George W. Boyd

He fought in the Civil War with Co. C, 165th Regiment and he was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul Little, Windbriar Lane.

Rufus Thompson

He served with Co. C, Regiment 120, New York State and was killed on the Peach Orchard, Gettysburg, and is buried in the National Cemetery. He was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Charles H. Drum, McKnightstown.

William Hickok

He served with the New York regiment but was held in Libby Prison during the war. He lived to be 86 years old. He was the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Charles H. Drum, McKnightstown.

William Lady

He enlisted Nov. 6, 1862, as a private of Co. D, 165th Regiment of Pa. Drafted Militia Infantry Volunteers and enrolled on the Oct. 16, 1862, to serve 9 months. He was mustered into the service at Gettysburg under the command of Col. Charles Buehler and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Div., 7th Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was honorably discharged at Gettysburg on expiration of term of service. He was the grandfather of Mrs. William Moose, Mrs. Robert Wilson and Mrs. Edna Mundorff, Gettysburg.

44th New York Monument on Little Round Top

and Mrs. Ora Fair, Fairfield R. 1, and Mrs. Earl Heagey, R. 2. He fought at Deserted House; Siege of Suffolk, Va.; Somerton Rd.; Carrsville; moved to White House Landing; returned to Yorktown and Gettysburg.

George W. Keefer

He served with Co. G, 165th Pa. Volunteers. He was the grandfather of Lloyd L. Keefer, York Springs R. 2; the great-grandfather of Naomi Keefer Prosser, York Springs R. 1, and Atlee L. Keefer, York Springs R. 2. He was also the great-grandfather of Edward L. Prosser, York Springs R. 1; Brian D. Prosser, York Springs R. 1; Steven Keefer, York Springs R. 2, and Dawn Keefer, York Springs R. 2.

George W. Frey

He enrolled as a private in Co. D, 2nd Regiment Pa. Volunteer Artillery on Nov. 20, 1863, and was mustered into the service for three years, Nov. 30, 1863, and discharged June 19, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Lloyd Orner, Bendersville. He was born in 1841, and died Christmas Day 1893. After the war he was a music teacher in Adams County and sold Weaver organs.

John J. Staub

He served as a sergeant of Capt. Jacob E. Miller with Co. G, 165th Regiment of Pa. Draftees Militia being enrolled on October 16, 1862, to serve nine months. He was discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg by reason of expiratitn of service. He was the great-grandfather of Joseph C. Staub, R. 5; Donald E., John F. and Mrs. Dorothy Brame, Gettysburg.

Ephraim Winand

Mustered into service as private at 29 years of age with detachment 149th Regiment Infantry at Chambersburg February 27, 1865, and mustered out May 5, 1865. He was a great-grandfather of Mrs. Arthur T. Davies, Gettysburg.

Jonathan T. Connett

Enrolled September 3, 1862, at Flemington, N. J., at the age of 25 and was mustered into service September 17, 1862, as corporal with Co. H. 30th Regiment, New Jersey Infantry. He was honorably discharged from service June 27, 1863, at New Jersey. He was a grandfather of Arthur T. Davies, Gettysburg.

Dr. James Cress

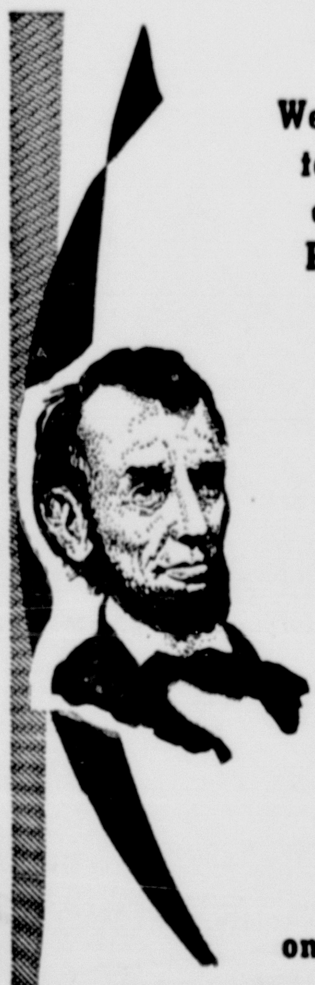
Dr. James Cress, Major Jacob W. Cress, David Cress and Alford Cress, all uncles of Mary E. Benner, Gettysburg, served in the Civil War.

Peter G. Stormer

Fought in the Battle of Gettysburg and was wounded. Served with P. V. I. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Kenneth Wright, Gettysburg, and a native of Johnstown, Pa.

John H. Trimmer

He served with Co. G, 101st Pa. Infantry, and was the grandfather of Mrs. C. Glenn Kemper, York Springs.



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Let Us Always Be
Mindful of the
Sacrifice of the
Gallant Soldiers
Who Wore the
Uniforms of the Blue
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of the Battle Fought
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The 100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg
Will Serve to Remind
All Americans That the
Unity and Liberty
We Now Enjoy — Came Out
of the Civil War
When the Blue and the Gray
Fought Courageously and
Gallantly for Their Beliefs

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Bravely Fought in a Conflict,
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and the Beginning of a Period
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Observing the
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1863-1963

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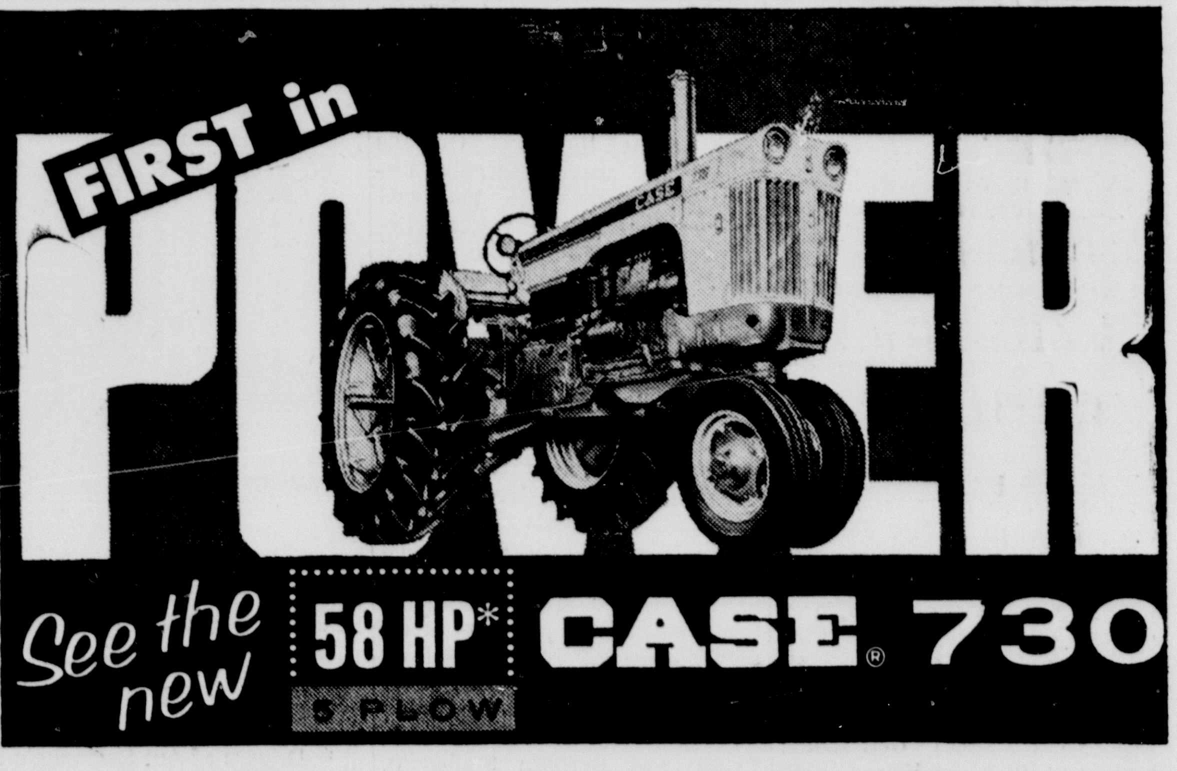
N. T. Washburn, President

We extend thanks to the thousands of visitors, exhibitors and members of the committee, who made possible another very successful Art and Craft Show and Flea Market held Saturday, June 22.



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Fellow Citizens Commemorating the 100th
Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Area Soldiers Served With Many Different Civil War Organizations

Marion F. Williams
George H. Holtzworth
William H. Little

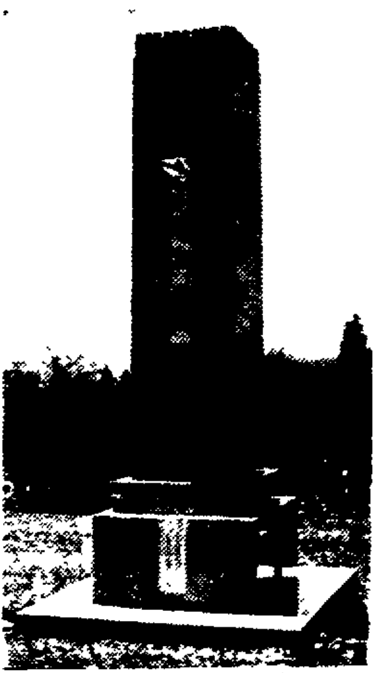
Williams enlisted from Plattsburgh, N. Y., May 15, 1861, in Co. C, 16th N. Y. Vol. Inf. He took part in 13 battles beginning with the first battle of Bull Run and was wounded seven times at Gaines Mill and Savage Station, losing both an eye and a thumb. He was transferred to another unit and drove an ambulance during the battle of Gettysburg, where he was again wounded. He was treated by a local girl, Margaret Cooley Utz, whom he married in 1865. The couple had 13 children. Hallock and James Williams, brothers of Marion, fought at Little Round Top on July 2 and 3 with the 44th New York Infantry. Williams was the paternal grandfather of Howard D. Williams, Hanover St.

The maternal grandfather of Howard D. Williams, George H Holtzworth, enlisted in Co. F, 87th Pa. Volunteers under Col. C. H. Buehler and served through the war. His brother, the former superintendent of the National Cemetery, William D. Holtzworth, of Co. F. 87th Pa. Volunteers, was wounded at the Battle of Weldon Railroad in 1863 and confined to Libby Prison.

William H. Little, Hanover, the paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Howard Williams, enlisted in Co. H, 165th Pa. Infantry at Gettysburg November 6, 1862, and fought at Black Water Dismal Swamp, Suffolk, Somerton Road and White House Landing He was discharged at Gettysburg, July 23, 1863.

John H. Galbraith

He enlisted September 15, 1862, in Cumberland County and was mustered in as a private in Co. F, 17th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry to serve three years or during the war under Capt. Charles Lee and Col. J. H. Kellogg. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac He shared in all 33 engagements of the unit, fighting at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Shenandoah and Appomattox. He was honorably discharged June 16, 1865, on account of the close of the war. Among his grandchildren are Leilah G. Enoch, Ridge Ave.; Mary G Trout, R. 3, and Margaret L. Galbraith, W. Middle St.



Georgia Memorial

John Carey

Served as a private with Co. I, 165th Regiment in the War. He was the grandfather of Otho D. Carey, Miss Estella Carey, Miss Gertrude Carey and Miss Marie Carey, Biglerville

Adam L. Snyder
David L. Miller

Snyder fought with the 168th Regiment Pa. Volunteers. He was born May 29, 1832, and died April 13, 1914.

David L. Miller fought with Co. G, 54th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers for 11 months and was for a time prisoner in Libby Prison. He was born Feb. 26, 1842, and died Jan. 28, 1919. Both were grandfathers of Mrs. Norman R. Lemmon, 38 Prince St., Littlestown.

C. E. Goldsborough

He was a surgeon serving with the 5th Md Infantry (Federal). He was captured by his brother, Major William W. Goldsborough, 1st Md. Infantry (Confederate), while operating on the wounded during one of the bloody battles of Winchester, Va., and sent to Libby Prison where he was delegated a prisoner representative on temporary parole to seek an audience with President Lincoln relative to an exchange of prisoners. After his audience with Lincoln, he then returned to Libby Prison, from which he was later paroled enabling him to resume his practice at Hunterstown, where he originally resided.

William D. Pender

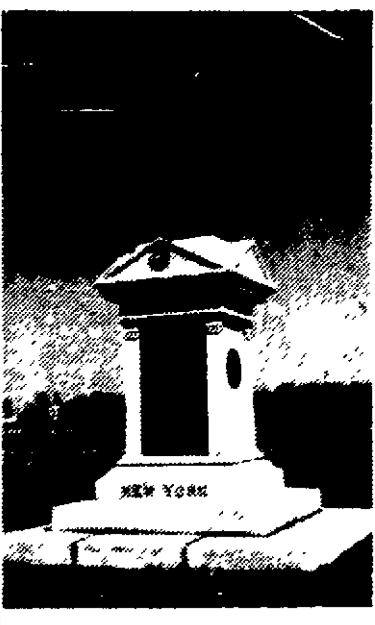
A native of North Carolina and a graduate of West Point, Maj. Gen. Pender served with the United States Dragoons, 3rd Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. Wounded four times, he died at Gettysburg July 1, 1863, at 29, being one of the youngest officers in the war. His name frequently turns up in Freeman's "Lee's Lieutenants." Lee lamented his death saying: "He served with this Army from the beginning of the war, and took a distinguished part in all its engagements." Privately Lee was quoted as saying that Pender was the most promising of the young officers of the Army. Later Lee wrote Jefferson Davis: "I am gradually losing my best men — Jackson, Pender, Hood." He was a great-great uncle of Bonita Pender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Jack Oyler, 930 Highland Ave.

Philip Smith

Served as a private with Co. C, 105th Infantry He died August 10, 1910, and is buried at Jamison Corners, Venango Co. He was the grandfather of Mrs. J. Francis Urey and a native of Chapmanville, Venango County.

John Herring

Served as a private with Co. B, 21st Regiment of Pa. Cavalry and discharged from the service of the United States February 10, 1864. A native of Orrtanna he was the father of Mrs. Grace M. Herring Bishop, Biglerville.



Gen. Doubleday Statue

Jacob Kitzmiller

Enlisted at Gettysburg and was mustered into the service at Carlisle on August 21, 1862, as a private in Co. E, 15th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry for three years. He was promoted to corporal on August 6, 1864, and to sergeant on June 1, 1865, and was mustered out of the service as sergeant June 21, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. by reason of General Order No. 83, C. S. War Department, Washington, D. C., and end of the war. He fought at Antietam, Chickamaugua, Ga., Murfreesboro, Ten Holston River, Tenn.; Stone River, Tenn.; Mossey Creek, Tenn.; Danbridge, Tenn.; Manchester, Tenn.; Talchoma, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Tenn.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Navoc, Ala.; and Thorn Hill, Ala. He was slightly wounded on the ear. He led the advance into Lincerton, N. C., and carried dispatches through rebel lines from Holston River to Bulls Gap, Tenn. He was the father of R. Blaine Kitzmiller, W. Middle St., Gettysburg.

John W. Wierman
Henry H. Wierman

Both were great uncles of Daniel Delap, Aspers R. 1. John was in prison in Charlottesville, Va., during Battle of Gettysburg and Henry served with Co. K, 165th and 149th Pa. Regiment from 1861 to 1865 at Gettysburg.

Jacob A. Kitzmiller

Born October 14, 1842, he enlisted in Co. B, 138th Pa. Volunteers in 1863. He was a private in the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Corps, and escorted supplies to Washington, D. C., during the period of July 1-5, 1863, thus missing the Battle of Gettysburg. He rejoined his regiment at Frederick, Md., on July 7. In March, 1864, he transferred to the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 6th Corps. On May 12, 1864, he lost an arm at the Battle of Spotsylvania, and was honorably discharged September 20, 1864.

Descendants living in Gettysburg include a granddaughter, Mrs. William G. Weaver, and a great-granddaughter, Patricia Anne Weaver. A grandson, Charles Kitzmiller Miller, lives in Lancaster, Pa. Jacob A. Kitzmiller became a lawyer, was Prothonotary of Adams County; Postmaster of Gettysburg during the Grant administration, and was burgess of Gettysburg, 1879-1880. He died May 24, 1897.

Jerome Golden

Served as a private in Co. I, 98th Regiment of Pa. Vet. Infantry under the command of Capt. Jacob A. Schmid. He entered the war March 20, 1864, and was discharged June 29, 1865, at Washington. The father of Theresa A. and Anna B. Golden, R. 5, he died August 17, 1918.

Moose Trostle

Fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Carrie Trostle Halter, Littlestown R 1. He had a son who was born the night Abraham Lincoln was shot and they named him Moose Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 98 years ago.

George W. Jacobs

He served as a private with Co. C, 1st Regiment, Maryland Cavalry from August 27, 1861, until August 29, 1864. He died in 1926 at the age of 97 He was wounded at Bull Run and taken prisoner. He farmed in Adams County, living near Fairfield. His grandson is George Glenn Jacobs, East Berlin R. 2

John S. Ellis

Enlisted in Somerset County with Co. C, 54th Pa. Volunteers. Both were great uncles of Elizabeth Ellis Frederick, Arendtsville.

George E. Wineman

Enlisted 1861 for three years with Co. E, Regiment 107; he was killed July 4, 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg. He is buried in the National Cemetery. He participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war He was the uncle of J. B. Wineman, Springs Ave., and Rebecca Wineman, Gettysburg R. 3.

George Cook
Kersey Cook
Lewis Cook

These were all uncles of Arthur E. Cook, Aspers, and fought in the Civil War. All lived near Bendersville which was known then as Cooks Hill.

Isaac N. Durboraw

He enlisted in Co. K, 30th Infantry, 1st Pa. Reserves on June 8, 1861, was elected corporal and promoted to 2nd sergeant. He fought in all the engagements of his regiment except when he was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads by a cannon ball He was transferred to the Signal Corps in 1863 and discharged in 1864 by reason of the expiration of his term. He was a justice of the peace in Mt. Joy Twp. for many years. He is the great-grandfather of Mrs Patricia K. Kint, 36 Breckenridge St

Robert Bell

He commanded, with the rank of major, Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry, composed largely of locally enlisted personnel Following the Battle of Gettysburg his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, where he fought through the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Five Forks, and surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

John D. McFarland

Adjutant of Co B, 6th Maine Regiment, he was wounded at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862 and died at Citizens Hospital, New York City, in August, 1862. General Winfield S. Hancock called John D. McFarland "as brave a man as I ever had under my command." Gen D. H. Keyes said to Gen. McClellan of John D. McFarland's capture of an enemy, "This act off gallantry deserves special notice." He had ridden within 150 yds. of the enemy fort and guns to capture this enemy whom he kept between himself and guns He was the great uncle of Mrs. Dean Asquith, Biglerville.

Charles G. Miller

Born November 28, 1840, he enlisted in Co. I, 121 Pa. Volunteers in 1861. A sergeant of his company, he was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg in the winter of 1862. He was shot while charging up a hill, and lay in a furrow made by a plow. Four days later, the men coming back to bury their dead were lowering him into the grave when he moaned. He was taken to the Field Hospital, where doctors said his legs, crushed by a caisson, should be amputated. One old doctor gave him a loaded pistol, and told him to shoot the first fool who tried to amputate his legs. They were not amputated.

Miller was home on sick leave at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, living near the East Cavalry Field. Here, he directed some Union Cavalry into position. Not being able to go back on active duty, he went to Washington, D. C., and enlisted in the Home Guard to protect Washington. He was discharged as a captain in 1865. He became a farmer, retired and moved to Gettysburg in 1903. He died May, 1927, at the age of 8 His descendants living in Gettysburg are: Miss Carrie E. Miller, a daughter; Anna Miller Weaver (Mrs. William G.), a granddaughter, and Patricia Anne Weaver, a great-granddaughter. Another grandchild, Charles K. Miller Sr., lives in Lancaster.

John Talbott
Orto Rohrback

Talbott fought with the South, had the flag shot out of hand seven times and each time picked it up and carried it on until the firing ceased for the day.

Rohrback fought with the North. Both are great-grandfathers of Mrs. Jay E Mickley, Aspers R. 1; Orto Rohrbaugh is the grandfather of Arthur Rohrback 2252 Druid Park Rd., Baltimore, Md.

Andrew Newcomer

Served with Co. G, 149th Pa. Volunteers.

He served as a sergeant in Co. H, 49th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers. He was the grandfather of Elmer Butt, Abbottstown.

Elijah Leech

He served with Co. K, Regiment I, P. R. O. He was the grandfather of Edgar Leech, 102 W. Middle St.

J. D. Sadler

At the formation of Co. K, 1st Pa. Reserves on June 11, 1861, J. D. Sadler was appointed a corporal. On August 22, he was appointed 2nd lieutenant when Lt. J. J. Herron resigned and served as such until he was appointed 1st lieutenant. Sadler was killed by a minie ball in the Battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, while gallantly leading his men in a charge which drove the enemy from its positions and gave the victory to the Union troops. His body was removed to York Springs and he was buried with the honors of war. He was buried in the cemetery at Hampton where a tombstone was erected by the members of Co. K. He was a cousin of Timothy Sadler and Barbara Sadler DeBord of 100 Springs Ave.

John A. Black

He was killed here at Gettysburg July 1, 1863. He was 29 and the father of three children, the eldest of whom was Joseph P. Black. He enlisted on August 13, 1862, and left his home, Bridgeport, Conn., on September 3, 1862. He served with Co. G, Connecticut Volunteers, 17th Regiment, under Capt. French. He was killed somewhere near Barlow's Knoll on the first day of the battle. His name appears on a monument there and he was buried at Gettysburg, probably in one of the unknown Connecticut graves, since his body was not identified. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Richard C. Newsham, Gettysburg R. 2.

Anthony M. Martin

He enlisted in Co. I, 87th Reg., Pa. Volunteers in 1861 when it was recruited in Adams County. He served as lieutenant with the group engaging the enemy in numerous battles including: Petersburg; Front Royal; Bunker Hill; Harpers Ferry; Manassas Gap; Bealton Station, Kelly's Ford; Brandy Station; Wilderness and Spottsylvania. Martin was promoted to adjutant, Co. A. November 18 1863. He was killed in action while fighting with Rickett's division against Early, where the regiment suffered a greater loss than in any other battle in its whole term of service. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Florence Klunk, Mrs. Helen Wolf and Mrs. Helen Miller, New Oxford.

Reuben Diehl
Harry Diehl

Reuben Diehl, of New Oxford, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and died in Andersonville prison His son, Wesley, was then placed in the Soldiers' Orphanage, Gettysburg. Harry Diehl, who also lived near New Oxford, was slightly wounded at the Battle of Antietam. Reuben Diehl was the great-uncle and Harry Diehl, the uncle of Betty Diehl, Gettysburg.

Daniel Green

Enlisted from Pomfret, Conn., in August, 1861, in Co. H, 65th New York and fought in 26 battles in the Civil War, including Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, on July 2 and 3. He was badly wounded in the knees and both hands in the Battle of the Wilderness and was finally honorably mustered out in September, 1863, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He never married, became a house painter and died at the age of 71 of pneumonia. He was a great uncle of Mrs. Richard Newsham, Gettysburg R. 2.

John W. Holway

He served with Co. H, 28th Regiment, Maine. He arrived at U.S. General Hospital, Mound City, Ill., August 15, 1863, very ill with chronic dysentery and he died two days later A Sister of the Holy Cross, Sister Mary Placidus, wrote the news to the family, enclosing a lock of his hair wrapped in a scrap of newspaper "All our efforts fruitless till it pleased God in His mercy to take him to Himself. He died this morning, he spoke very frequently about his family." He was a great-uncle of Mrs. Dean Asquith, Biglerville.

Jacob H. Moon

Served with S. R. Pa. Cavalry under Capt. Davis' command. Both Newcomer and Moon were relatives of Mrs Laura Mae Moon Dannelley, Fairfield R. 1.

George Schriver

A native of the county, he fought in the Battle of Gettysburg with Co. B, 21st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Cavalry. He was the grandfather of Elmer H. Schriver, Oak Ridge.

The Churches of Gettysburg Welcome You

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH
30 Chambersburg Street
Sunday Church School ____ 9:00 a.m.
The Service ____ 10:15 a.m.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN
Biglerville Road, Route 34
Sunday Church School ____ 9:15 a.m.
Morning Worship ____ 10:30 a.m.

CHURCH OF THE FOURSQUARE GOSPEL
328 West Middle Street
Sunday Church School ____ 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service ____ 10:45 a.m.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
East Wainwright Avenue and Baltimore Street
Sunday Church School ____ 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service ____ 10:45 a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
South Stratton and East High Streets
Sunday Bible School ____ 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship ____ 10:45 a.m.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES
Are located in Harrisburg, York, Hanover and Chambersburg

MEMORIAL EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN
West High Street near Baltimore Street
Sunday Church School ____ 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship ____ 10:15 a.m.

METHODIST CHURCH
East Middle Street near Baltimore Street
Sunday Church School ____ 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship ____ 10:30 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Baltimore and High Streets
Sunday Church School ____ 9:15 a.m.
Morning Worship ____ 10:45 a.m.

PRINCE OF PEACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Baltimore and High Streets
Holy Communion and Sermon ____ 8:00 a.m.
and 11:00 a.m.

SAINT FRANCIS
XAVIER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
West High Street near Baltimore Street
Masses ____ 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:30 a.m. and 12 noon
Devotions ____ 3:00 p.m.

SAINT JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH
York and Stratton Streets
Matins ____ 8:15 a.m.
Sunday Church School ____ 9:30 a.m.
The Service ____ 10:45 a.m.

SAINT PAUL'S A.M.E. ZION CHURCH
269 South Washington Street
Sunday Church School ____ 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship ____ 11:00 a.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
Hanover and Fifth Streets
Saturday Sabbath School ____ 9:30 a.m.
Sabbath Worship ____ 11:00 a.m.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
South Stratton and East High Streets
Sunday Church School ____ 9:30 a.m.
The Service ____ 10:30 a.m.
Vespers ____ 7:00 p.m.

Centennial Worship Theme
"THIS NATION UNDER GOD"

GETTYSBURG MINISTERIUM

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Tale of Quality

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Jewelers – Silversmith
6 East Market Street York, Pa.

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economical
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Blue and the Gray Who
Fought on the Fields
of Gettysburg, 100 Years
Ago—Passed Along to Us
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We Pay Tribute to Them, Today

C. E. WILLIAMS' SONS
Clyde E. Williams Jr.—William J. Williams—Ronald D. Williams
Phone 334-5511
137 Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.

When The Call For Volunteers Was Sounded Adams Countians Responded

David Herman
John Cleaver
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David Herman grandfather of John E. Chronister, York Springs R. 1, served as a drummer boy with Co. G, Pa Volunteers. He died in 1895. Mr. Chronister's grandfather and his brother, John Cleaver, were also veterans, the former serving with Co I, 209th Reg., Pa. Volunteers, and the latter with Co. G, 138th Reg., T.R.X. A third brother, David Cleaver, served with Co. B, 99th Pa. Infantry

Francis Todd

A weaver, of Chester, Pa., he entered the service as a private of Co. I, 97th Pa. Volunteer Infantry on February 22, 1861. He was 16 years of age, but gave his age as 18 so his enlistment would be accepted. He was wounded in action near Drury's Bluff, Va. (gunshot in left knee), and also in the Assault on Fort Fisher (gunshot of right foot). He was on active duty for the duration of the war and was mustered out as a corporal on August 28, 1865 He has one living son, Henry Rhuel Guss Todd, of Chester, Pa., who was named after his father's colonel, Col. Henry Rhuel Guss, of West Chester, Pa., who was a brother-in-law of Col. William E. Cody (Buffalo Bill), Army scout. Cpl. Todd and Buffalo Bill were great friends. Francis Todd was the grandfather of Mrs. Fred Landsperger, Fairfield R. 2.

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A spinner from Chester, he enlisted as a private of Co. I, 97th Pa. Volunteers Infantry on January 24, 1862, at the age of 42, and was on active duty until the war ended April 26, 1865. Both he and his son, Francis Todd, were in the same regiment and engaged in battles and skirmishes along the Atlantic Coast from Delaware to Florida and back. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Fred Landsperger, Fairfield.

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He served as a private with Co. I, 210th Regiment Pa. and Md. Volunteer Army of the Potomac. He was the grandfather of the Rev. Mrs H. L. Myers, pastor of Foursquare Gospel Church, Gettysburg; Mrs. Lloyd Herman, New Oxford; Mrs. Mabel Gardner, Fairfield; Mrs. Ray Swartzbaugh, Guernsey; Mrs. John Schrool and Miss Margaret Reese, Fairfield.

9th Massachusetts Memorial

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He served with Co. G, 165 R. P.A.V. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth K. Hilty, 50 W. Middle St.

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He served as a private for 100 days as a volunteer in the 154th Regiment, Ohio National Guard. He was the grandfather of L. Glenn Minter, Mrs. S. A. Small and Mrs. George E. Shealer, all of Gettysburg.

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William Miller

He served with Company K, 68th Infantry. He was a great-grandfather of the Miller family.

Joseph W. Rose

Born in Fairfield May 8, 1844, he died September 30, 1921. He was a private in the Army during the Civil War serving with Co. G, 209th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers, 1st Brigade, 34th Division, 9th Army Corps. He was the father of Harry E. Rose, Gettysburg; the grandfather of Mrs. John Raffensperger, Chambersburg St., and Mrs. Calvin Cline, Mummasburg St.

Andrew Trimmer

He served with Co. I, 127th Regiment Pa. Volunteers and was a great-uncle of Mrs. C. Glenn Kemper, York Springs.

John Goodermuth

He enlisted from Orrtanna, April 12, 1862, and was mustered into the U.S. service at Harrisburg, to serve one year or during the war as a private in Co. B, 67th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry under command of Capt Samuel McHenry and 1st Lt. N. L. Seitz and Cols. John F Staunton and John C. Carpenter. In April, 1862, the regiment moved to Baltimore, thence to Annapolis, and engaged in guard and provost duty until February, 1863, then moved to the Shenandoah Valley around Winchester, Va It was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Div. and 3rd Corps, Army of the Potomac and engaged the enemy on June 13-15, 1863. Most of the regiment was captured and imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga The remaining uncaptured men served under other commands until the prisoners were exchanged and new recruits added to again fill the regiment. It was then assigned to the 6th Corps and engaged at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Travillian Station, Front of Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road, Monocacy, Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C.; Snickers Ferry, Winchester, Va.; Summit Point, Smithfield, Opequan, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, Fall of Petersburg, Sailors Creek, Appomattox, Lee's Surrender. He was honorably discharged July 14, 1865, at Falls Hills, near Washington, D. C. He was the grandfather of John Goodermuth, 633 York St., Gettysburg.

Oliver A. Horner

A relative of James B. Waddel of Fairfield, Major Horner fought in the Civil War. He died in Emmitsburg at the age of 57 where he had been postmaster He was a commander of the Department of Maryland GAR.

John M. Manherz

A resident of Fairfield, he served in the Civil War as a member of Co. I, of the noted Bucktail (148th) Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He died July 20, 1913. He enlisted as a private August 26, 1863, and was discharged July 21, 1865. He was a relative of James B. Waddel, of Fairfield.

Matthew Spence

Fought with Pa. Volunteers, 23rd Brig. (Balt.) and fought at Culp's Hill, Gettysburg. He was selected by his comrades to pose for the statue of "Birney's Zouaves" to be erected on Culp's Hill where it stands today. He was a great-great-uncle of Mrs. Elwood H. Hartman, Cashtown.

William H. Baker

The grandfather of Mrs. John Ryder and Mrs Oliver Sanders, both of Fairfield, and Mrs. John Eyler, Arendtsville, fought in the war.

William F. Black

At 16, he entered the army as a substitute for another, on October 8, 1864 A private with Co. C, 51st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry, under Capt William T. Thomas and Col. John Hartranft, he was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Corps and served at Hatchers Run, Fort Steadman and the Fall of Petersburg He was honorably discharged July 27, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., at the end of the war. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Amanda J Black Sheaffer, Gettysburg R 3 and a brother, John W Black Mechanicsburg. Black was from the Bendersville area.

James S. Sanders

Served two terms with the Union Army and was on the front lines the day Lee surrendered. He was the father of J. Clarence Sanders, 309 N. Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, Md. He was a lifelong resident of Adams County, near Fairfield.

Leonard Taylor

He enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, at Menallen Twp. for one year or during the war as private in Co. K, 184th Regiment Pa. Volunter Tuft, which was assigend to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div., 2nd Corps, Army of the Potomac. While handling lumber in the labor of putting up winter quarters before Petersburg, Va., he had two fingers smashed, making amputation necessary. He was treated in the field hospital, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service June 2, 1865, by reason of termination of the war. He was the grandfather of Charles L. Taylor, Biglerville R. 1. He participated in Battles of Petersburg, Va.; Thatchers Run, Va.; Fort Steadman; Five Forks; Fall of Petersburg; Fall of Richmond; Sailor's Creek, Farmville and Appomattox.

William H. Boggs

A boy of eight during the Battle of Gettysburg, he received a spanking instead of the Medal of Honor for his part in the battle. Living 18 miles away, he ran away from home to watch the battle and spent the third day carrying water from Spangler's Spring to the soldiers fighting the Confederates. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Raymond R. Ross, New Oxford R. 2.

William H. Baker

A resident of Fairfield and Emmitsburg, he served with Co. I, 98th Pa. Infantry He died of a fall on October 29, 1913 James B. Waddel of Fairfield is a survivor.

Gibson Trimmer

He served with Co. C, 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteers, and was the great-grandfather of Mrs. C. Glenn Kemper, York Springs.

George Berkheimer

Enlisted in the Army at Harrisburg by running away from home at the age of 16. He became a member of Capt. Theodore F. Singiser's Co. D, 20th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry. He re-enlisted, entering Co. E, 200th Pa. Volunteer Cavalry under Capt. Levi Cooper's command serving first as a corporal and then a sergeant. He was discharged May 13, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. He was the father of Mrs. David C. Bloser Jr., Gettysburg.

Adam R. Bollinger

He fought in the Civil War and was the grandfather of Irene Stroup Olliver, N. Washington St., Gettysburg

Edith D. Johns
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Observing the 100th
Anniversary of the Momentous
Battle of Gettysburg

To Their Heroism
on the Battlefields
of Gettysburg
100 Years Ago
. . . We Proudly Salute
As Proud a Group of
Men As Ever Bore
Arms for the
Cause They
Deemed Just
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
JULY 1, 2, 3, 1863
On the 100th Anniversary
of This Momentous Battle
We Pay Homage to
the Blue and the Gray
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The SICO Company
Mount Joy, Pennsylvania

Our Sincere "Best Wishes"
and Welcome to Everyone
Attending the
Battle of Gettysburg
100th Anniversary
Observance
Times Have Changed
Since the Civil War
Days — But the
Gettysburg Chevron
Service Station Will
Give You the Old-fashioned
Courtesies With Our
Expert Modern Service
CHEVRON
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Chevron Service Station
Corner King Street & Steinwehr Avenue
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Newswanger's
Shoes of Quality
for
Men—Women—Children
We join all Americans in paying tribute to those men who gave their lives "That This Nation Might Live," with the hope that they did not die in vain.
It is our prayer that this centennial will ignite the spirit of human decency in all Americans so that this great country may truly exemplify "Liberty and Justice for All."
Newswanger's
"Size Is No Problem"
Continental Square
York, Pa.

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He served with Co. I, 127th Regiment Pa. Volunteers and was a great-uncle of Mrs. C. Glenn Kemper, York Springs.

John Goodermuth

He enlisted from Orrtanna, April 12, 1862, and was mustered into the U.S. service at Harrisburg, to serve one year or during the war as a private in Co. B, 67th Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry under command of Capt Samuel McHenry and 1st Lt. N L. Seitz and Cols. John F Staunton and John C. Carpenter. In April, 1862, the regiment moved to Baltimore, thence to Annapolis, and engaged in guard and provost duty until February, 1863, then moved to the Shenandoah Valley around Winchester, Va It was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Div. and 3rd Corps, Army of the Potomac and engaged the enemy on June 13-15, 1863. Most of the regiment was captured and imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga The remaining uncaptured men served under other commands until the prisoners were exchanged and new recruits added to again fill the regiment. It was then assigned to the 6th Corps and engaged at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Travillian Station, Front of Petersburg, Jerusalem Plank Road Monocacy, Fort Stevens, Washington, D. C.; Snickers Ferry, Winchester, Va.; Summit Point, Smithfield, Opequan, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, Fall of Petersburg, Sailors Creek, Appomattox, Lee's Surrender. He was honorably discharged July 14, 1865, at Falls Hills, near Washington, D. C. He was the grandfather of John Goodermuth, 633 York St., Gettysburg.

Oliver A. Horner

A relative of James B. Waddel of Fairfield, Major Horner fought in the Civil War He died in Emmitsburg at the age of 57 where he had been postmaster He was a commander of the Department of Maryland GAR.

John M. Manherz

A resident of Fairfield, he served in the Civil War as a member of Co I, of the noted Bucktail (148th) Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He died July 20, 1913. He enlisted as a private August 26, 1863, and was discharged July 21 1865. He was a relative of James B. Waddel, of Fairfield.

Matthew Spence

Fought with Pa. Volunteers, 23rd Brig. (Balt.) and fought at Culp's Hill, Gettysburg. He was selected by his comrades to pose for the statue of "Birney's Zouaves" to be erected on Culp's Hill where it stands today. He was a great-great-uncle of Mrs. Elwood H. Hartman, Cashtown.

William H. Baker

The grandfather of Mrs. John Ryder and Mrs Oliver Sanders both of Fairfield, and Mrs John Eyler, Arendtsville fought in the war.

William F. Black

At 16, he entered the army as a substitute for another on October 8, 1864 A private with Co. C, 51st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry, under Capt William T Thomas and Col John Hartranft, he was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Corps and served at Hatchers Run Fort Steadman and the Fall of Petersburg He was honorably discharged July 27, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., at the end of the war Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Amanda J Black Sheaffer Gettysburg R 3 and a brother John W Black Mechanicsburg Black was from the Bendersville area.

James S. Sanders

Served two terms with the Union Army and was on the front lines the day Lee surrendered. He was the father of J Clarence Sanders, 309 N Seton Ave., Emmitsburg, Md. He was a lifelong resident of Adams County, near Fairfield.

Leonard Taylor

He enlisted Sept 5, 1864, at Menallen Twp for one year or during the war as private in Co K, 184th Regiment Pa Volunteer Tuft, which was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Div 2nd Corps Army of the Potomac While handling lumber in the labor of putting up winter quarters before Petersburg, Va, he had two fingers smashed, making amputation necessary He was treated in the field hospital, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service June 2 1865 by reason of termination of the war He was the grandfather of Charles L Taylor, Biglerville R 1 He participated in Battles of Petersburg, Va: Thatchers Run, Va: Fort Steadman; Five Forks; Fall of Petersburg, Fall of Richmond; Sailor's Creek, Farmville and Appomattox

William H. Boggs

A boy of eight during the Battle of Gettysburg, he received a spanking instead of the Medal of Honor for his part in the battle Living 18 miles away, he ran away from home to watch the battle and spent the third day carrying water from Spangler's Spring to the soldiers fighting the Confederates He was the grandfather of Mrs. Raymond R. Ross, New Oxford R. 2.

William H. Baker

A resident of Fairfield and Emmitsburg, he served with Co. I, 87th Pa Infantry He died of a fall on October 29 1913 James B Waddel of Fairfield is a survivor

Gibson Trimmer

He served with Co. C, 101st Regiment Pa Volunteers, and was the great-grandfather of Mrs C Glenn Kemper, York Springs

George Berkheimer

Enlisted in the Army at Harrisburg by running away from home at the age of 16 He became a member of Capt Theodore F. [illegible] Co D 20th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry He re-enlisted [illegible] Co E, 200th Pa Volunteer Cavalry under Capt Levi Cooper's command serving first as a corporal and then a sergeant He was discharged May 16, 1865, at Alexandria, Va He was the father of Mrs David C Bloser Jr., Gettysburg

Adam R. Bollinger

He fought in the Civil War and was the grandfather of Irene Stroup Oliver N Washington St., Gettysburg

To Their Heroism
on the Battlefields
of Gettysburg
100 Years Ago
. . . We Proudly Salute
As Proud a Group of
Men As Ever Bore
Arms for the
Cause They
Deemed Just

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
JULY 1, 2, 3, 1863

On the 100th Anniversary
of This Momentous Battle
We Pay Homage to
the Blue and the Gray

CITIES SERVICE

Use Cities Service Gas—Help Schools

The SICO Company
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Our Sincere "Best Wishes"
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Battle of Gettysburg
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Times Have Changed
Since the Civil War
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Newswanger's
Shoes of Quality
for
Men—Women—Children

We join all Americans in paying tribute to those men who gave their lives "That This Nation Might Live," with the hope that they did not die in vain.

It is our prayer that this centennial will ignite the spirit of human decency in all Americans so that this great country may truly exemplify "Liberty and Justice for All."

Newswanger's
"Size Is No Problem"
Continental Square
York, Pa.

Adams County's McSherry Family Has Illustrious 200-Year Service Record

AMONG THE oldest families in Adams County is that of the McSherrys, who fled their ancestral village of Courtmacsherry in Cork under Cromwell, settled in Ulster and eventually emigrated to America about 1745

The first McSherrys, Patrick and Catharine, settled in what is now Mount Pleasant Twp. Patrick became a large landowner, farmer and later a merchant in Petersburg (Littlestown) where he made his permanent home. In 1763 he purchased from the heirs of John Digges 150 acres in Heidelberg Twp. Two years later this land was laid out by its owner in 60 lots and this was the beginning of McSherrystown. Gradually other parcels of land were acquired until Patrick McSherry owned roughly 1,500 acres. He was one of the trustees to whom property for the first Catholic Church in Littlestown was conveyed February 5, 1791.

Deeply interested in the welfare of the colonies, McSherry was chosen a colonial justice and during the Revolution was selected as chairman of the committee on safety for York County. The father of 11 children, he died July 13, 1795, was buried in Conewago Chapel Cemetery and later transferred to St. Aloysius Cemetery, Littlestown His wife died in 1813.

BARNABAS McSHERRY

Barnabas McSherry, the brother of Patrick, emigrated to America about the same time and lived in Liberty Twp Adams County, where he died in 1824. The proprietor of a small place on Marsh Creek, he served on the first Grand Jury of Adams County, August 4, 1800, and fought during the Revolution as a member of the 6th Company, 1st Pennsylvania troop

A third brother Bernard, never emigrated to America, but one of his descendants, Hugh McSherry, became bishop of Good Hope in 1896 and about 1908 visited the United States visiting with his cousins in Littlestown.

James McSherry was the youngest son of Patrick McSherry and the most distinguished. A farmer, landowner and politician, he became a lieutenant in the 9th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 5th Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. In 1807 he was elected to the State House of Representatives from Adams County, serving for six consecutive terms. In 1812 he became brigade major of the Militia by appointment of Gov. Snyder. He was active as a stockholder and director of the Gettysburg-Petersburg Turnpike Co.

STATE SENATOR

In 1813 he was elected to the State Senate from the York-Adams District, serving until 1817. In 1814 he was active in the founding of the Bank of Gettysburg, now the Gettysburg National Bank, and served as a director from 1819 until 1842. Although exempt from military service during the War of 1812 by reason of his senatorial rank, he volunteered and went as a private to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, serving in Rev Mr. McClean's Company of Horse which had been raised in Gettysburg.

He was a trustee and one of the most loyal friends of the Catholic Church in Littlestown, being one of the main supporters in establishing the parochial school. He married Anne Ridgely Sappington of Liberty, Md., in 1816 and the couple had three children. Retiring from public life in 1816, he was nominated for Congress in 1821, elected and served as a congressman until 1823 from the York-Adams District. In 1824 he returned to the State Legislature serving until 1835 He worked with Thaddeus Stevens for the development of the free school. He also represented Adams County in the convention to reform the State Constitution He worked against the insertion of the word "white" in the election tranchise favoring the right of negroes to vote.

Having once again retired, he suffered an attack of asthma on January 26 1840, and died on February 3 His funeral was conducted by priests from Conewago and Mount St. Mary's College and he was buried in St. Aloysius Cemetery, Littlestown.

JAMES McSHERRY JR.

His son, James McSherry Jr., was educated at Mount St. Mary's and studied law in the office of Gen. James H. Coale, Frederick, Md., where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Adams County, he was admitted to the bar here. He was a noted public speaker and wrote a history of the State of Maryland. He served as a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1842-47. He returned to Frederick where he practiced law until his death in 1869.

William McSherry, the second son of James Sr., was born in Littlestown in 1821, studied at Mount St. Mary's and became a lawyer in Adams County in 1842. He formed a partnership in Gettysburg with Gen. James M. Cooper, later a U. S. senator, the only Adams County resident ever elected to that office. He also was a director of the Gettysburg National Bank until 1889. In 1846 he discontinued his law practice and returned to Littlestown, busying himself with farming.

In 1857 he was elected president of the Littlestown-Hanover Railroad and was associated with the enterprise until it was merged with the Pennsylvania in 1880. He represented Adams County in the State Legislature as a Whig during three terms beginning in 1847. In 1862 he moved to the Senate. In 1886 he became assessor of internal revenue for the 16th District of Pennsylvania and served two years.

During the Civil War, the family residence served as headquarters for Gen. Geary's command. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1871. He was a director of the Gettysburg-Petersburg Turnpike Co. for more than half a century. He was twice married with the first marriage resulting in 10 children, and the second in seven.

Of these Thomas McSherry is a local CPA; Frances is a Sister of Charity at Emmitsburg, as is Pauline.

William McSherry died January 10, 1899, and was buried in St. Aloysius Cemetery Littlestown He was mourned by all who knew him.

Pennsylvania Memorial

General Warren Statue

William Homan

He served as a private with Co. G, 101st Reserve Volunteers, Gettysburg, and served three months. He was discharged June 25, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Ida Homan Fiscel, Gettysburg, and the great grandfather of Ralph and William Fiscel, Gettysburg

Adam Schaeffer

A veteran of the Civil War and the Battle of Gettysburg, he served with Co. H, 199th Regiment, Pa. N, Infantry. He was the grandfather of Rev. Charles E. Held, Gettysburg.

Holliday Newman

Serving with Co. D. 205th Pa. Volunteer Infantry, he enlisted with the Union Forces September 6, 1864, and mustered out with the Company June 2, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. A. Bruce Hedrick, R. 3, Delaware Ave., Salem, N. J. He was born July 12, 1835, and died April 27, 1901, at the age of 66 He has several grandchildren living in Adams County.

Melchoir Slinghoff

Fought in the Civil War, enlisting from Littlestown, He was the grandfather of R. A. Little, Littlestown. He died in 1914.

Emmanuel Weikert

Went to the service in 1862 and belonged to Co. G, 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He lived on the Taneytown Rd. and enlisted at Harrisburg and campaigned with this organization until mustered out at Newburn, N. C., several months after the downfall of the Confederacy. He died December 13, 1927. He was 96.

John W. Wierman

A brother of Joseph, he fought in the South and was captured and sent to Libby Prison He was an uncle of Elza O. Wierman, Carlisle St., Gettysburg.

George H. Sherman

He fought in the Civil War. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Maude V. Newman, R. 1. He died in 1917 at the age of 90.

Grant Displayed Admirable Poise At Vicksburg Fall

"VICKSBURG, MISS., 11 p.m., July 5th, 1863. — The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday morning at the appointed hour of ten o'clock. The rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works while General Pemberton appeared for a moment, with his staff, upon the parapet of the central front. The occupation of the place by our forces was directed by General McPherson, who had been appointed to command here, General Logan being assigned to command under him. The divisions of Generals Logan, J. E. Smith and Herron now garrison the line of fortifications and furnish guards for the interior of the city. No troops remain outside. Everything is quiet here. General Grant entered the city at 1 o'clock and was received by General Pemberton with more marked impertinence than that at their former interview. He bore it like a philosopher; and in reply treated General Pemberton with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

"Of the matter of prisoners we have as yet no precise information Major Truckett, General Pemberton's Chief of Engineers, reported in unofficially yesterday at twenty-seven thousand, but today, when the rebel Brigadiers brought in their requisitions for food, which they did not withstanding Pemberton's clause in the capitulation that he should draw eight days supplies from his own stores, the aggregate of the men for whom they thus drew rations was a little over 30,000 General McPherson issued to them five rations per man, all they are to have.

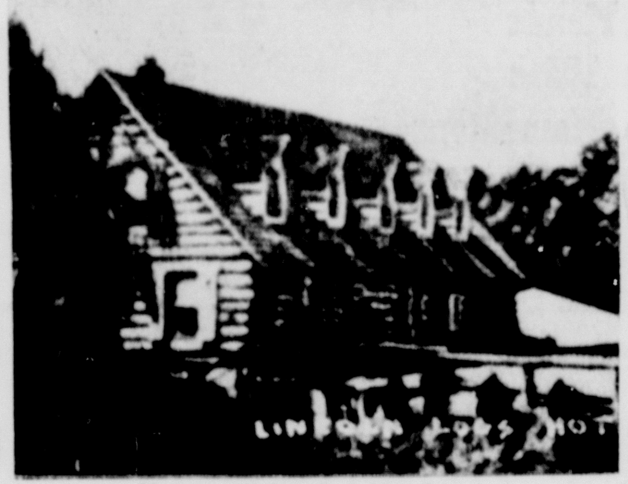
RUSH PAROLES

"No citizens have yet applied for rations. The paroling is being pushed with all possible rapidity and will doubtless be completed by the close of the day after tomorrow. Among the officers already paroled are nineteen generals with their staffs, including one lieutenant general and four major generals.

"Large numbers of the men express a warm desire to take oath of allegiance, and it is certain that their officers will find it difficult to march them to their camps, east of the Tombigbee. They have five thousand four hun-

(Continued on Page 13, Sec. G)

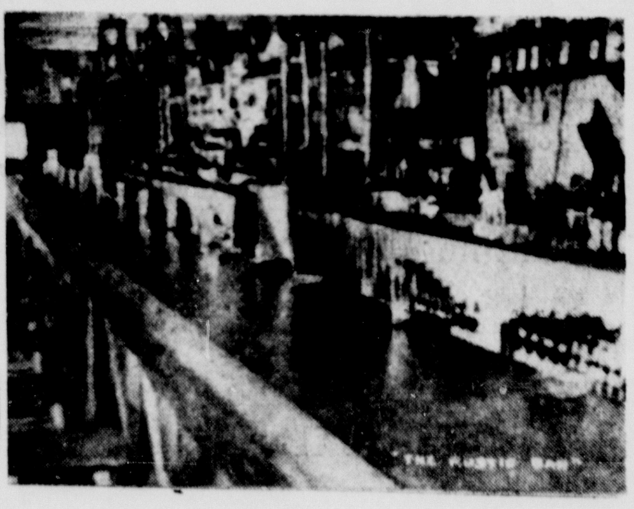
Commemorating the
100th
Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg



Home of the Lincoln Logs

Lincoln Log's Ballroom

Enjoy dining & dancing Here



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Featuring: Hard-shell Crabs
Shrimp and Clams
Pan Fried Chicken
Italian Spaghetti and Lasagna

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Catering To Private Parties

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Battle of Gettysburg
Centennial
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"Just a Good Place to Eat"

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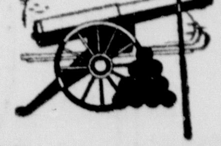
From
the Borough of
BENDERSVILLE
to Our
GETTYSBURG NEIGHBORS
Upon the
Historical Anniversary
of the
Battle of Gettysburg

"Success to This
Worthy Celebration!"

1863 1963



"Congratulations"
From
the Borough of
Bendersville, Penna.

Congratulations
Gettysburg
on the
Centennial Celebration
of
The Battle of Gettysburg!

The Bon-Ton Department Store
York—Hanover, Pa.

Men Of Valor And Courage Willingly Offered Their Lives To Save The Union

Reuben H. Morgan

He served as a captain in the Ohio Infantry Regiment for three years or during the war and was discharged Dec 31, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., by reason of re-enlisting as a veteran volunteer. He obtained the captain rating in the field by rescuing his wounded commanding officer and bringing him through enemy lines. He acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. William T. Sherman on his march to the sea. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. One son, Reuben H. Morgan, survives at 112 Baltimore St. Capt. Morgan was the grandfather of Mrs. Eugene Hartman R. 3.

James H. Biesecker

Born in 1847, he enlisted Dec. 28, 1863, from Franklin County and was mustered into the service as a private to serve for a term of three years in Co. D, 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Heavy Artillery, under the command of Capts. Nicholas Boggs, Joseph W. Winger and Col. A. A. Gibson, W. M. McClure and S. D. Strawbridge. The regiment was on garrison duty in the defenses of Washington, D. C., north of the Potomac, garrisoning Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy near the Chain Bridge till May 27, 1864, when it was ordered to the front. It was armed and equipped as infantry and on May 27, 1864, moved to Port Royal, Va., and marched to Cold Harbor. Attached to 3rd Brigade, 2nd Div., 18th Corps Army of the James, the troops participated in battle of Cold Harbor; siege operations against Petersburg and Richmond; in the trenches before Petersburg; the mine explosion at Petersburg; at Bermuda Hundred Front; Weldon Railroad; battles of Chapins Farm, New Market Heights and Fort Harrison; Fair Oaks. Ordered to Bermuda front, it participated in the fall of Petersburg, Va. He was honorably discharged January 29, 1866, at City Point, Va., General Orders No. 1, Headquarters Dept., Virginia, Jan., 1866. He re-entered the service as a private on Aug. 6, 1866, to serve for five years in Co. A, 7th Regiment, United States Cavalry under the command of Capt. S. M. Robbins and Col. George A. Custer. The regiment was on duty at various points and rendered very efficient service. He was promoted to corporal and sergeant and honorably discharged Aug. 6, 1871, at Elizabethtown, Ky., by reason of expiration of term of service. He died 1934 and was the father of 13 children. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Dorothy Biesecker Raffensperger, Orrtanna R. 1.

Joseph A. Shaw

Served from 1862 to 1863 with the Marine Volunteers from Philadelphia. He died in the service. Mr. Shaw was a great-uncle of Mrs. Lois Simpson Stonesifer, 179 Hanover St., Gettysburg.

James O. Heller

Served with 165th Regiment, Pa. Militia. He was the grandfather of James H. Heller, Biglerville.

We Pay Tribute Today
to Those Great Men
of Yesteryear Who
Paved the Way for
a Free and
United America!
Let Us Always Be
Mindful of the
Sacrifice of the
Gallant Soldiers
Who Wore the
Uniforms of the Blue
and the Gray
To Their Memory We
Pay Tribute on the
100th Anniversary
of the Battle Fought
on the Fields of Gettysburg

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REPRESENTATIVES
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Chester S. Shriver, District Manager
Mrs. Lee B. Hartman, District Clerk

Daniel McCans

He served as a private, was drafted into the army and served with Co. P 165th Regiment. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Sara McCans Brough Aspers R. 1.

James T. Simpson

Served from 1862 to 1864 with a group from the Eastern shore of Maryland. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Lois Simpson Stonesifer, 179 Hanover St., Gettysburg, and died in service.

David E. McGuigan

Served as a private with Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry and fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul B. Shealer, William R. Swisher Sr., David McGuigan Swisher and Mrs. Rex Bringman, Gettysburg.

Reuben C. Hale

Born in Lewistown, Oct. 13, 1812, he practiced law in Mifflin County. Captain of the Old Lewistown Guards to which he was commissioned by Gov. Ritner Sept. 12, 1836, he later organized the famous Brady Regiment of which he was commissioned a colonel by Gov. Porter in Oct., 1841. He was made major general of the 14th Military Div. composed of Centre, Clearfield, Huntington, Mifflin and Juniata Counties. In 1861 Gov. Curtin appointed him quartermaster general of the state. He held this position until his death. He was the great grandfather of Nathan Hale Mull, Gettysburg R. 6.

David Cline

Enlisted February 28, 1865, from Gardners and was mustered into the service at Chambersburg as a private for one year or the duration of the war. He served with the 91st Regiment Pa. Volunteer Infantry under Captain William E. Mitchell and Lt. Colonel E. J. Seller. His regiment was then assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the following engagements: Battles of Leins Farm, Gravelly Run, Quaker and Boydton Rd., White Oak Rd., Five Forks, Va., Lee's surrender at Appomattox and the grand review at Washington, D. C. He had attack of typhoid fever and was in the field hospital at Arlington Heights General Hospital. He was honorably discharged May 3, 1865. He was the great-grandfather of Charles W. Bender, owner of Pine Brook Park, Caledonia.

Martin Shealer

Served as a private with Co. F, 165th Pa. Infantry in the Civil War. He was the grandfather of Paul B. Shealer, L. D. Shealer and Mrs. Jessie Schutt, Gettysburg.

William H. Adams

Enrolled October 16, 1862, in Co. D, 165th Regiment of Pa. Militia, was appointed sergeant November 6, 1862, and served in that capacity until he was discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg. He accepted a commission as captain of the 184th Regiment of Volunteers on September 17, 1864, his commission being signed by Governor Andrew G. Curtin. Captain Adams was at Appomattox Courthouse at the time of the surrender of General Lee and participated in the Grand Review of the armies at Washington. He was discharged June 2, 1865, at Bailey's Cross Roads. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Winton, Gettysburg. His great-grandchildren are Mrs. Charles Rogers, Mrs. William Ditzler, J. Glenn Guise and John A. Guise, all of Gettysburg. There are several great-great-grandchildren.

Lincoln Speech Memorial

Alexius A. Bowers

Enlisted from Harney, Md., and fought in Coles Cavalry. He was wounded in the right leg and arm. He was born November 15, 1832 and died November 12, 1921. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Clay Green, Emmitsburg.

Frederic Asper

Fought in the Civil War and Aspers, Pa., was named after him. He was the father of Elsie Asper Snyder, 50 Moonland Ave., Carlisle; Charles F. Asper and Ora Hawbecker, Camp Hill, Pa.

Jacob C. Smith

Lived in Adams County, near Wenksville, and served with the Union Army, Regiment 2. He died March 16, 1920, at the age of 81 and is buried in the Bendersville Cemetery. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Pearl Eppleman Neidick, Hampton. Rev. Mervin Smith, Loganville, is the only survivor of the Smith family.

Felix M. Drais

Served with Co. A, State Volunteers, 12th Ohio Regiment. Enlisted December 23, 1861, and was discharged December 23, 1864. He was wounded at Gettysburg when a bullet passed through one knee and out through the other leg. He was thought to be dead and lay on the battlefield for several days until he was finally picked up. He later lived in Gettysburg and was the father of Mrs. Charles J. Michelet, 516 S. College St., Newberg, Oregon, the former Bess M. Drais, of Gettysburg.

Abraham King

Fought in the Civil War at Gettysburg with Co. F, 87th Pennsylvania and was stationed at Wrightsville, Pa., during the war. He was the grandfather of Etta King Mahoney, 506 W. Springettsbury Ave., York. Active in political affairs in Adams County, he was clerk of courts in 1875. He is buried in the Great Conewago Cemetery, Hunterstown.

John House

Enrolled August 14, 1862, at Pittston, Pa., with the 142nd Pa. Volunteer Infantry, Co. K. Mustered in at Harrisburg August 30, 1862. He was 23 years old at the time. He was wounded December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg and was removed from the field December 15. He was on leave when they were to be mustered out May 28, 1863. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Marshall Fridinger, Orrtanna R. 1.

Wm. J. Killingsworth
William H. Young

William Jefferson Killingsworth, a member of Co. G, 42nd Mississippi Infantry, with the rank of corporal. He enlisted for three years on May 13, 1862. His regiment was transferred east to join Robert E. Lee's army in 1863. On July 3rd, 1863, he was captured while taking part in Pickett's Charge, and was taken prisoner somewhere in the vicinity of Ziegler's Grove. He was taken to Fort McHenry where on February 10, 1864 he died. He is buried in the mass grave of Confederates at Finn's Point near Salem, N. J.

William Humphreys Young enlisted in the 2nd Mississippi Regiment, and rose to the rank of second lieutenant. At the Battle of Colliersville, Tenn. he was severely wounded in the thigh in October, 1863. The following April he enlisted again, this time in the Fifth Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry. He served under Nathan Bedford Forrest, the famous Confederate cavalry leader. On December 16, 1864, at the Battle of Nashville, he was captured and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he died as a prisoner of war. Both men were great-grandfathers of Dr. Robert L. Bloom, Gettysburg.

Edward Warren

Served with Co. I, 165th Regiment Pa. Infantry. A resident of Adams County he was born August 31, 1838, and died May 3, 1920. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul Cluck, Aspers R. 1, and Mrs. Virgie M. Beamer Heller, Biglerville R. 1.

John E. Hartman

Enlisted October 16, 1862, to serve nine months as a private in Co. D, 165th Regiment, Pa. Infantry, under the command of Capt. Jacob Plank and Col. Charles H. Buehler. Discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg on expiration of terms, he re-enlisted September 17, 1864, as a private in Co. K, 184th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers Infantry to serve one year or during the war under command of Capt. William H. Adams and Col. J. H. Stover. He served around Petersburg, Va., moved west to Farmville, and followed the rebels to Appomattox Court House and the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865. He was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, at the close of war. He was the father of Frank J. Hartman, Cashtown, and the grandfather of Mrs. Miles A. Biesecker, Mrs. Hilda B. Diehl and Mary I. Hartman, all of Cashtown.

George W. Scott

Enlisted in the 21st Pa. Cavalry in 1863; re-enlisted and served until the close of the war in Co. E, 99th Pa. Infantry and was present when General Lee surrendered. At the time of the Battle of Gettysburg he was with the scouting party on the Chambersburg pike that sighted the Confederates approaching the town. The grandfather of Margaret Scott Pruit, Gettysburg R. 3, he was a farmer and stockgrower in Freedom Twp. He died in 1899.

William Snyder

He served as a private with Co. I, 98th Regiment Pa. Infantry. He was the grandfather of Edwin Snyder, New Oxford R. 2; John E. Snyder, New Oxford R. 2, and the great-grandfather of Donita Snyder, New Oxford R. 2.

Geo. M. Raffensperger

He lived near Hunterstown in Straban Twp. as a storekeeper and served with Co. L, 16th Cavalry and enlisted in the Union Army at the age of 18 and served for three months. During a raid, he was thrown forward on the pommel of the saddle and disabled but continued driving wagons for the army in Washington for the duration of the war. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Eva Raffensperger Snyder, New Oxford R. D.; Mrs. Buena Taughinbaugh Beamer, Biglerville; Mrs. Kathryn Taughinbaugh Brame, Hunterstown, Mrs. Esther Taughinbaugh Garber, New Oxford R. 1, and George M. Taughinbaugh, New Oxford.

Alexander W. Little

He fought in the Civil War with Co. G, 165th Regiment. He was the grandfather of Paul W. Little, Windbriar Lane.

George W. Boyd

He fought in the Civil War with Co. C, 165th Regiment and he was the grandfather of Mrs. Paul Little, Windbriar Lane.

Rufus Thompson

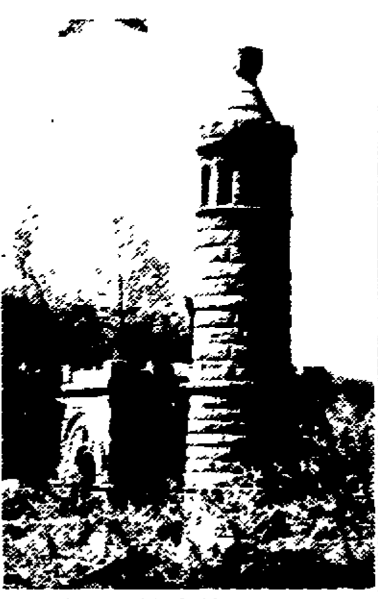
He served with Co. C, Regiment 120, New York State and was killed on the Peach Orchard, Gettysburg, and is buried in the National Cemetery. He was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Charles H. Drum, McKnightstown.

William Hickok

He served with the New York regiment but was held in Libby Prison during the war. He lived to be 86 years old. He was the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Charles H. Drum, McKnightstown.

William Lady

He enlisted Nov. 6, 1862, as a private of Co. D, 165th Regiment of Pa. Drafted Militia Infantry Volunteers and enrolled on the Oct. 16, 1862, to serve 9 months. He was mustered into the service at Gettysburg under the command of Col. Charles Buehler and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Div., 7th Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was honorably discharged at Gettysburg on expiration of term of service. He was the grandfather of Mrs. William Moose, Mrs. Robert Wilson and Mrs. Edna Mundorff, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Ora Fair Fairfield R. 1, and Mrs. Earl Heagey, R. 2. He fought at Deserted House; Siege of Suffolk, Va.; Somerton Rd.; Carrsville; moved to White House Landing; returned to Yorktown and Gettysburg.



44th New York Monument on Little Round Top

George W. Keefer

He served with Co. G, 165th Pa. Volunteers. He was the grandfather of Lloyd L. Keefer, York Springs R. 2; the great-grandfather of Naomi Keefer Prosser, York Springs R. 1, and Atlee L. Keefer, York Springs R. 2. He was also the great-grandfather of Edward L. Prosser, York Springs R. 1; Brian D. Prosser, York Springs R. 1; Steven Keefer, York Springs R. 2, and Dawn Keefer, York Springs R. 2.

George W. Frey

He enrolled as a private in Co. D, 2nd Regiment Pa. Volunteer Artillery on Nov. 20, 1863, and was mustered into the service for three years, Nov. 30, 1863, and discharged June 19, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Lloyd Orner, Bendersville. He was born in 1841, and died Christmas Day 1893. After the war he was a music teacher in Adams County and sold Weaver organs.

John J. Staub

He served as a sergeant of Capt. Jacob E. Miller with Co. G, 165th Regiment of Pa. Draftees Militia being enrolled on October 16, 1862, to serve nine months. He was discharged July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg by reason of expiratitn of service. He was the great-grandfather of Joseph C. Staub, R. 5; Donald E., John F. and Mrs. Dorothy Brame, Gettysburg.

Ephraim Winand

Mustered into service as private at 29 years of age with detachment 149th Regiment Infantry at Chambersburg February 27, 1865, and mustered out May 5, 1865. He was a great-grandfather of Mrs. Arthur T. Davies, Gettysburg.

Jonathan T. Connett

Enrolled September 3, 1862, at Flemington, N. J., at the age of 25 and was mustered into service September 17, 1862, as corporal with Co. H 30th Regiment, New Jersey Infantry. He was honorably discharged from service June 27, 1863, at New Jersey. He was a grandfather of Arthur T. Davies, Gettysburg.

Dr. James Cress

Dr. James Cress, Major Jacob W. Cress, David Cress and Alford Cress, all uncles of Mary E. Benner, Gettysburg, served in the Civil War.

Peter G. Stormer

Fought in the Battle of Gettysburg and was wounded. Served with P. V. I. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Kenneth Wright, Gettysburg, and a native of Johnstown, Pa.

John H. Trimmer

He served with Co. G, 101st Pa. Infantry, and was the grandfather of Mrs. C. Glenn Kemper, York Springs.

Extending Our
"Best Wishes"
to Everyone in
Adams County
Observing the
100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg
1863-1963

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Chamber of Commerce
N. T. Washburn, President

We extend thanks to the thousands of visitors, exhibitors and members of the committee, who made possible another very successful Art and Craft Show and Flea Market held Saturday, June 22.

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of the Battle of Gettysburg
Will Serve to Remind
All Americans That the
Unity and Liberty
We Now Enjoy — Came Out
of the Civil War
When the Blue and the Gray
Fought Courageously and
Gallantly for Their Beliefs

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The Blue and the Gray
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Resulting in a Nation United
and the Beginning of a Period
of Industrial Expansion and
Advancement. To These Men We
Pay Tribute on This Anniversary

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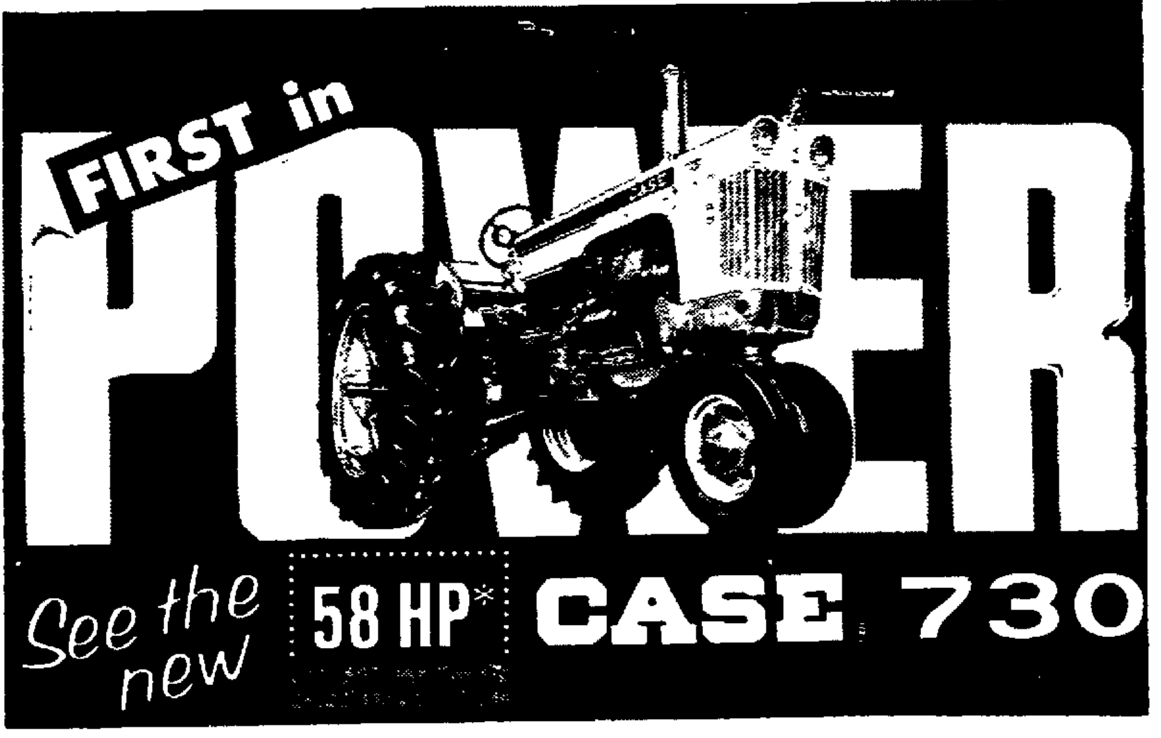

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We Consider It a Privilege to Join Our
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Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

Harriet Beecher Stowe And Others Made Strong Response To Stormiest Issues That Divided Whole Populace

NO BRIGHTER monument to the courage of American women can be found than their matchless record of patriotic service during the Civil War.

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One woman who dominated that period was Harriet Beecher Stowe. In 1852 she published **Uncle Tom's Cabin,** an antislavery novel that became so popular as to prompt Abraham Lincoln later to term Mrs. Stowe "the little woman who started the big war." Somewhat in similar vein, Susan Bradford of Florida wrote after that state seceded: "If Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had died before she wrote **Uncle Tom's Cabin,** this would never had happened. She kindled a fire which all the waters of the earth cannot extinguish. Isn't it strange how much harm a pack of lies can do?"

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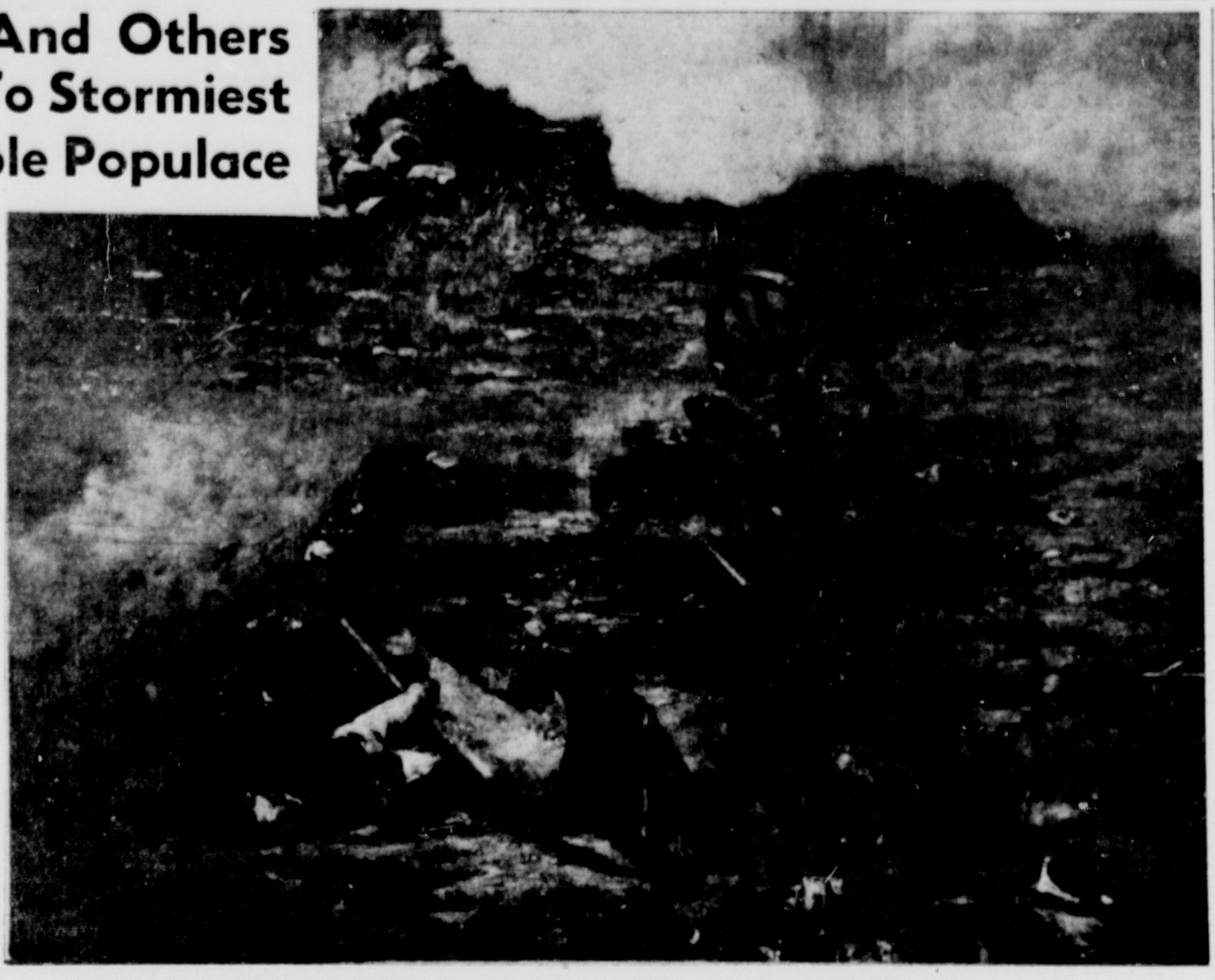


A battery goes out of action as a result of gunfire with the men manning the field piece flung in all directions.

An Editorial

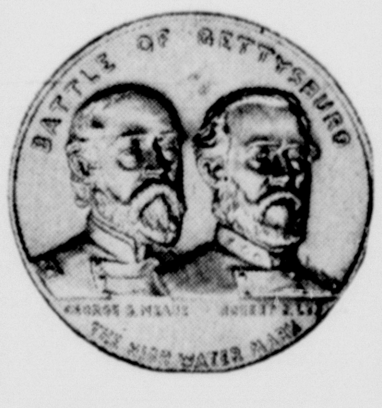
"MR. LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET" is the title of the following editorial published in The Compiler April 25, 1864.

FEW OF our readers are aware, probably, that Mr. Lincoln has no cabinet. Such is the fact. Doubtless Mr. Seward is the Secretary of State; true, Mr. Chase is Secretary of the Treasury; it is not to be denied that Mr. Stanton is the Secretary of War, and without doubt Messrs. Welles, Blair, Usher, and Bates are the heads of their respective departments; but as for a cabinet, consisting of, working daily as a body of enlightened, able men, the appointed and acting constitutional advisers of the President, there is no such thing in all Washington. If "cabinet," in our American system of government, means a half-dozen head clerks charged with the portfolios of the principal departments of the public business, then there is a cabinet at Washington. But if, as the Constitution provides and the uniform practice of the government has been, a cabinet means a body of men by the skilled judgment of whom, each in his sphere, and by whose united judgment in the larger affairs of state, the President constantly assists and strengthens and guides his own judgment, then, as we have said, there is no cabinet in Washington.

NO CABINET MEETING

There has been no cabinet meeting for several months. Now and then two or three of the secretaries may get together in a department, or in the White House, and Mr. Lincoln may or may not be in their company; but there are no regular meetings of the whole cabinet, to consult upon the business of the nation with which the executive is charged; and in the knots of two or three which sometimes gather, Mr. Lincoln's stories quite as often, occupy the time as the momentous interests of a great nation, divided by traitors, ridden by fanatics, and cursed with an imbecility in the administration of its imperial fortunes, only less criminal than the treason against which such feeble war is waged.

England is at peace today. Yet we hear of her ministry in almost daily consultation. The ordinary concerns of the nation are sufficiently important to assemble the Queen's advisers in frequent and protracted sessions. We Americans are waging war over the surface of the continent, and our armed ships are in every sea. The nation is rocking in the throes of its mortal struggle; its commerce is slaughtered on the seas; its homes are emptied of the young men who go away by the hundreds of thousands to fight our battles; we count by thousands of millions the heaped up debt which is to burden the industry of this and future generations; fresh millions are daily added to this mountain of debt which it has taken us fewer months to create than it took groaning, debt ridden England years to accumulate.



"NEW MONARCHY"

The very trade and industries upon which we must rely to carry the load are being steadily paralyzed by the headlong financiering of the head of the treasury, and the watered currency with which he is gorging all the distended arteries and veins of trade; a new monarchy is rising into power on our southern border, born out of our weakness, hostile to us in its inception, our foreordained antagonist in the future; our enemies abroad are only biding their time; yet at this very crisis, when every hour is big with the fate of thirty millions of people, the Congress elected and charged to care for these supreme interest can hardly get together a quorum to do its daily dawdling, and the chief magistrate thinks it wise to discontinue the assembling of his selected advisors, to stroll from the Navy Department across to the War Office, and from the War Office to the Treasury Department, and "run the machine myself," as he terms it, lubricating its huge wheels with stories picked up in "Sangamon county, Illinois;" and for the remainder of the day, to spin plots and contrive schemes, as the secretaries too are spinning and contriving, to secure the spoils and plunder of the next presidency.

These are the men, O citizens of the United States, that you have chosen to rule the nation, these are the men whom you are asked to re-elect next November, to enable them to perfect its ruin.

The Compiler
April 25, 1864

Grant Displayed Admirable Poise At Vicksburg Fall

(Continued From Page 12, Sec. G)

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"General Pemberton having complained that the thirty wagons agreed upon in the capitulation were not enough, General Grant has told him to take fifty.

"The universal testimony of the rebel officers is that conscripts have been worthless to them. The official return of the field artillery surrendered makes it one hundred, including many French, Spanish and Austrian guns. No report of siege and seacoast guns has been made. Their number is from thirty to fifty. Neither do we know what quantity of ammunition the rebels had remaining, but some of their officers say they only had twenty rounds per man and per cannon. Captain Comstock, General Grant's chief engineer, today visited the fortifications.

"He reports them as simple field works, but of considerable strength, from the natural conformation of the ground. With one single exception the forts are all open at the gorge. The buildings of the town are much less damaged than we had expected. There is a considerable supply of railroad carriages here, with one or two locomotives in working condition. Orders have been given instantly to put the railroad in repair as far as Big Black, and it will be ready to supply them with transport before tomorrow night."

The Compiler
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General Meade Born In Spain

Major General Meade, the new leader of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Spain, and is the grandson of George Meade, of Philadelphia, an eminent Irish-American merchant of revolutionary times, whose firm (Meade & Fitzsimmons) contributed ten thousand dollars to a fund for the relief of the famishing army of General Washington. The General is a brother-in-law of Henry A. Wise, the erratic letter-writing Brigadier General and the late Governor of Virginia. Other and nearer relations of General Meade hold high positions in the Confederate army, and have often endeavored to seduce the General from his allegiance to this Government by tempting offers of military preferment. For several generations the Meade family have held Federal appointments, but there are now, it appears, only two scions of a "worthy sire" willing to uphold the flag of their country in the time of its direst need. We venture to say, however, that in the loyal residue of the family we have got the best end of the bargain, and that George G. is the "noblest Roman of them all."

The Compiler
July 27, 1864

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Official Gettysburg Address Medal

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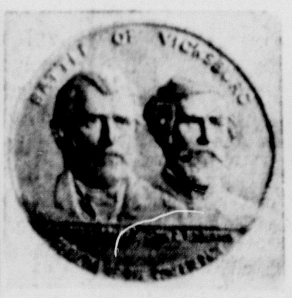

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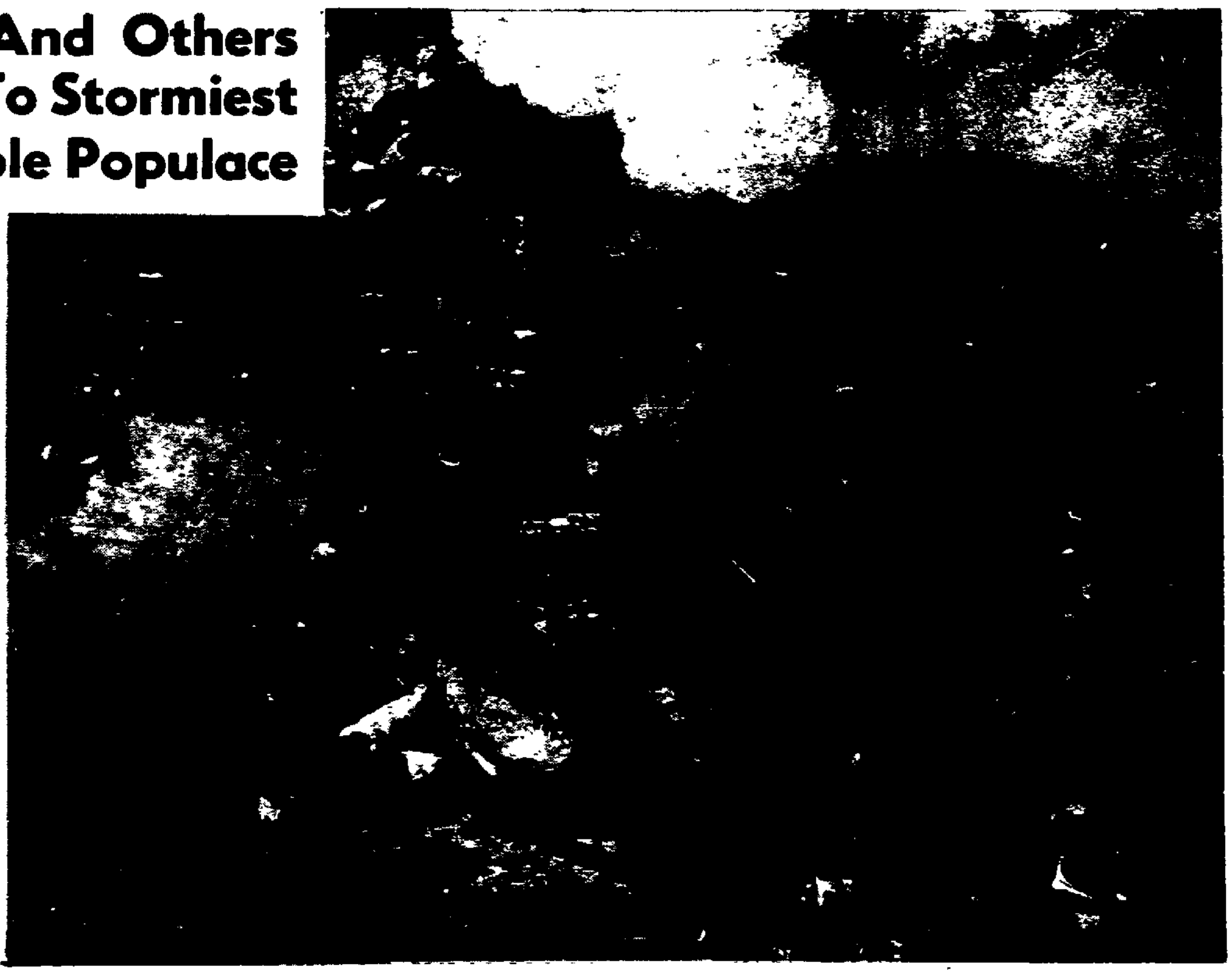

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The Compiler
July 27, [illegible]

When Abraham Lincoln's father sold his 36-acre Kentucky farm in 1816 he received $20 cash and 400 gallons of bourbon worth about $400

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W. C. T. U.
"For God and Home and Every Land"

The Y.W.C.T.U. was organized in 1884. The Band of Hope and the Saint Courageous Women's in 1885. The Mary Schick was later.

By merging the two in 1935, the present W.C.T.U was formed.

These organizations always have been interested in the physical and moral betterment of the people.

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One Nation All!
On Commemorating the
100th Anniversary
of the Battle of Gettysburg

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THE ONLY COMPLETE FIRE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY WITH HOME OFFICES AT GRANDVIEW TERRACE

The 100 employes at Bankers join our citizens in preserving the image of devotion to duty, courage, intellectual integrity and forthrightness created by the men who immortalized themselves here 100 years ago.

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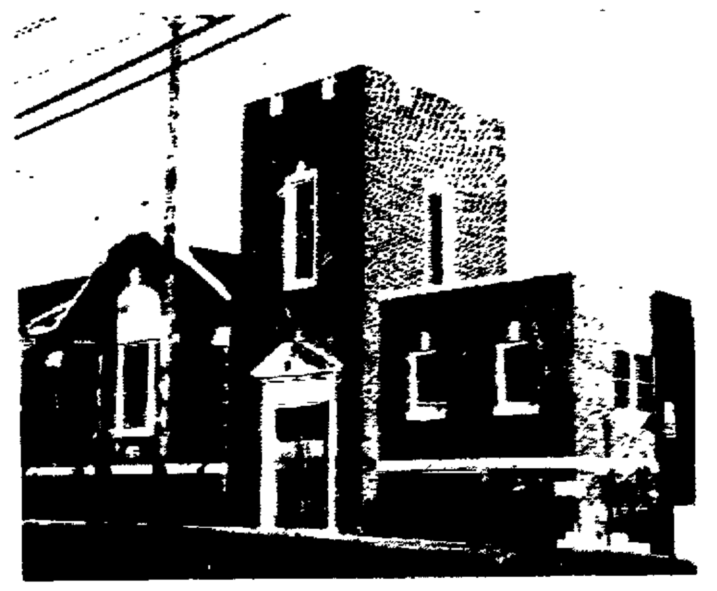
Gettysburg, Pa.



To Lend Quiet Devotion,
Counsel and Guidance, Our
Doors Are Open to Those
Who Seek Us

Church of the
Foursquare Gospel
Rev. Harold Myers, Pastor
328 West Middle Street Gettysburg, Pa.

Official Battle of Gettysburg Medal
Official Gettysburg Address Medal

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
Limited Issue

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General Dwight Eisenhower
the Two Official Medals Sponsored by
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3,000 Silver Medals of Each Struck

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Sponsored by [illegible] of Washington, D. C. [illegible] silver medals struck.

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Enclosed is $ ____ for ____ Civil War Medals. Battle of Gettysburg ( )
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Antietam ( )
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Civil War Authentics
302 YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.

Henry Smith Founded Item AtNewOxford 85 Years Ago

NOW IN its 85th year, the New Oxford Item has come a long way since its was founded by Henry I. Smith, then only 19 years of age with a capital of less than $10. From a little unpretentious weekly in 1879, the Item at present ranks first among weekly newspapers in south central Pennsylvania and among the first throughout the state.

Meagerly educated, the founder of the Item entered his newspaper career with Henry Miller, editor of "The Weekly Visitor," then published at White Hall. When that village failed to flourish, Smith bought Miller's interest and the papers' equipment was moved into an old frame building on the southeast corner of New Oxford's public square. An antiquated hand press, a job press and several cases of type composed the entire plant — every page was handled separately and every letter set by hand. The sheets were 24 by 36 inches, four pages of five columns each. The paper's original press is now on exhibition in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

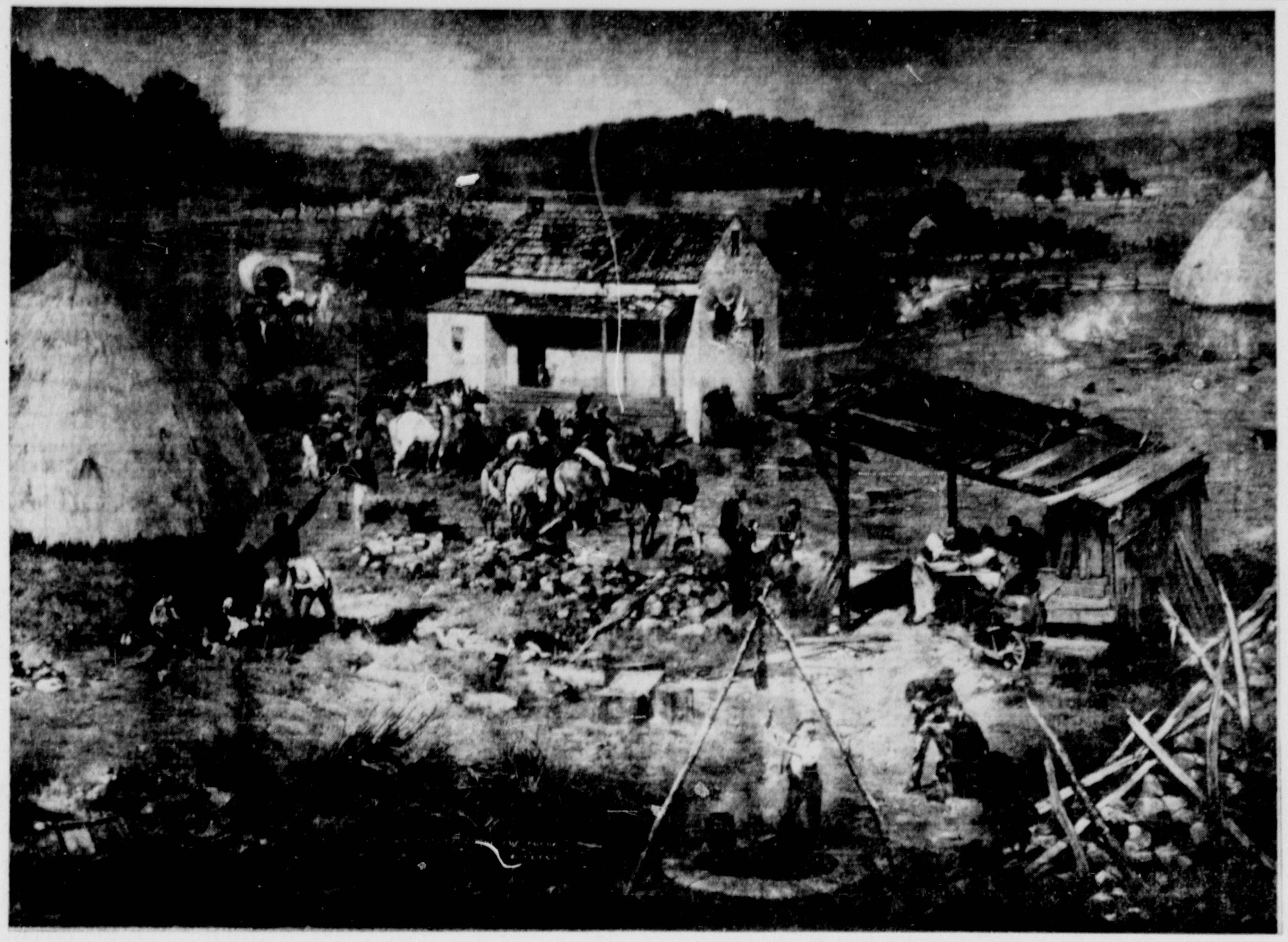
CYLINDER PRESS

In due course, the plant was moved to the Eagle (now Park) Hotel annex, where newer equipment was installed, including a Washington hand press, supplanted later by a Potter Jr. cylinder press when the office was located in the second floor of the E. C. Livingston building. With the growth of the business, Smith purchased the abandoned public school building, now occupied by the offices of Drs. Menges and Grasmick, on Lincolnway East.

Following an accident and declining health, the founder retired in 1924, at which time he sold his newspaper to the New Oxford Item Co., and relinquished the editorship to his son, Henry J. Smith. The elder Smith passed away in 1929.

In 1925, the new management purchased the East Berlin News and installed a Campbell press and a second linotype. Continued growth of the business and inability to secure needed help in the small town necessitated printing of the two papers in The Gettysburg Times office beginning in 1929. Shortly afterward the York Springs Comet was merged with the East Berlin News. When Henry J. Smith was obliged to curtail outside activities in 1952, the Item and News-Comet (with a total circulation of over 2,800) were merged. In 1958 Henry J. retired as editor and was succeeded by William Zeigler. The office is now located in the former C. K. Yeager home.

Today's subscription list sees numerous subscribers, descendants of those old-timers who extended their support in 1879 to help a young printer's dream come true and make his paper something of a tradition in almost every household in the eastern end of Adams County.



Field Hospital During Pickett's Charge

Children Strew Flowers on Graves of Soldier Dead in the Gettysburg National Cemetery on Memorial Day

Powers Girls Turned Homes To Hospitals

WHEN LEE reached Gettysburg on his invasion into the North, five sisters, daughters of Solomon Powers, pioneer resident of the battlefield town, demonstrated an unbounded loyalty and unselfish ambition to render aid to the sick and wounded of both armies, such as has never been duplicated. The sisters, May, Virginia, "Jinny" (as she was familiarly known), Alice, Mrs. H. McDonnell, the only one married at this time, and Lydia.

From the time blood was first spilled on the field of Gettysburg, until the last wounded soldier had left, the Powers and the McDonnell homes were used as hospitals. That is, soldiers of the Blue and those in Gray found solace and comfort as well as medical attention in these two dwellings. Tender hands soothed ugly and vicious wounds and the cheerful manner in which this aid was administered did much toward the recovery of so many.

HUSBAND CAPTURED

H. McDonnell, husband of one of the sisters, was taken prisoner by the Confederates the night of the first day's battle, when the invaders pushed through the town in pursuit of the Union forces. July 4th, he was released after he had been identified by some farmer-neighbors. He immediately sought his family, a wife and two children. He found them in the home of his father-in-law, huddled in the cellar tending and caring for some 28 wounded soldiers.

Mrs. McDonnell, along with her duties as nurse to the sick and dying, milked cows to feed milk to her patients. She cared for all those who came to her door, as a mother cares for her own. Her sisters were of the same mettle. They worked hard and tediously at their chosen task. They bandaged an arm or a leg, washed out deep bullet wounds, and cared for these soldiers in a worthy manner.

"Jinny," who later became Mrs. David Smith, had an unusual experience. During the course of her ministrations, she developed a strong admiration for a certain Captain Reynolds. She admired him for his courage, patience and manliness.

NURSES HER LOVER

Of the twenty-eight wounded soldiers in the home, several had died. As they were being carried out for burial, "Jinny" noticed the form of Captain Reynolds passing her. Crying, because of the loss of her patient, "Jinny" took one farewell look at the passing form. At that moment, she screamed and threw herself across the stretcher and cried out that there was still life in the form. The stretcher was returned to the home and "Jinny" nursed her Captain lover back to health. It looked like a war romance. Captain Reynolds returned on two occasions and begged "Jinny" to marry him. But "Jinny" had betrothed herself to David Smith whom she later married. Alice taught school in this district for forty-nine years after the battles. Lydia married John W. Tipton, a veteran barber of Gettysburg. Mary married J. W Flaharty. History fails to record their countless heroic deeds.

Coffee and bananas lead Guatemala's exports, followed by cotton and chicle gum.

Gen. Armistead Died Believing Rebel Victory

THIS SCENE depicting the actual battle, like the scene in colors on the cover pages of this booklet, are exact reproductions from the painting by Paul Philippoteaux, famous French artist, of Pickett's Charge on July 3, 1863, the third and final day's battle at Gettysburg, which marked the defeat of General Lee's gallant Southern troops and subsequently proved the turning point of the Civil War Honors were equally divided between North and South in the display of supreme courage and bravery on the battlefields at Gettysburg, where brother fought brother each goade into the death swirl by a principle he believed right; both armies had their outstanding examples of supreme stamina and death defying pluck, the south typified by that gallant general, Armistead, who, at the head of the charging column, his hat held high on his gleaming sword point, leaped over the famous stone wall, placed his hand on a federal gun and was shot dead in the hour of his great triumph, dying in the thought that the charge had won for the confederacy; Cushing, on the other hand, leader of Northern artillery, with one hand holding his abdomen, rent by a shell, grabbed a gun with the other as he cried: "I'll give them one more shot. Good-bye." And he passed to a soldier's reward.

EXAMPLES OF COURAGE

Yes, many examples of individual courage are depicted in this great painting by a great artist, while the most minute details of Pickett's charge in connection with the general attack are most truthfully shown in brilliant colors in an accurate and concise manner.

The Round Tops, the Bloody Angle, Spangler's Woods, the point from which Pickett began his charge, now the site of Lee's Equestrian statue, the Codori buildings, the clump of trees

(Continued on Page 15, Sec. G)

All Honor to the Courageous Soldiers of the North and the South Who Fought Gallantly on the Fields of
GETTYSBURG 100 YEARS AGO
1863-1963
WILBUR L. PLANK
Candidate for
ASSOCIATE JUDGE
of Adams County, Pa.

V. F. W.
Memorial Post No. 6658
Emmitsburg Maryland
We proudly pay homage to the soldiers who camped here overnight on their way to Gettysburg in 1863.
We consider it a privilege to join in the observance commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great historic conflict.

C. W. V. Post 1342
Bonneauville, Pa.
The officers and members of C.W.V. Post 1342 join with the visitors and citizens of Gettysburg in commemorating the Centennial of the Civil War. Our hopes were expressed by President Lincoln a century ago "... That freedom shall not perish from the earth.."

Observing 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg 1863-1963
Daughters of Union Veterans
Gettysburg, Pa.

A Tribute to Those Great Men of Yesteryear—
As We Observe the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Let Us Pause to Pay Honor to the Great Emancipator and to the Wearers of the Blue and the Gray
Atlee F. Rebert
Littlestown, Pa. Route 2
Candidate for
COUNTY COMMISSIONER

SINCE 1905...
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The C. L. Eicholtz Co. Has Been Selling and Servicing Typewriters and Office Machines
Ask Us About Our Rental Purchase Plan
We Are Pleased to Join Our Gettysburg Friends Observing the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg
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Adams County's McSherry Family Has Illustrious 200-Year Service Record

AMONG THE oldest families in Adams County is that of the McSherrys, who fled their ancestral village of Courtmacsherry in Cork under Cromwell, settled in Ulster and eventually emigrated to America about 1745.

The first McSherrys, Patrick and Catharine, settled in what is now Mount Pleasant Twp. Patrick became a large landowner, farmer and later a merchant in Petersburg Littlestown where he made his permanent home. In 1763 he purchased from the heirs of John Digges 150 acres in Heidelberg Twp. Two years later this land was laid out by its owner in 60 lots and this was the beginning of McSherrystown. Gradually other parcels of land were acquired until Patrick McSherry owned roughly [illegible] acres. He was one of the trustees to whom property for the first Catholic Church in Littlestown was conveyed February 3, [illegible].

Deeply interested in the welfare of the colonies McSherry was chosen a colonial justice and during the Revolution was selected as chairman of the committee of safety for York County. The father of 11 children, he died July 13, [illegible], was buried in Conewago Chapel Cemetery and later transferred to St. Aloysius Cemetery Littlestown. His wife died in [illegible].

BARNABAS McSHERRY

Barnabas McSherry, the brother of Patrick emigrated to America about the same time and lived in Liberty Twp. Adams County, where he died in 1824. The proprietor of a small place on Marsh Creek, he served on the first Grand Jury of Adams County, August 4, 1800, and fought during the Revolution as a member of the 6th Company, 1st Pennsylvania troop.

A third brother Bernard, never emigrated to America, but one of his descendants, Hugh McSherry, became bishop of Good Hope in [illegible] and about 1908 visited the United States visiting with his cousins in Littlestown.

James McSherry was the youngest son of Patrick McSherry and the most distinguished. A farmer, landowner and politician, he became a lieutenant in the [illegible] Regiment, 2nd Brigade, [illegible] Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. In [illegible] he was elected to the State House of Representatives from Adams County serving for six consecutive terms. In 1812 he became brigade major of the Militia by appointment of Gov. Snyder. He was active as a stockholder and director of the Gettysburg-Petersburg Turnpike Co.

STATE SENATOR

In [illegible] he was elected to the State Senate from the York-Adams District serving until 1817. [illegible] active in the founding of the Bank of Gettysburg, now the Gettysburg National Bank, and served as a director from [illegible] until 1842. Although exempt from military service during the War of 1812 by reason of his senatorial rank, he volunteered and went as a private to the defense of Baltimore in 1814, serving in Rev. Mr. McClean's Company of Horse which had been raised in Gettysburg.

He was a trustee and one of the most loyal friends of the Catholic Church in Littlestown, being one of the main supporters in establishing the parochial school. He married Anne Ridgely Sappington of Liberty, Md., in 1816 and the couple had three children. Retiring from public life in 1816, he was nominated for Congress in 1821, elected and served as a congressman until 1823 from the York-Adams District. In 1824 he returned to the State Legislature serving until 1835. He worked with Thaddeus Stevens for the development of the free school. He also represented Adams County in the convention to reform the State Constitution. He worked against the insertion of the word "white" in the election franchise favoring the right of negroes to vote.

Having once again retired, he suffered an attack of asthma on January 26, 1840, and died on February 3. His funeral was conducted by priests from Conewago and Mount St. Mary's College and he was buried in St. Aloysius Cemetery, Littlestown.

JAMES McSHERRY JR.

His son, James McSherry Jr., was educated at Mount St. Mary's and studied law in the office of Gen. James H. Coale, Frederick, Md., where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Adams County, he was admitted to the bar here. He was a noted public speaker and wrote a history of the State of Maryland. He served as a director of the Bank of Gettysburg from 1842-47. He returned to Frederick where he practiced law until his death in 1869.

William McSherry, the second son of James Sr., was born in Littlestown in 1821, studied at Mount St. Mary's and became a lawyer in Adams County in 1842. He formed a partnership in Gettysburg with Gen. James M. Cooper, later a U. S. senator, the only Adams County resident ever elected to that office. He also was a director of the Gettysburg National Bank until 1889. In 1846 he discontinued his law practice and returned to Littlestown, busying himself with farming.

In 1857 he was elected president of the Littlestown-Hanover Railroad and was associated with the enterprise until it was merged with the Pennsylvania in 1880. He represented Adams County in the State Legislature as a Whig during three terms beginning in 1847. In 1862 he moved to the Senate. In 1866 he became assessor of internal revenue for the 16th District of Pennsylvania and served two years.

During the Civil War, the family residence served as headquarters for Gen. Geary's command. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1871. He was a director of the Gettysburg-Petersburg Turnpike Co. for more than half a century. He was twice married with the first marriage resulting in 10 children, and the second in seven.

Of these Thomas McSherry is a local CPA; Frances is a Sister of Charity at Emmitsburg, as is Pauline.

William McSherry died January 10, 1899, and was buried in St. Aloysius Cemetery Littlestown. He was mourned by all who knew him.

Pennsylvania Memorial

General Warren Statue

William Homan

He served as a private with Co. G. 101st Reserve Volunteers, Gettysburg, and served three months. He was discharged June 25, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Ida Homan Fiscel, Gettysburg, and the great grandfather of Ralph and William Fiscel, Gettysburg.

Adam Schaeffer

A veteran of the Civil War and the Battle of Gettysburg, he served with Co. H. 199th Regiment, Pa. N. Infantry. He was the grandfather of Rev. Charles E. Held, Gettysburg.

Holliday Newman

Serving with Co. D. 205th Pa. Volunteer Infantry, he enlisted with the Union Forces September 6, 1864, and mustered out with the Company June 2, 1865. He was the grandfather of Mrs. A. Bruce Hedrick, R. 3, Delaware Ave., Salem, N. J. He was born July 12, 1835, and died April 27, 1901, at the age of 66. He has several grandchildren living in Adams County.

Melchoir Slinghoff

Fought in the Civil War, enlisting from Littlestown. He was the grandfather of R. A. Little, Littlestown. He died in 1914.

Emmanuel Weikert

Went to the service in 1862 and belonged to Co. G. 101st Regiment, Pa. Volunteer Infantry. He lived on the Taneytown Rd. and enlisted at Harrisburg and campaigned with this organization until mustered out at Newburn, N. C., several months after the downfall of the Confederacy. He died December 13, 1927. He was 96.

John W. Wierman

A brother of Joseph, he fought in the South and was captured and sent to Libby Prison. He was an uncle of Elza O. Wierman, Carlisle St., Gettysburg.

George H. Sherman

He fought in the Civil War. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Maude V. Newman, R. 1. He died in 1917 at the age of 90.

Grant Displayed Admirable Poise At Vicksburg Fall

"VICKSBURG, MISS., 11 p.m., July 5th, 1863. — The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday morning at the appointed hour of ten o'clock. The rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works while General Pemberton appeared for a moment, with his staff, upon the parapet of the central front. The occupation of the place by our forces was directed by General McPherson, who had been appointed to command here. General Logan being assigned to command under him. The divisions of Generals Logan, J. E. Smith and Herron now garrison the line of fortifications and furnish guards for the interior of the city. No troops remain outside. Everything is quiet here. General Grant entered the city at 1 o'clock and was received by General Pemberton with more marked impertinence than that at their former interview. He bore it like a philosopher; and in reply treated General Pemberton with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

"Of the matter of prisoners we have as yet no precise information. Major Truckett, General Pemberton's Chief of Engineers, reported in unofficially yesterday at twenty-seven thousand, but today, when the rebel Brigadiers brought in their requisitions for food, which they did not withstanding Pemberton's clause in the capitulation that he should draw eight days supplies from his own stores, the aggregate of the men for whom they thus drew rations was a little over 30,000. General McPherson issued to them five rations per man, all they are to have.

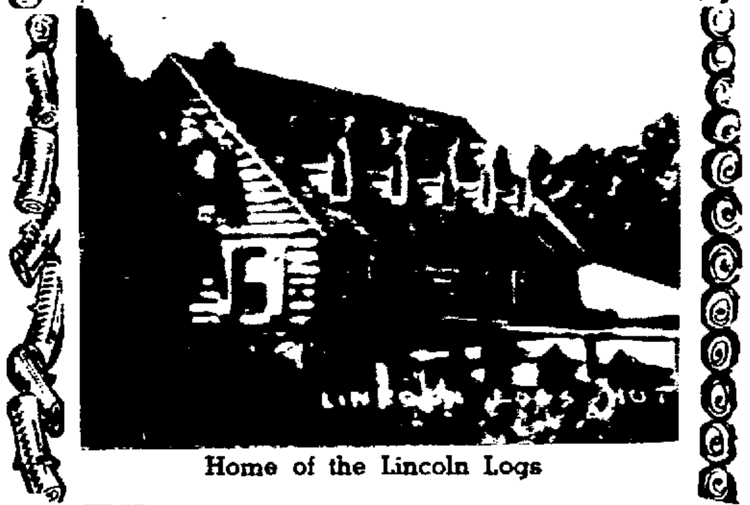
RUSH PAROLES

"No citizens have yet applied for rations. The paroling is being pushed with all possible rapidity and will doubtless be completed by the close of the day after tomorrow. Among the officers already paroled are nineteen generals with their staffs, including one lieutenant general and four major generals.

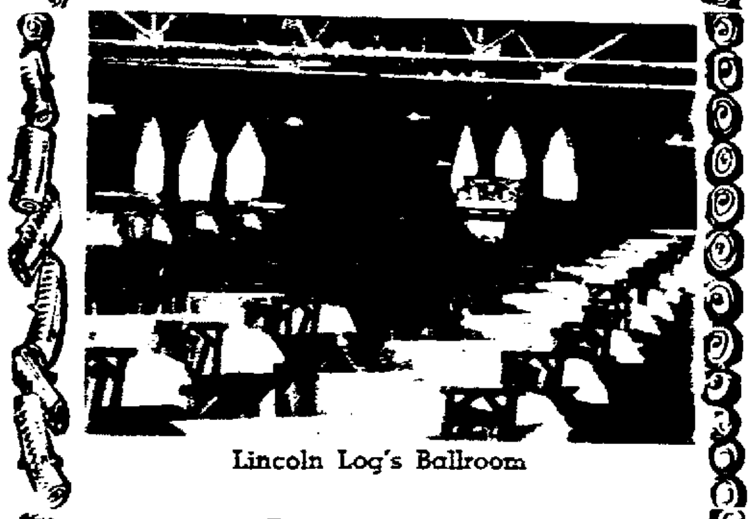
"Large numbers of the men express a warm desire to take oath of allegiance, and it is certain that their officers will find it difficult to march them to their camps, east of the Tombigbee. They have five thousand four hun-

(Continued on Page 13, Sec. G)

Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg



Home of the Lincoln Logs



Lincoln Log's Ballroom

Enjoy dining & dancing Here

RUSTIC BAR

Featuring: Hard-shell Crabs
Shrimp and Clams
Pan Fried Chicken
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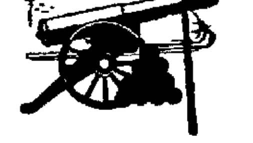
"IT'S DIFFERENT"

LINCOLN LOGS
RUSTIC BAR and LOG ROOM
ROUTE 30—4 MILES EAST OF GETTYSBURG
350 Seating Capacity — RESERVATIONS Call ED 4-4821 Gettysburg — Catering To Private Parties

BEST WISHES
From
the Borough of
BENDERSVILLE
to Our
GETTYSBURG NEIGHBORS
Upon the
Historical Anniversary
of the
Battle of Gettysburg
"Success to This Worthy Celebration!"



1863 1963

"Congratulations"
From
the Borough of
Bendersville, Penna.

Observing the
Battle of Gettysburg
Centennial
1863-1963

"Just a Good Place to Eat"

Victory Restaurant
918 Carlisle Street
Hanover Penna.

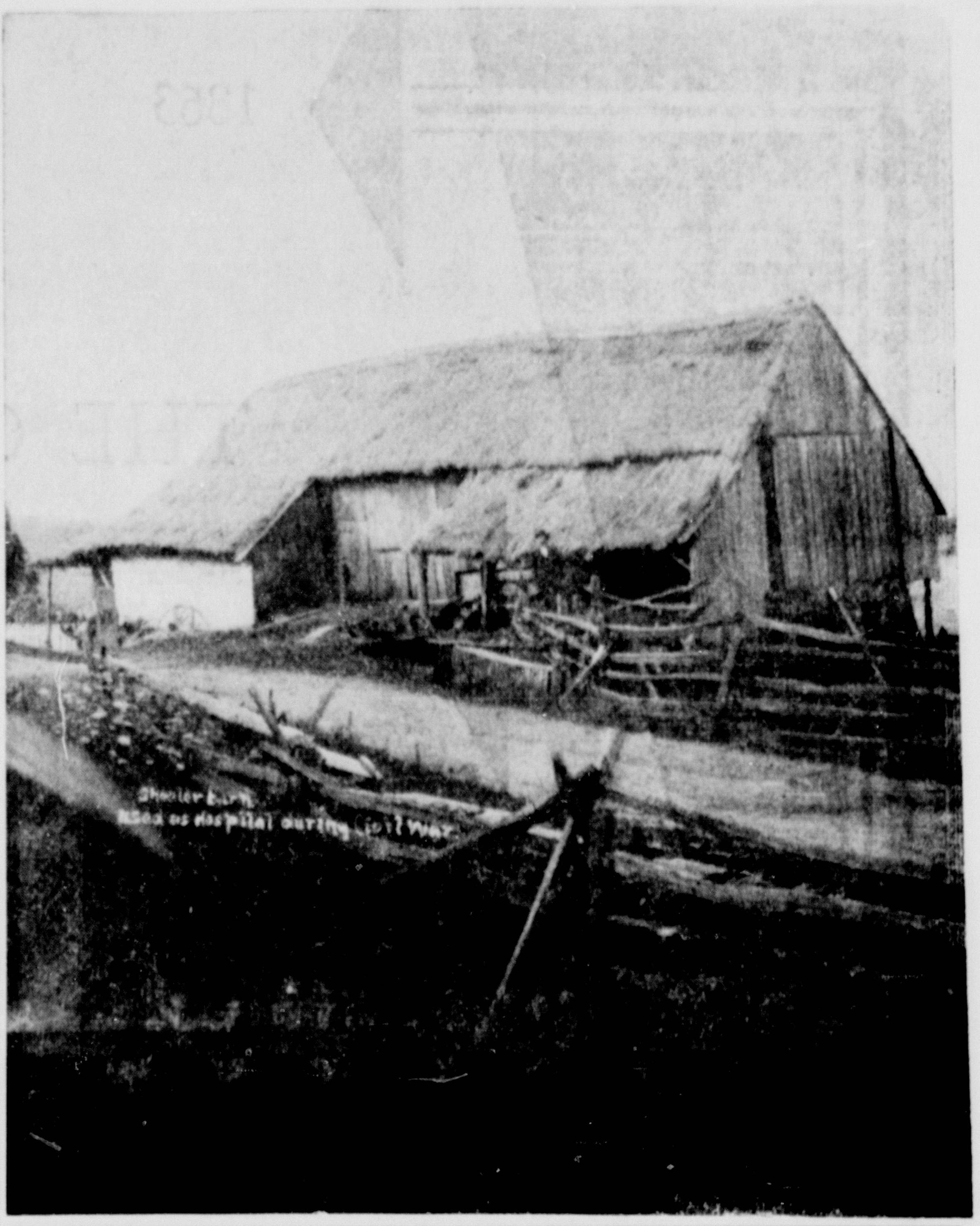
Congratulations
Gettysburg
on the
Centennial Celebration
of
The Battle of Gettysburg!

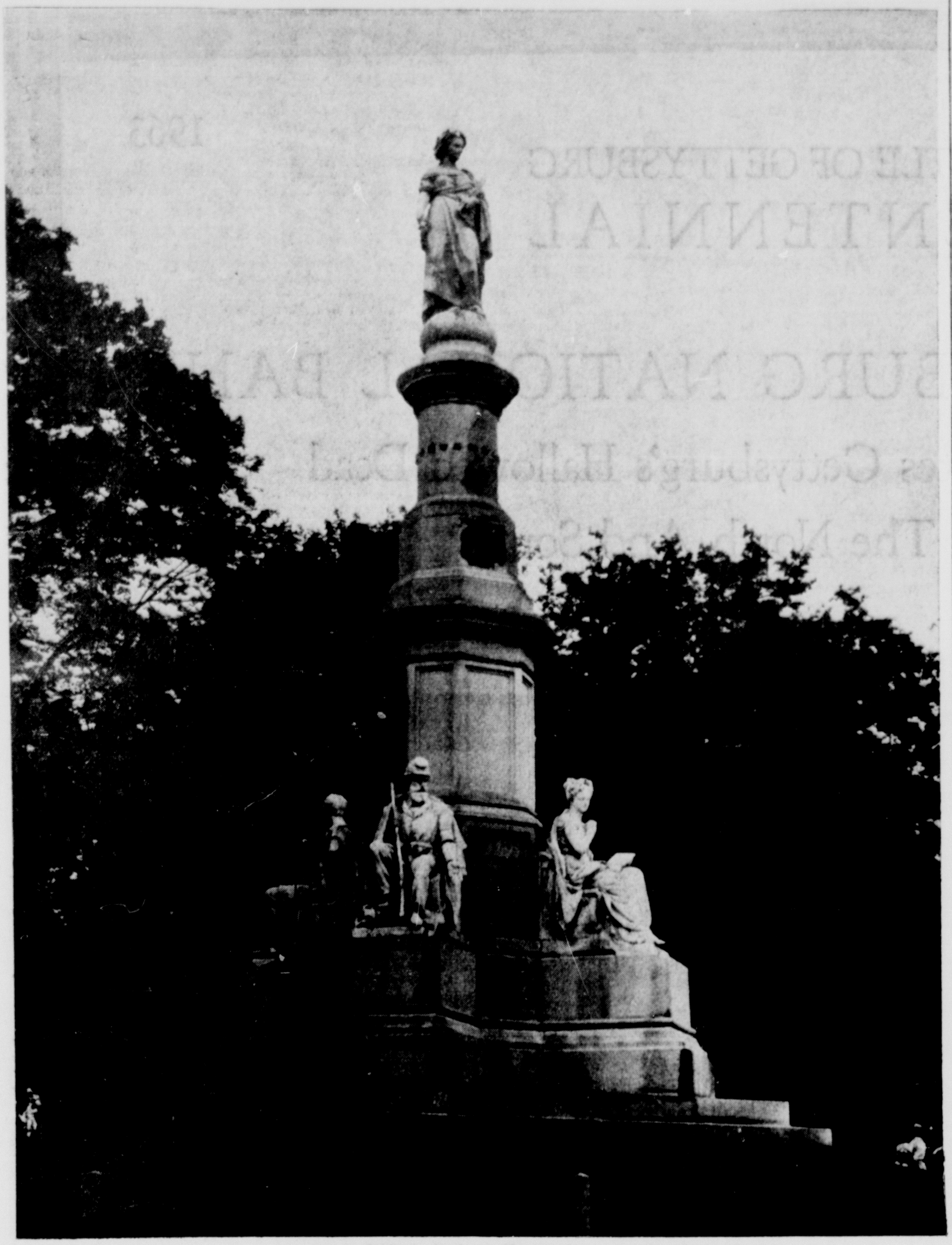
The Bon-Ton Department Store
York—Hanover, Pa.

Shealer Barn Was Used As A Confederate Hospital

UNTIL 1932 an ancient thatched roof barn stood a mile northeast of here, on the road leading from the Hunterstown Rd. to the Lincoln Highway. Known for many year as the "Shealer Barn" it was used as a hospital for Confederate soldiers during the Battle of Gettysburg and for a month after. George W. Shealer, who as a youngster played in the barn on his father's farm while it was being used as a hospital, and who later became a battlefield guide as well as owner of the farm, is shown standing in front of the then 114-year-old structure. The mows, stables and floors of the barn were filled with wounded. Forty-four Confederate soldiers, members of Johnston's Brigade, died while being treated there and were buried in a meadow a short distance away. Some years later their remains were disinterred and taken to the Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va. Martin Shealer, who owned the farm in 1863, returned home after being discharged from a nine-month enlistment in Co. F, 165th Pennsylvania Regiment to find the Confederates in the barn. He immediately joined his wife in nursing the sick and injured. Mr. and Mrs. Shealer furnished the food for the wounded.

Martin Shealer was the grandfather of Mrs. Henry R. Garlach, 56 Chambersburg St., and of William Shealer, Edgar Shealer, Borough Officer Paul B. Shealer, Daniel Shealer and Mrs. Jessie Schutt. The road shown before the barn is the Hunterstown Rd. leading to Route 30 road.





Soldier's National Monument

Gen. Armistead

(Continued From Page 14, Sec. G)

which was Pickett's objective, now enclosed with an iron fence and representing the Highwater Mark of the battle, General Meade's headquarters until he was driven out of the house by artillery fire on the afternoon of July 3, Oak Ridge, scene of the first day's battle, ruins of the Bliss house, burned on the morning of July 3, and many other interesting scenes in connection with the Battles at Gettysburg with which most school children are familiar through their class room work, are shown in the painting. The author of the painting was born in Paris in 1846 and early rose to eminence as an artist, acquiring the reputation in later years of being the greatest historical painter in the world. His painting of Pickett's charge is on public display in Gettysburg at the Cyclorama where it is described in detail by an attendant and where it is viewed by many thousands of tourists every summer.

Capt. Sachs Saw Action On Many Fronts

JOHN SACHS and his family lived on a small farm near Bonneauville, Pa., where he was a cattle drover. He enlisted in the Union Army, and became a member of Co. K, 5th Md. Infantry Regiment in 1861. By reason of having previously served in the German army, he was elected second lieutenant of his company. Another Adams Countian, Dr. C. E. Goldsborough, Hunterstown, was a surgeon in this same company.

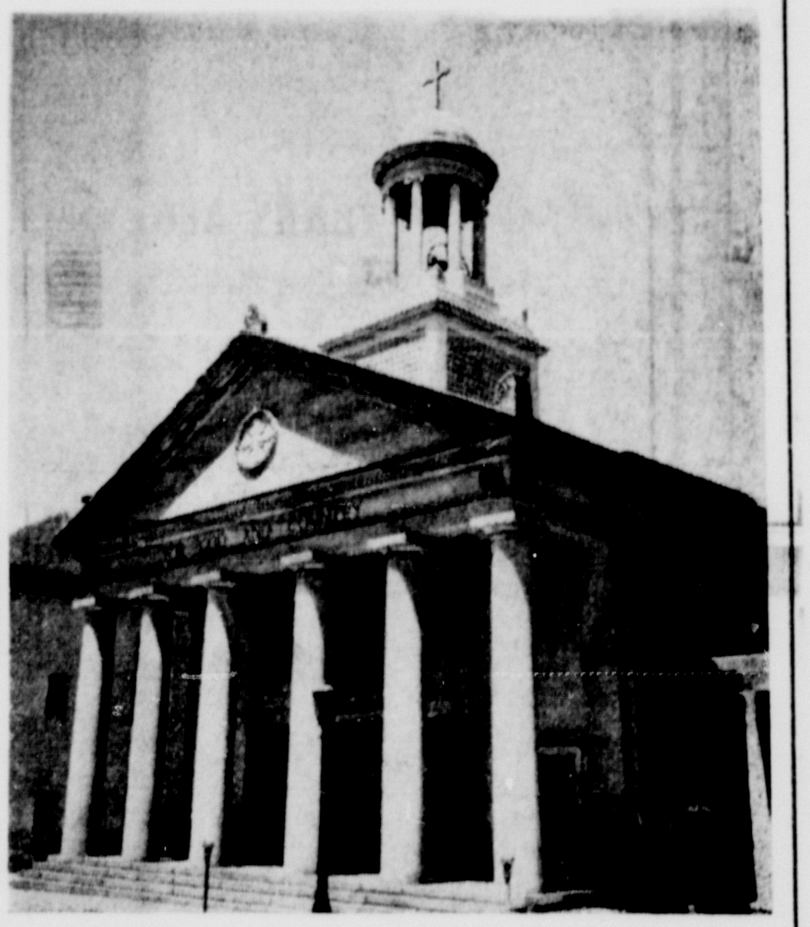
Lieut. Sachs took part in the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and was slightly woundws. He was cited for gallantry in this battle, and shortly after was promoted to first lieutenant. He also saw action in the Battle of Winchester, June 15, 1863, and together with a large portion of his regiment was captured there by the forces of Gen. Richard Ewell. He was sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., where he was confined 11 months; then to Macon, Ga., where he was held 4 months; then to Charleston, S. C. where he was imprisoned about 1 month; and, finally, to a prison (Camp Sorghum) at Columbia, S. C., where he was held 1 month, until he and three other Union prisoners escaped November 4, 1864.

The group followed a general northwesterly course in their efforts to reach Union forces in southeastern Tennessee. Deep in enemy territory and hunted by Confederate troops, they were forced to endure severe hardships, suffering and anxiety in their efforts to elude the enemy.

After 23 nights of travel all of the members of this escape-group except Lieut. Sachs wre recaptured. He proceeded on alone, experiencing the same hardships and privations that had been the lot of the escapees during the earlier part of their flight. After some 15 or 20 more nights of such travel, Lieut. Sachs reached the outposts of the Union forces, the 6th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, near Cleveland, Tenn.

After resting there for several days he resumed his journey home, by boat and rail, by way of Chattanooga,, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and thence to Baltimore, which place he reached January 3, 1865. He was mustered out of the service as captain, January 13, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Shortly after, he moved with his family to Adams County, where he lived for several years on a small farm at the intersection of the present Route 15 and what is now W. Confederate Ave., about two miles south of Gettysburg. His health had been badly impaired by conditions in the Confederate prisons and by the hardships experienced in his flight from captivity. He died at his home on October 5, 1867, and is buried in the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The following residents of Adams County are grandchildren of Captain Sachs: Grace, Martha, Ruth and George Sachs and Mrs. Emma Sheffer, all of Gettysburg; Mrs. Lottie S. Bucher, of near Two Taverns. Miss Rebecca Sachs, of near Biglerville, is a great-granddaughter.



A Century Of Service

St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church stretches far back into the history of Gettysburg, having been established here in 1831. Many of the great figures in the early Church have been associated with ceremonies here, such as Cardinal John McCloskey, Archbishop John Hughes, Archbishop John Purcell, Bishop Francis X. Gartland, and the Venerable Blessed John N. Neumann, Bishop of Philadelphia, who laid the cornerstone of the present church in 1852 and preached at the dedication services in 1853.

During the Battle of Gettysburg, St. Francis Church served as a hospital where both Union and Confederate troops were treated for wounds. The Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph College, Emmitsburg, staffed the church hospital, nursing the wounded soldier carried from the battlefield.

St. Francis Xavier Church, its Priests, Sisters, and laymen have been proud of their service to this historic community. We pray that God may continue to shower His choicest blessings on all of us.

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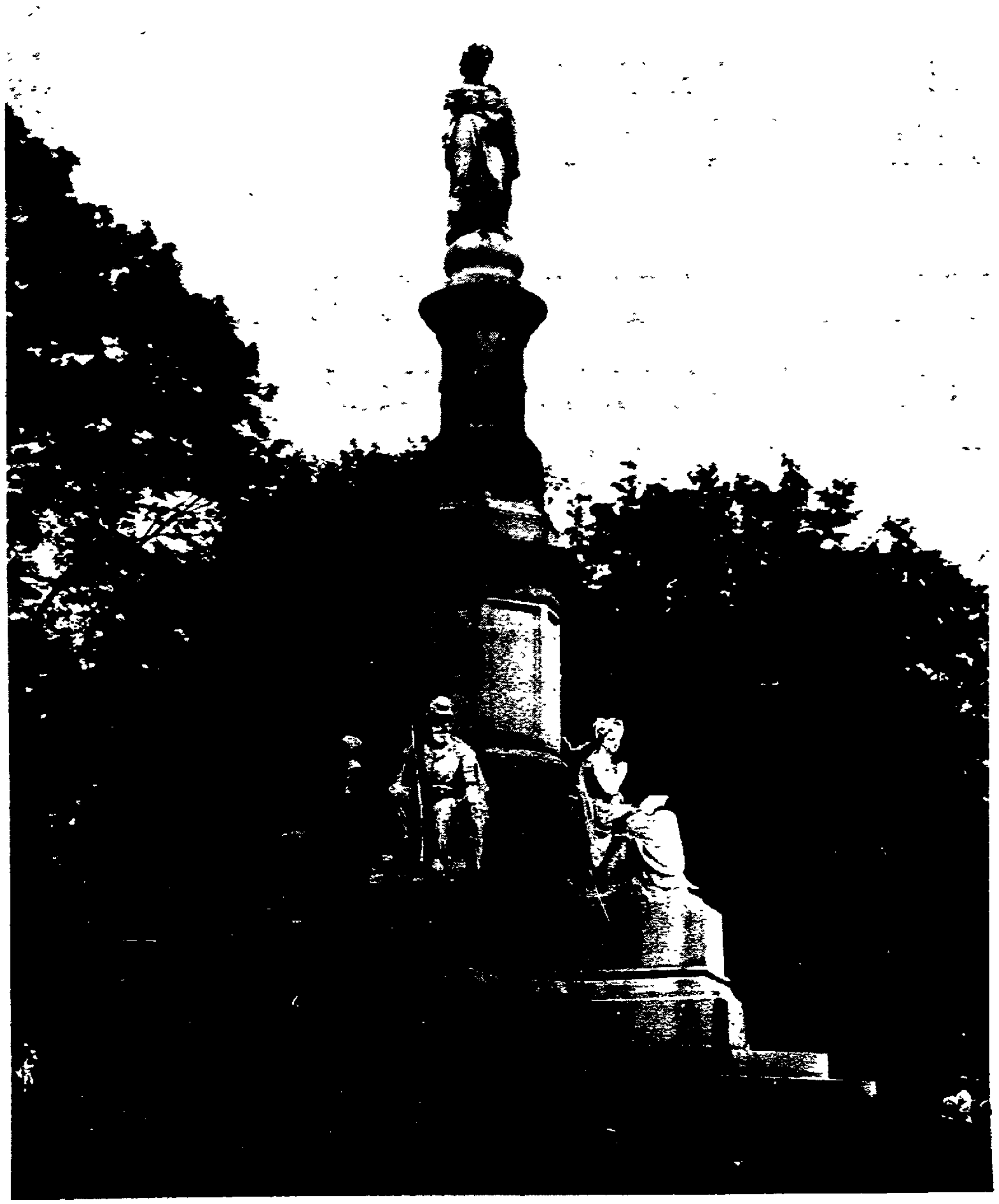
St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Rev. Fr. Joseph P. Kealy, Pastor
Rev. Fr. LeRoy F. Spisak, Assistant Pastor

1879-1963
Now in Its 85th Year, the New Oxford Item Proudly Joins Adams County and the Nation Observing the
CENTENNIAL
of the Battle of Gettysburg
From a Little Unpretentious Weekly in 1879, We Have Grown to Rank First Among Weekly Newspapers in South Central Pennsylvania—and Among the First Throughout the State
The New Oxford Item
William L. Zeigler, Managing Editor
8 Lincolnway West New Oxford, Pa.
We Extend Our Heartiest Congratulations to
THE GETTYSBURG TIMES
Upon Its Publication of This Beautiful Centennial Edition Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Glasgow's Sewing Center
TWO MILES EAST CHAMBERSBURG ON U.S. RTE. 30
LARGEST DISPLAYS OF FABRICS AND NOTIONS IN CENTRAL PENNA.
Specialists in Sewing Machine Repairs
We Are Proud to Join With Our Neighboring Town of Gettysburg— Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of This Historic Battle
NECCHI ELNA

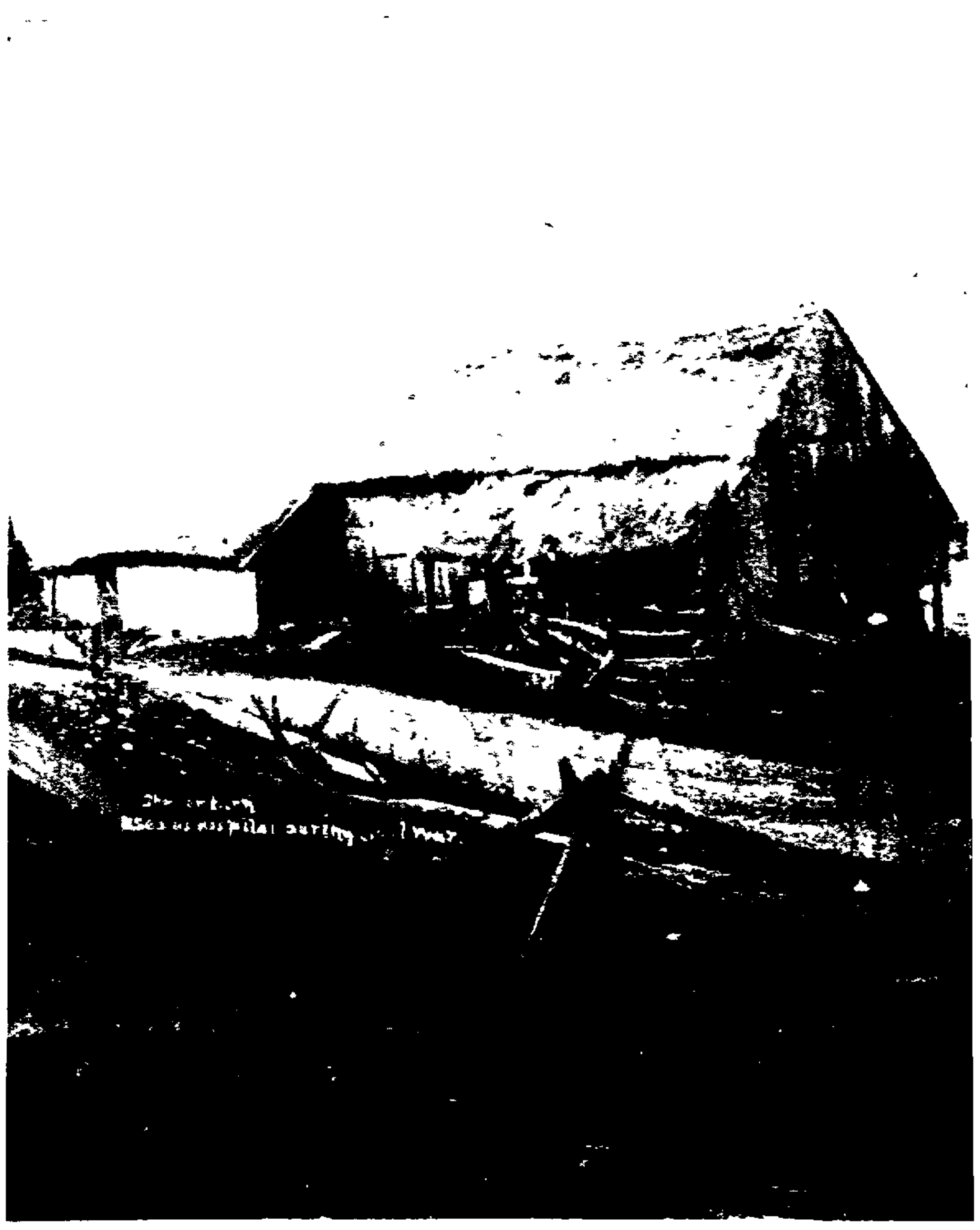
Observing the Centennial of the
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
We Pay Tribute Today to Those Brave Men of Yesteryear Who Paved the Way for a United America
WOMEN of the MOOSE
GETTYSBURG CHAPTER 182

36 YEARS AGO
1927
1963
—Our Insurance Business Was in Its Infancy!
...We Have Continually Progressed, As All America Has Continued to Progress Since the Great Drama of the Civil War
Today, We Solemnly and Reverently Pay Tribute to the North and the South on the 100th Anniversary of This Great Battle
K. O. DEARDORFF
110 York Street Phone 334-4713
Gettysburg, Penna.



Soldier's National Monument

Shealer Barn Was Used As A Confederate Hospital



UNTIL 1932 an ancient thatched roof barn stood a mile northeast of here, on the road leading from the Hunterstown Rd. to the Lincoln Highway Known for many year as the "Shealer Barn" it was used as a hospital for Confederate soldiers during the Battle of Gettysburg and for a month after George W. Shealer, who as a youngster played in the barn on his father's farm while it was being used as a hospital, and who later became a battlefield guide as well as owner of the farm is shown standing in front of the then 114-year-old structure. The mows, stables and floors of the barn were filled with wounded Forty-four Confederate soldiers, members of Johnston's Brigade died while being treated there and were buried in a meadow a short distance away. Some years later their remains were disinterred and taken to the Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va Martin Shealer who owned the farm in 1863, returned home after being discharged from a nine month enlistment in Co F, 165th Pennsylvania Regiment to find the Confederates in the barn He immediately joined his wife in nursing the sick and injured Mr and Mrs. Shealer furnished the food for the wounded

Martin Shealer was the grandfather of Mrs. Henry R. Garlach 56 Chambersburg St., and of William Shealer, Edgar Shealer, Borough Officer Paul B. Shealer, Daniel Shealer and Mrs Jessie Schutt. The road shown before the barn is the Hunterstown Rd. leading to Route 30 road.

Gen. Armistead

(Continued From Page 14, Sec. G)

which was Pickett's objective, now enclosed with an iron fence and representing the Highwater Mark of the battle, General Meade's headquarters until he was driven out of the house by artillery fire on the afternoon of July 3, Oak Ridge, scene of the first day's battle, ruins of the Bliss house burned on the morning of July 3, and many other interesting scenes in connection with the Battles at Gettysburg with which most school children are familiar through their class room work are shown in the painting. The author of the painting was born in Paris in 1846 and early rose to eminence as an artist, acquiring the reputation in later years of being the greatest historical painter in the world. His painting of Pickett's charge is on public display in Gettysburg at the Cyclorama where it is described in detail by an attendant and where it is viewed by many thousands of tourists every summer

Capt. Sachs Saw Action On Many Fronts

JOHN SACHS and his family lived on a small farm near Bonneauville, Pa., where he was a cattle drover He enlisted in the Union Army, and became a member of Co. K, 5th Md. Infantry Regiment in 1861. By reason of having previously served in the German army, he was elected second lieutenant of his company. Another Adams Countian, Dr. C. E. Goldsborough Hunterstown, was a surgeon in this same company.

Lieut Sachs took part in the Battle of Antietam, September 17 1862 and was slightly wounded. He was cited for gallantry in this battle, and shortly after was promoted to first lieutenant He also saw action in the Battle of Winchester June 15, 1863, and together with a large portion of his regiment was captured there by the forces of Gen. Richard Ewell. He was sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., where he was confined 11 months; then to Macon, Ga., where he was held 4 months; then to Charleston, S. C. where he was imprisoned about 1 month; and, finally, to a prison (Camp Sorghum) at Columbia, S. C., where he was held 1 month, until he and three other Union prisoners escaped November 4, 1864.

The group followed a general northwesterly course in their efforts to reach Union forces in southeastern Tennessee. Deep in enemy territory and hunted by Confederate troops, they were forced to endure severe hardships, suffering and anxiety in their efforts to elude the enemy.

After 23 nights of travel all of the members of this escape-group except Lieut. Sachs wre recaptured. He proceeded on alone, experiencing the same hardships and privations that had been the lot of the escapees during the earlier part of their flight. After some 15 or 20 more nights of such travel, Lieut. Sachs reached the outposts of the Union forces, the 6th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, near Cleveland, Tenn.

After resting there for several days he resumed his journey home, by boat and rail, by way of Chattanooga., Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and thence to Baltimore, which place he reached January 3, 1865. He was mustered out of the service as captain, January 13, 1865, at Washington, D C. Shortly after, he moved with his family to Adams County, where he lived for several years on a small farm at the intersection of the present Route 15 and what is now W Confederate Ave., about two miles south of Gettysburg. His health had been badly impaired by conditions in the Confederate prisons and by the hardships experienced in his flight from captivity. He died at his home on October 5 1867, and is buried in the Gettysburg National Cemetery

The following residents of Adams County are grandchildren of Captain Sachs. Grace, Martha, Ruth and George Sachs and Mrs Emma Sheffer all of Gettysburg; Mrs. Lottie S Bucher of near Two Taverns Miss Rebecca Sachs, of near Biglerville, is a great-granddaughter

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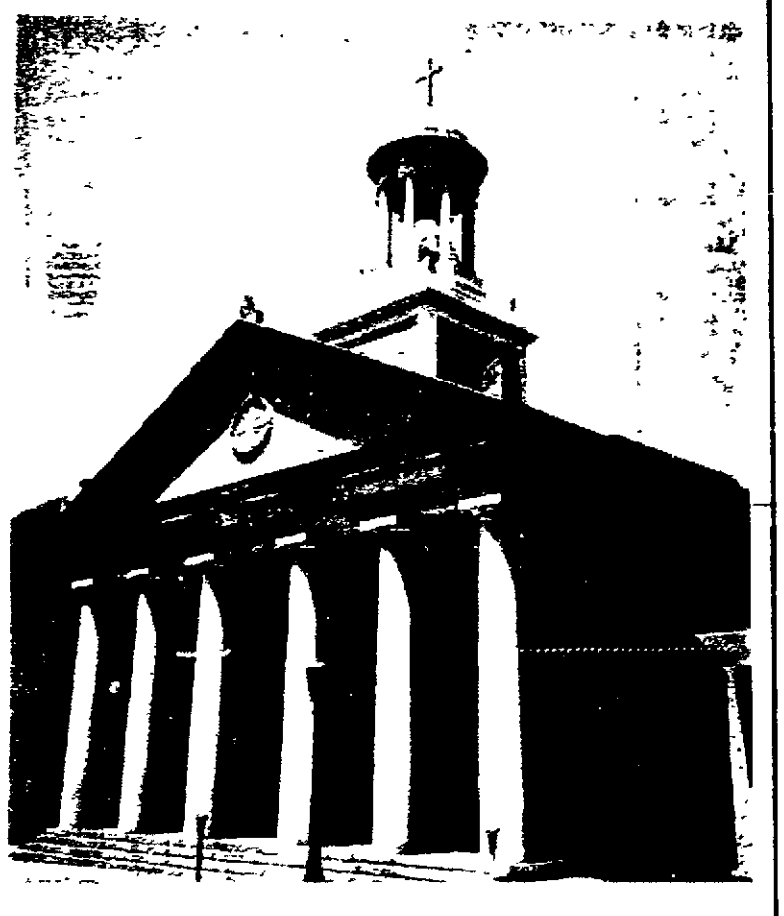

A Century Of Service

St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church stretches far back into the history of Gettysburg, having been established here in 1831. Many of the great figures in the early Church have been associated with ceremonies here, such as Cardinal John McCloskey, Archbishop John Hughes, Archbishop John Purcell, Bishop Francis X. Gartland, and the Venerable Blessed John N. Neumann, Bishop of Philadelphia, who laid the cornerstone of the present church in 1852 and preached at the dedication services in 1853.

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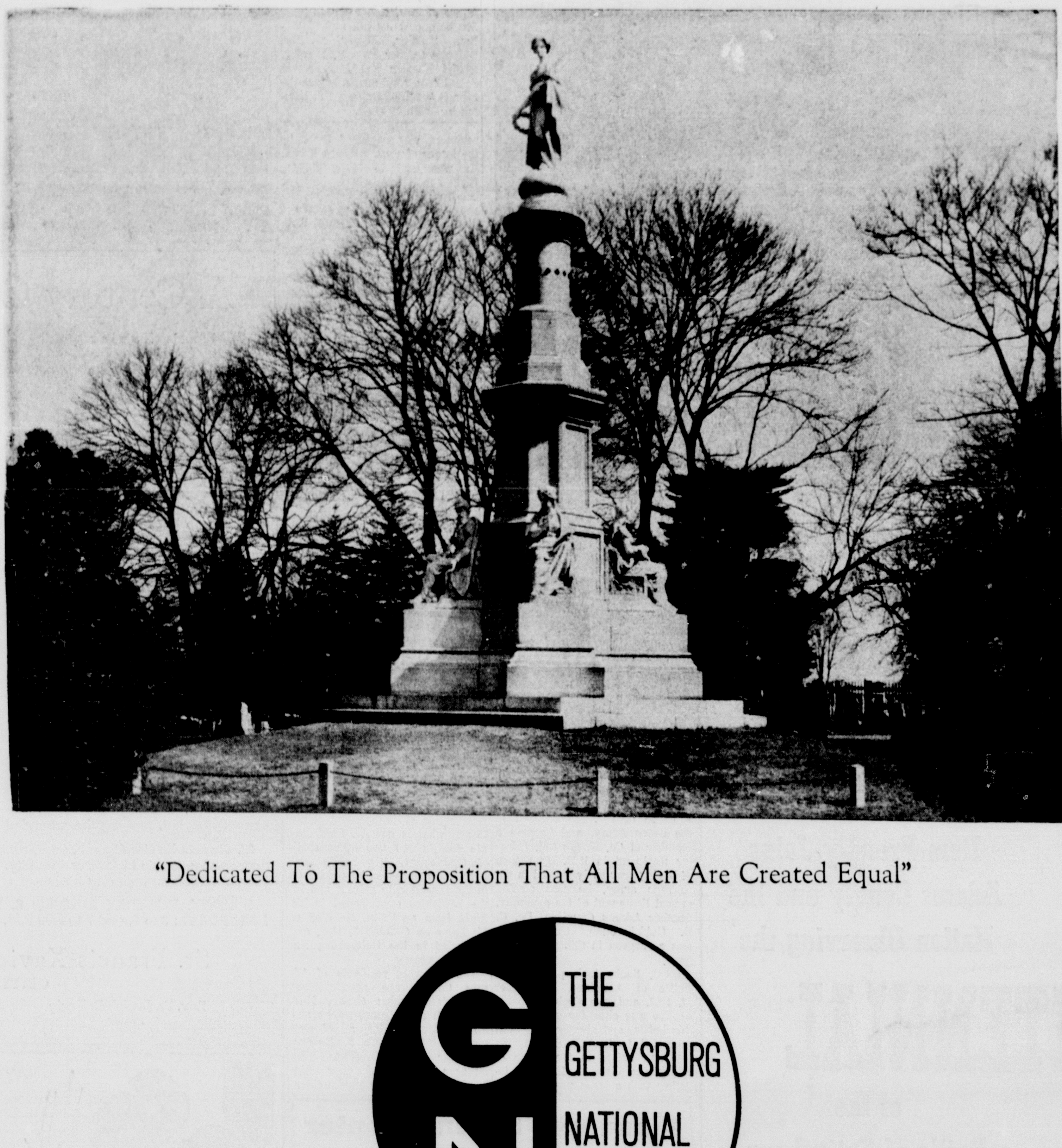
K. O. DEARDORFF
110 York Street
Phone 334-4713
Gettysburg, Penna.

1863 1963

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
CENTENNIAL

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK

Commemorates Gettysburg's Hallowed Dead
From The North And South



"Dedicated To The Proposition That All Men Are Created Equal"

G N THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK

PROGRESSING WITH ADAMS COUNTY SINCE 1814

THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
OFFICES: 10 YORK STREET—WEST STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Henry Smith Founded Item At New Oxford 85 Years Ago

NOW IN its 85th year, the New Oxford Item has come a long way since its was founded by Henry I. Smith, then only 19 years of age with a capital of less than $10. From a little unpretentious weekly in 1879, the Item at present ranks first among weekly newspapers in south central Pennsylvania and among the first throughout the state.

Meagerly educated, the founder of the Item entered his newspaper career with Henry Miller, editor of "The Weekly Visitor," then published at White Hall. When that village failed to flourish, Smith bought Miller's interest and the papers' equipment was moved into an old frame building on the southeast corner of New Oxford's public square. An antiquated hand press, a job press and several cases of type composed the entire plant — every page was handled separately and every letter set by hand. The sheets were 24 by 36 inches, four pages of five columns each. The paper's original press is now on exhibition in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

CYLINDER PRESS

In due course, the plant was moved to the Eagle (now Park) Hotel annex, where newer equipment was installed, including a Washington hand press, supplanted later by a Potter Jr. cylinder press when the office was located in the second floor of the E. C. Livingston building. With the growth of the business, Smith purchased the abandoned public school building, now occupied by the offices of Drs. Menges and Grasmick, on Lincolnway East.

Following an accident and declining health, the founder retired in 1924, at which time he sold his newspaper to the New Oxford Item Co., and relinquished the editorship to his son, Henry J. Smith. The elder Smith passed away in 1929.

In 1925, the new management purchased the East Berlin News and installed a Campbell press and a second linotype. Continued growth of the business and inability to secure needed help in the small town necessitated printing of the two papers in The Gettysburg Times office beginning in 1929. Shortly afterward the York Springs Comet was merged with the East Berlin News. When Henry J. Smith was obliged to curtail outside activities in 1952, the Item and News-Comet (with a total circulation of over 2,800) were merged. In 1958 Henry J. retired as editor and was succeeded by William Zeigler. The office is now located in the former C. K. Yeager home.

Today's subscription list sees numerous subscribers, descendants of those old timers who extended their support in 1879 to see a young printer's dream come true and make his paper something of a tradition in almost every household in the eastern end of Adams County.

Field Hospital During Pickett's Charge

Children Strew Flowers on Graves of Soldier Dead in the Gettysburg National Cemetery on Memorial Day

Powers Girls Turned Homes To Hospitals

WHEN LEE reached Gettysburg on his invasion into the North, five sisters, daughters of Solomon Powers, pioneer resident of the battlefield town, demonstrated an unbounded loyalty and unselfish ambition to render aid to the sick and wounded of both armies, such as has never been duplicated. The sisters, May, Virginia, "Jinny" as she was familiarly known, Alice, Mrs. H. McDonnell, the only one married at this time, and Lydia.

From the time blood was first spilled on the field of Gettysburg, until the last wounded soldier had left, the Powers and the McDonnell homes were used as hospitals. That is, soldiers of the Blue and those in Gray found solace and comfort as well as medical attention in these two dwellings. Tender hands soothed ugly and vicious wounds and the cheerful manner in which this aid was administered did much toward the recovery of so many.

HUSBAND CAPTURED

H. McDonnell, husband of one of the sisters, was taken prisoner by the Confederates the night of the first day's battle, when the invaders pushed through the town in pursuit of the Union forces. July 4th, he was released after he had been identified by some farmer-neighbors. He immediately sought his family, a wife and two children. He found them in the home of his father-in-law, huddled in the cellar tending and caring for some 28 wounded soldiers.

Mrs. McDonnell, along with her duties as nurse to the sick and dying, milked cows to feed milk to her patients. She cared for all those who came to her door, as a mother cares for her own. Her sisters were of the same mettle. They worked hard and tediously at their chosen task. They bandaged an arm or a leg, washed out deep bullet wounds, and cared for these soldiers in a worthy manner.

"Jinny," who later became Mrs. David Smith, had an unusual experience. During the course of her ministrations, she developed a strong admiration for a certain Captain Reynolds. She admired him for his courage, patience and manliness.

NURSES HER LOVER

Of the twenty-eight wounded soldiers in the home, several had died. As they were being carried out for burial, "Jinny" noticed the form of Captain Reynolds passing her. Crying, because of the loss of her patient, "Jinny" took one farewell look at the passing form. At that moment, she screamed and threw herself across the stretcher and cried out that there was still life in the form. The stretcher was returned to the home and "Jinny" nursed her Captain lover back to health. It looked like a war romance. Captain Reynolds returned on two occasions and begged "Jinny" to marry him. But "Jinny" had betrothed herself to David Smith whom she later married. Alice taught school in this district for forty-nine years after the battles. Lydia married John W. Tipton, a veteran barber of Gettysburg. Mary married J. W. Flaharty. History fails to record their countless heroic deeds.

Coffee and bananas lead Guatemala's exports, followed by cotton and chicle gum.

Gen. Armistead Died Believing Rebel Victory

THIS SCENE depicting the actual battle, like the scene in colors on the cover pages of this booklet, are exact reproductions from the painting by Paul Philippoteaux, famous French artist, of Pickett's Charge on July 3, 1863, the third and final day's battle at Gettysburg, which marked the defeat of General Lee's gallant Southern troops and subsequently proved the turning point of the Civil War. Honors were equally divided between North and South in the display of supreme courage and bravery on the battlefields at Gettysburg, where brother fought brother each goade into the death swirl by a principle he believed right; both armies had their outstanding examples of supreme stamina and death defying pluck, the south typified by that gallant general, Armistead, who, at the head of the charging column, his hat held high on his gleaming sword point, leaped over the famous stone wall, placed his hand on a federal gun and was shot dead in the hour of his great triumph, dying in the thought that the charge had won for the confederacy; Cushing, on the other hand, leader of Northern artillery, with one hand holding his abdomen, rent by a shell, grabbed a gun with the other as he cried: "I'll give them one more shot. Good-bye." And he passed to a soldier's reward.

EXAMPLES OF COURAGE

Yes, many examples of individual courage are depicted in this great painting by a great artist, while the most minute details of Pickett's charge in connection with the general attack are most truthfully shown in brilliant colors in an accurate and concise manner.

The Round Tops, the Bloody Angle, Spangler's Woods, the point from which Pickett began his charge, now the site of Lee's Equestrian statue, the Codori buildings, the clump of trees

(Continued on Page 15, Sec. G)

All Honor to the Courageous Soldiers of the North and the South Who Fought Gallantly on the Fields of
GETTYSBURG 100 YEARS AGO
1863-1963
WILBUR L. PLANK
Candidate for
ASSOCIATE JUDGE
of Adams County, Pa.

V. F. W.
Memorial Post No. 6658
Emmitsburg Maryland
We proudly pay homage to the soldiers who camped here overnight on their way to Gettysburg in 1863.
We consider it a privilege to join in the observance commemorating the 100th Anniversary of this great historic conflict.

C. W. V. Post 1342
Bonneauville, Pa.
The officers and members of C.W.V. Post 1342 join with the visitors and citizens of Gettysburg in commemorating the Centennial of the Civil War. Our hopes were expressed by President Lincoln a century ago "... That freedom shall not perish from the earth..."

Observing
100th
Anniversary
of the
Battle
of
Gettysburg
1863-1963
Daughters of Union Veterans
Gettysburg, Pa.

A Tribute to Those
Great Men of Yesteryear—
As We Observe
the 100th Anniversary
of the
Battle of Gettysburg
Let Us Pause to
Pay Honor to the
Great Emancipator
and to the Wearers of
the Blue and the Gray
Atlee F. Rebert
Littlestown, Pa. Route 2
Candidate for
COUNTY COMMISSIONER

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The C. L. Eicholtz Co.
Has Been Selling and
Servicing Typewriters
and Office
Machines
Ask Us About Our
Rental Purchase Plan
We Are Pleased to Join Our
Gettysburg Friends Observing
the 100th Anniversary of
the Battle of Gettysburg
C. L. EICHOLTZ CO.
New Oxford, Pa. James K. Stock, Owner